Morning Oregonian.

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SMOKE

R. KELLY & CO'S

FAMOUS

[illegible]

[illegible] CIGARS

HAS NO EQUAL FOR PURITY & FLAVOR.

ROSENFELD & CO.

Agents for North Pacific Coast

J. McCracken & Co.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS

SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for Oswego Starch Co and Commercial Soap Co

60, 62 and 64 North Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FARM MACHINERY,

Buggies, Wagons,

ETC

Front, First and Ash sts, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] ADDAMS & ELLIOTT,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers,

Sole Agents for

[illegible] Salmon ! Magnolia Baking Powder.

[illegible]

40 and [illegible] Front st, Portland, Oregon.

D. CAESAR & CO.

Shipping and Commission

Merchants

30 NORTH FRONT ST : : : : : : : : PORTLAND, OR.

PARKE & LACY

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

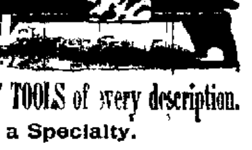
MACHINERY.

MINING.

Ingersoll Rock Drills
Air Compressors,
Centrifugal Pumps,
Leffel Water Wheels
Hydraulic Giants,
—AND—
Full line of supplies

IRON.

Planers,
Slotters,
Drills,
Shapers,
Bolt Cutters,



MACHINISTS' TOOLS of every description.

Sash, Door and Blind Machines a Specialty.

Westinghouse Automatic Engines.

66 North Front St., Portland, Oregon.

W. [illegible] & SON,

First and Stark,

[illegible]

Pure Chemicals
Fresh Drugs,
Choice Fine Toilet Articles,
Delicate Perfumes,
Elegant Fancy Goods

A COMPLETE LINE!

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Chest Protectors and Sundries.

Prescriptions will receive Special Attention.

[illegible] to carry nothing but first class goods at [illegible] policy with the very best of every article at prices at all times reasonable [illegible] a pharmacy first class in every particular. Just one fair trial at the hands of Portland's generous people to substantiate the truth of my assertions.

HOLIDAY

BON BONS,

BONBONIERS

—AND—

CANDIES

Of all kinds, of the best quality at

PIONEER CANDY STORE.

EL. BERNHEIM & Co'

84 First st.

Has your foot some variation from the ordinary pedal anatomy, making you exceedingly difficult to fit? Yes? then try

"THE HANAN."

Shoe. Thirty years' experience has taught us every peculiarity of the human foot, and from our 15,000 pairs of lasts we guarantee every man a perfect fit, the finest material, best work, style to suit the most fastidious taste, durability and reasonable price. For sale by

EGGERT, YOUNG & Co. 109 First st. Agents For Portland Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free.

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

New York.

Mrs Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, says she has been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of *Dr C McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms [illegible]

M[illegible] D A J W [illegible] of W[illegible]ester Ind, happened [illegible] of *Dr C McLane's Vermifuge*. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Andrew Downing of Cranberry township, Venango county, gave [illegible] child one teaspoonful of *Dr C McLane's Vermifuge*, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Iowa, writes that that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to *Dr C McLane's Vermifuge*.

New York.

Mrs Hardy, [illegible] Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of *Dr C McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health [illegible]diately returned.

The Only Genuine

McLane's Vermifuge,

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,

PREPARED BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

In cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a tried remedy to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction and which, as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, has an unbounded popularity. For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

The Entire Stock of the

[illegible] Crockery Store

has been sold at Sheriff Sale

AT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF ITS ORIGINAL COST!

Now the public has an opportunity never before offered in this line, as these

GOODS are NEW

and not shop-worn,

[illegible]'s Cost.

All goods must be sold before January 1st.

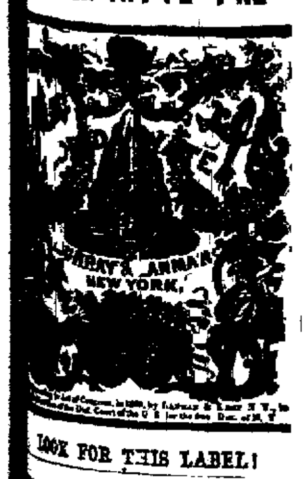
Come soon and don't lose this Golden Opportunity.

At the old stand of

THE ARCADE,

Corner First and Taylor.

LOOK FOR THE [illegible] LINE



LOOK FOR THIS LABEL!

For the Holidays!

M. BENO & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

[illegible] RAISINS,
[illegible] CITRON and ORANGE PEEL,
[illegible] MINCEMEAT,
[illegible] PLUM PUDDING,
A large assortment of
[illegible] Dilworth's Preserved Fruits,
[illegible] DUNDEE MARMALADE,
[illegible] MAPLE SYRUP, strictly pure,
[illegible] ORLEANS MOLASSES,

And a large assortment of

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

which will compare favorably with those of any dealer on the Pacific coast. [illegible] only first-class goods, and give our [illegible] every sale.

M. BENO & CO.,
Cor. First and Taylor sts., city.

SAN JUAN LIME!

LABOREE BRAND.

Cheapest in the Market.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

[illegible] St., corner of Ash.

[illegible] San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

THE CHEAPEST

Most Elegant and Stylish

Winter Millinery.

Adcock

COR. FIRST AND MAIN.

Don't buy at any other place until you see my goods. No customers allowed to go on account of price.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,

Laces, Veilings, Silks, Velvets, Ornaments, Trimmed Hats, etc.

103 First st., Portland, next Ladd & Tilton's Bank

SMOKE

WALTER'S

The Best Domestic

CIGAR

In the Market.

C. A. Weiler's Co.
First & Alder

A. ROBERTS,

Corner Front and Alder sts. Portland, Oregon

THE LEADING

[illegible] Tailor

—AND—

HATTER

OF OREGON

REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ALL GOODS

From Now Until January 1.

G. NEIMEYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

[illegible]

Old National Bank Building.

[illegible]

C. H. WILCOX,

News Dealer & Stationer.

All the Leading Newspapers and Periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty.

S. W. corner First and Oak sts., Portland, Or.

THE EAST.

Progress of the World's Fair at New Orleans

NOTES FROM VARIOUS POINTS

W[illegible] Claim for [illegible]—The [illegible] of a Day

[illegible] the World's exposition [illegible] when the official announcement will be made that the work is complete and the World's exposition will be ready for business. [illegible] have decided [illegible] and great reductions [illegible] visitors.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—To-day there was a drizzle [illegible] a thousand in front of [illegible] hall this evening [illegible] to be the largest [illegible] in one exhibit.

At dark the grounds and buildings were brilliantly illuminated at midnight [illegible] the New Year with varied and appropriate [illegible].

Considerable anxiety is noticeable regarding the $500,000 which the management admits it is behind. Members of the committee state that an appeal to congress is the only hope they have. Congress, they say, should be invoked for an additional grant of $500,000, which would simplify matters and leave no room to doubt the success of the exposition. The revenues of the exposition, they say, are but a question of time, and if the management could only be tided over a short time the exposition would have no difficulty in meeting [illegible] obligations. An exhibitors' meeting to-morrow will be watched with interest, as it is understood they will take action on a number of important subjects.

Colonel [illegible] prominently identified with the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, said to-day: The New Orleans exposition in the display of the natural resources of our country [illegible] exposition ever held.

THE NEW YORK OFFICES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Squire, new commissioner of public works, took the oath of office to-night. The mayor's office was filled with politicians up to 10 o'clock. Then a collation was served and the crowd went away. Squire made a speech in which he promised to perform his new duties faithfully.

Congressman-elect Viele resigned as park commissioner, and Mayor Edson put Jesse W. Powers, contractor, in his place. Mayor Edson notified [illegible] to take charge of the books, papers, etc., at midnight, as his [illegible] term of office would expire at that hour. This notice gave corroboration to a rumor that President [illegible] of the board of aldermen would assume the office of acting mayor and appoint corporation counsel before noon, when Grace will become mayor. It is said that Squire and Mayor Edson had not met in many years until a few days ago, when Squire appeared before the board of estimate and apportionment to urge the question of removal of garbage. At this meeting Squire saluted the mayor [illegible] and the old [illegible] was renewed.

AN [illegible] FOUNDLING DIES AT DENVER.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—Last night another foundling died at [illegible] asylum, making three deaths from inanition since Christmas. At the coroner's inquest to-day [illegible] admitted that no physician had been called to attend the children, or the simplest remedy applied [illegible] firmly believed in the efficacy of prayer [illegible] when a patient dies at his institution no human power could have saved them. Prominent physicians held an autopsy to-day which revealed the fact that one or more of the children would have recovered with proper medical attention or even the care of competent nurses. The coroner's jury declares in the verdict that the institution is in the hands of a lot of religious fanatics who [illegible] were guilty of criminal neglect, and recommended that the place be closed by the authorities.

THE PATHFINDER UNABLE TO REST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The *Herald* says: General Fremont, in his old age, is about to become a Pathfinder again. This time the scene of his exploits will be Mexico, at the head of an exploring and surveying party. He is going to the northwest, [illegible] of that country to fix the boundaries of a tract of no less than thirteen million acres of land recently acquired by a syndicate of capitalists. Fremont will proceed at once to Mexico as attorney or agent of the syndicate and examine and verify the validity of the contract and title to the lands. After such verification he is to start out with the surveying party to survey.

THE WEATHER IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The weather report from the mountains shows that the storm has entirely subsided, but it is intensely cold. In many places the thermometer is twenty-four below, and it is growing colder. Marshall pass is still open and Salt Lake trains are making schedule time. The blockade on the High Line to Leadville has been raised and no very serious inconvenience has anywhere resulted from the recent storm. An unimportant blockade is reported on the Corejos range and the [illegible] river and its branches, but it is expected that with a few days of fair weather every road in the state will be in full operation.

ALL QUIET DURING THE DAY.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—Officers of the Hocking Valley Railway and Coal Exchange report everything quiet in the valley this morning, though they express an opinion that there will be some trouble to-night. They say the demonstration of last night failed to take an active form for the reason that the strikers met with such a strong force of guards where they expected to make the attack. They consider the unusual demonstrations at this time as an effort to keep the miners from breaking from their ranks and going to work, as many of them have done. Early this morning several shots were fired at Happy Hollow, but without damage.

TROUBLE IN THE HOCKING VALLEY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The *State Journal's* special from Logan says: There is a general uprising in Hocking valley to-night. Sheriff McCarty, with a large posse on a special train, left at a late hour to subdue the mob. A large shipment of dynamite was received at Nelsonville yesterday. The attacks were started on the railroad bridge. Special officers are being sworn in and taken to the region of Buchtel, where the strikers are said to be congregating.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The president will be assisted at the reception to-morrow by the wives of [illegible] Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Justice Miller, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Justice Woods, Mrs. Justice Blatchford, Mrs. Senator Logan, Mrs. General Sheridan, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, the Misses Frelinghuysen and many other ladies prominent in Washington social life.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is estimated that there has been a decrease of only $400,000 in the public debt during December. Receipts have been light and disbursements heavier than usual. [illegible] on account of pensions amount to over $500,000. The United States treasury to-day mailed checks in payment of interest due January on government securities to the amount of $[illegible].

RANDALL'S MOVEMENTS.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—To-night Randall was entertained at the Hermitage club rooms by the [illegible] every shade of political opinion. He was given a most elegant reception. Ex-Governor James D. Porter is president of the club and leading citizens are members. Mr. Randall [illegible] to-morrow for Birmingham, accompanied by a committee of escort from that city.

SUIT DECIDED.

[illegible], Dec. 31.—The suit of Washburn & [illegible] vs. [illegible] Scott & Co. was decided to-day in the United States court. The question was whether defendants could be held to a wire fence contract. Judge Acheson refused a preliminary injunction and allows defendants to manufacture under bond for damages.

PROHIBITIONIST MEETING CALLED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A meeting of the national committee of the prohibition party and conference of the leading workers, will be held in New York city January 7th. The headquarters will be at the Murray Hill hotel. The meeting will be at St. Stephen Merritt's church.

RAILROAD STEAMER WRECKED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Flint and Pere Marquette railroad steamer No. 1 went ashore [illegible] near Ludington at 7 o'clock this morning and is breaking up. One man was killed and another badly hurt while the crew and passengers were getting to land.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE.

CHICAGO, Dec. [illegible]—Another cold wave is reported throughout the northwest. The mercury fell thirty degrees between midnight and 9 A. M. The telegraph service and trains are impeded in Minnesota and Iowa.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

BIRDS NEST, La., Dec. 31.—The bark Lena, from South America for Philadelphia, with cigars, was wrecked on Hog Island bar during thick weather and eight lives lost.

PAYNE'S NAME MENTIONED.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—It is reported here that Colonel O. H. Payne is to resign the treasurership of the Standard Oil Company and accept a [illegible]

[illegible]

New York [illegible] the board of the [illegible]

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

[illegible]

His [illegible] of United States Senator [illegible] of Mississippi.

[illegible]

A [illegible] Miami [illegible] the exhibits [illegible] 000 [illegible] over $600,000 compared with [illegible]

A [illegible] New York dispatch says that B. [illegible] Carpenter, governor of Montana [illegible] Helena Wednesday night. A number of representatives of all parties bade him adieu.

A dispatch from Syracuse, New York, says: The schedule of Westcott & Co., bankers, who [illegible] liabilities thirty-seven thousand dollars [illegible] one hundred and twenty thousand.

The [illegible] correspondent of the Paris [illegible] says the king of the Belgians will be proclaimed sovereign of the Congo free state. [illegible] proclaimed in his stead.

A Boston dispatch says: Notice for a suit of breach of contract has been served upon the [illegible] at the instance of Mr [illegible], manager of [illegible] The suit is based upon the failure of the [illegible] company to play in Cincinnati [illegible] during the floods in that city.

A portion of the roof of the theater at Cholet, France, collapsed during a performance Tuesday night. There were about 1000 persons in the house. The lights were extinguished, and screams and groans filled the air. About 150 persons were wounded, some it is feared fatally. The theater was a temporary structure, and was strained by recent storms.

Subpoenas were issued Tuesday at the Tombs police court, New York, on application of Patrick H. Pellitt, editor of *Ireland's Liberator*, for the attendance, among others, of Stephen B. Elkins and B. F. Jones, chairman of the national committee, as witnesses in the examination on a charge of libel by Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*, against him.

J. C. Biggar, member of parliament for Cavan county, speaking Tuesday night at Bolton, advised Irishmen to disown the whigs. He said Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant, had hanged a number of men whom he knew to be innocent. The supporters of the government were answerable for Earl Spencer's misdeeds, and deserved no mercy at the hands of the Irish electors. Gladstone and Bannerman knew Earl Spencer was a scoundrel. The members of the Irish National league were entitled to the thanks of Irishmen for exposing the [illegible] of the Irish executive.

THE STAGE.

A [illegible] INTERVIEWED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Gerald Eyre, the actor, is [illegible] at the Palmer house. At noon to-day, being shown a dispatch from New York saying that officers were looking for him with a warrant, and that he was charged with having married Miss Mollie Fuller of the [illegible] company, while an English wife and children were living, said with considerable emphasis that he had nothing whatever to say on the subject.

"You are en route to San Francisco to fill an engagement, are you not?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"On what terms with your [illegible]?"

"I don't know."

"When does your San Francisco engagement open?"

"Now, have you any particular interest in knowing this?"

[illegible]

"Well, I don't care to say anything. I am much obliged, but I have nothing to say."

The dispatch referred to says further that Miss Fuller denies that she is married to Mr. Eyre, but says that they are engaged and expect to be married.

THEATRICAL TROUBLE ADJUSTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arguments upon the motion for the appointment of a receiver of the property of Brooks & Dickson, theatrical managers, was not heard to-day, owing to the fact that the parties have made a settlement of the suit brought by Joseph Brooks for dissolution of partnership. Negotiations for a settlement followed and the result was that Rundall assigned all his interest in the firm to the other partners. Brooks & Dickson then made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. This puts their property in the hands of an assignee, and as that was all Brooks was desirous of obtaining by his suit, proceedings were withdrawn and a motion for a receiver withdrawn.

FAILURES.

NEW YORK CLOTHING FIRM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—H. W. Stehr & Co., jobbers in clothing, 138 and 140 Grand street, this city, have made an assignment to Frederick W. Post, [illegible] preferences $6,[illegible]. The house was established about twenty-five years. The company originally was Conrad [illegible], who died in 1874, and the present firm was then formed, composed of H. W. Stehr and C. A. Kruger. Their statement of December showed a surplus of about seventy-two thousand dollars. Liabilities, eighty [illegible] dollars.

RAILROAD NOTES.

WILL FAVOR COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 31.—Officers of the Union Pacific have determined to remove all their depots from Omaha to Council Bluffs at once. To this end they have ordered the construction of various round-houses and shops for the accommodation of their business both freight and passenger.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BIG BLAZE IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Fire totally destroyed Miller Bros.' dry goods house. Total loss [illegible] one hundred and eighty thousand dollars [illegible] two hundred thousand dollars; building twelve thousand dollars. Total insurance one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

SPORTING NOTES.

EXCITING COCKING MAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A cocking main took place at Flushing, Long Island, last night, between Long Island and New Jersey birds, for $1000 a side and $100 on each battle. [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] $10,000 [illegible] hands.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLERS INDICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The grand jury to-day found true bills against William T. and Lewis T. Latimer, suspended bankers, charged with embezzlement.

ARIZONA.

[illegible] PRISONERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Tombstone *Epitaph* [illegible] the citizens are intensely indignant over the fact that the Mexican authorities have not released American [illegible] arrested at Cultiacan, Sonora, about [illegible] months ago. It says that were it not for friends on this side of the line the prisoners would be deprived of the barest necessities of life. No charges have been made against them, and the governor promised to release them Christmas but failed to keep his word. The mayor of Tombstone telegraphed to the president to-day drawing his attention to this outrage, and requesting immediate action on behalf of the unfortunates. Two of those held prisoners are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The post commander also telegraphed the commander of the department of California in this city stating the case in full, and requesting him to urge it on the immediate attention of the authorities at Washington. Unless the government acts promptly there is every reason to believe the people will take the law into their own hands and release their fellow citizens.

Are You Troubled

Will consert[illegible] asked a friend "You look troubled." "So I am," said the sufferer, "but it is with the toothache." "More fool you," replied the comforter, "get it pulled out and buy a bottle of SOZODONT and preserve the good teeth from a like calamity.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

FIRE AT SPRAGUE.

SPRAGUE, Dec. 31.—Special.—Ben Pittelson's [illegible] store took fire last night, and was completely destroyed. It was insured for $6000. The loss is about $12,000. The store next to it belonging to William Pittenhoeffer narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The thermometer is 16 below zero.

——Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first prepared in liquid form only, but now it can be sent in dry form by mail to points where no druggist can readily be reached, to-day the compound in lozenges and pills finds its way even to the foreign climes of Europe and Asia.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

European Politics Becoming Badly Tangled

THE EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN

News from Africa—Congress [illegible] at Montreal—[illegible]—Turkey Note

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Lord [illegible] of the [illegible] trade [illegible] The demand [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] control [illegible] The prospects of the treaty [illegible] The [illegible]

NEW SOUTH WALES [illegible]

[illegible] the government of New South Wales [illegible] to the imperial government that the following questions have been definitely settled: First, [illegible] of the coast of New [illegible] second [illegible] British [illegible]

DEFENSELESS [illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[illegible] of the Dutch traders in the Congo territory arrested by the authorities [illegible] territorial rights [illegible]

WILL STAY WITH HER.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The queen has sent a message to residents of Balmoral stating that the Princess Beatrice will still reside with her after her marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

LISZT WILL WINTER IN ROME.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Franz Liszt, the pianist, will pass the winter at Rome. His eyesight is a great deal better, but he has been forbidden to read or write much.

SPAIN

MORE ABOUT THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The walls of all the churches in Malaga were cracked by the recent earthquake. Several houses in Canillas were destroyed and many persons killed. Five persons were killed and several injured at Motils. Sixteen houses were destroyed at [illegible] and numerous houses demolished and lives lost in other villages. Fifty corpses were found at Ventas de Zafarraya.

Newspapers here are opening subscriptions for a fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake.

FURTHER DISASTROUS SHOCKS.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Further earthquake shocks were experienced yesterday at Velez Malaga, a city of thirteen thousand people, a few miles from Malaga. The shocks were of much violence, and many houses were entirely destroyed. The people in terror-stricken have abandoned the city altogether and are now encamped outside of town. The telegraph station has been removed to the same place.

One thousand houses at Alhama are in ruins [illegible] since the disaster [illegible] Yesterday 28 bodies were recovered. Shocks yesterday were also felt more or less severely. They occurred between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning. There was further loss of life and property at [illegible] Alhama. The total number of persons killed since Christmas [illegible] The town of Albaracin was completely destroyed. Many people perished among whom were several local officials.

Subscriptions for relief of the sufferers have been started at Madrid, Malaga and Granada. The people have subscribed $5000.

The shocks were felt in Granada and Malaga [illegible] with heavy mortality.

CANADA

THE ICE PALACE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—Owing to a heavy thaw, work on the ice palace is entirely suspended. It is feared that unless it turns colder the work done will be of no purpose. It is feared the structure will not be finished in time, but the architect declares the castle can be put up in half the time it took last year. Work will be carried on at night by electric light if necessary. As for the other part it can be built in ten days. It is understood the carnival drive is to be restricted to fours, sixes, eights, and tandems and unicorns, tandems and pairs. The river has fallen two inches to-day and is still falling. General opinion, however, is that the water will rise again as soon as cold weather sets in. Merchants along the river front and in low localities continue to remove goods to places of safety.

THE CHIEF OF THIEVES SUSPECTED.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The police authorities believe that the recent robbery of $20,000 from Le Fevre's jewelry store in Notre Dame street, was planned and carried out by Jones, the noted chief of American burglars. Some years ago Jones was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for robbery, but owing to his ill health and influence succeeded lately in getting the term commuted. Le Fevre was on the former grand jury that returned true bills against Jones, and it is thought the latter put up the job for satisfaction. Jones was the head of adroit and desperate gangs of burglars in New York and Chicago. He is said to be an extensive real estate owner in Chicago, all made out of his robberies.

FLOODS IN CANADA.

MEAFORD, Ont., Dec. 31.—A [illegible] dam gave way this morning [illegible] body of water rushing down the main street of the town. In a few hours the bridge [illegible] Abbott's dwelling [illegible] swept away. What was yesterday a street is to-day the bed of the river. [illegible] still rising.

AFRICA

MATTERS IN THE AFRICAN CONGO.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The German expedition to explore the African interior has returned to Ambriz Guinea on the west coast of Africa. The natives refused to allow the expedition to proceed. Traders of French colonies on the African coast complain that unless the heavy import duties are reduced they will be obliged to close their establishments. It is stated that French houses are suffering equally with English houses, although the tariff on English goods is 50 per cent higher than French goods.

The Cameroons have been in an unsettled state since annexation by Germany. The traders are anxiously awaiting a better government. The natives are revolting in consequence of the English house [illegible] natives for debt. During a conflict the natives made one of the traders prisoner. James Service, prime minister of the colony, has at the government of Victoria, in the recounting, the assurances of the imperial government that settlement by any foreign power of New Guinea was improbable and would be regarded as an unfriendly act. In consequence of these assurances the premier says the colonists confided in the government to protect their interests. The colonists are indignant that while forbidden to act for themselves the government should allow Germany to step in. The premier and the governor have sent a telegram to Earl Derby, imperial colonial secretary, urging him to telegraph authority to Australia to take the necessary steps to secure the islands remaining available and conveying a vigorous protest on behalf of Victoria against the [illegible] of the imperial government.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND ENTERS A PROTEST.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Lord Lyons, British ambassador to Paris, has asked Prime Minister Ferry whether the report that the governor of New Caledonia was urging annexation of the New Hebrides for use as a penal settlement for the worst class of convicts, has the approval of France.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONQUIN.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—*Figaro* states that four of the largest freight steamers at Havre leave with forty brigades for Tonquin January 10th. This brigade cannot reach Hai Chong earlier than March. It is intended to occupy Tokio while Admiral Courbet attacks Canton.

THE SOUDAN.

GENERAL STEWART'S EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Korti, dated 4:45 this morning, says General Stewart's expedition is six miles distant. General Wolseley accompanied the troops for a mile and then renewed them as they marched past. Their route is through a flat deserted country in which no hills are visible.

TURKEY

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Advices from Larinca, Cyprus, say that defalcations amounting to [illegible]

...have been discovered in the [illegible] department. Many officials have fled to Asia Minor. Some of the account books were destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, [illegible]. The fires of insurrection are [illegible] among the populace of this [illegible] seditious placards [illegible] night [illegible] ready [illegible] the people.

SCOTLAND

[illegible] to McNaghten [illegible] who [illegible] Joe Brady to the gallows [illegible] Healy [illegible] criminal [illegible] tion because [illegible] people and [illegible].

GERMANY.

[illegible]

PARIS, Dec. [illegible]. The Nation [illegible] says [illegible] is [illegible] to see some of his [illegible] the Congo state [illegible] pose that the seal of the supreme government for the [illegible] shall be Prussia [illegible] control.

[illegible]

[illegible] tri-weekly has been issued. It is the only Finnish newspaper [illegible].

SOUTH AMERICA.

IN A STATE OF REBELLION.

BUENA VENTURA, via Galveston, Dec. 31.—The states of Santander, Boyaca, Tolima, Marca and Magdalena have been declared in a state of rebellion.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON'S [illegible] FOR ADMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. [illegible]. The Bulletin's New York special states that W. S. Armstrong of Washington territory [illegible] says: "My business takes me to various centers of population in the territory many times each year, and I know that a great majority of the people desire its admission as a state. The population of the territory [illegible] legislation of the [illegible] 1880. It is now out of debt [illegible] balance in the treasury [illegible] is an earnest advocate [illegible] a point to [illegible] east last summer, and he found a very friendly feeling toward the early admission of the territory. There is some talk, however, of the admission of two territories of different political [illegible] compromise. I do not think Washington will become a state in that way. [illegible] admission to the Union it will be a republican territory admitted by a republican congress."

SHARON [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. [illegible]. The Chronicle's Washington special says: Ex-Senator Sharon's agent had negotiated [illegible] Sharon's property in Washington to Secretary Frelinghuysen. The sale had advanced to the point of binding [illegible] the deeds [illegible] the announcement was made in the newspapers that the Sharon divorce case had been decided against Sharon. Secretary Frelinghuysen then concluded not to complete the sale until [illegible] Sharon could give a clear title to the property. If Miss Hill is his wife she will have to sign the deed before it is valid [illegible].

[illegible] OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31. At [illegible] o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from the Oakland city flour mills, owned by Dr. Koch, Schroeder & Co. The building was a large three story frame and the fire, which originated in the upper story, must have been burning for several hours before it was discovered. A general alarm was turned in and the whole fire department hastened to the spot to extinguish the fire. Mr. Schroeder said that the value of the [illegible] building and stock was $[illegible],000, covered by insurance of $[illegible] [illegible] about $[illegible],000.

THE WOOL CLIP.

The wool product of California for 1884 is reported by George Abbott [illegible] San Francisco wool exchange was [illegible],000 pounds. This is the smallest clip since 18[illegible] and is [illegible],000 pounds less than for 1883.

PERSONAL.

Governor Squire of Washington territory, who arrived here yesterday [illegible] to-morrow.

STATE DISPATCHES.

A STORE [illegible] BURNED.

[illegible], Dec. [illegible]. Special [illegible] o'clock this morning McLeod's store caught fire in the roof around the chimney. When first seen it was only a speck, but before help could be procured the roof was all ablaze and the store and contents were nearly all consumed. The loss falls heavily on the proprietor, who loses nearly all the savings of a lifetime, the insurance [illegible] sufficient to make the creditors safe. Loss, four to five thousand.

COMPLETION OF THE OREGON PACIFIC.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 31.—Special. The east and west ends of the coast division of the Oregon Pacific railroad was connected to-day at Harris' mill, sixteen miles west of this city, the last spike being driven with appropriate ceremony by William M. Hoag, general manager, in the presence of a large number of guests. The road is seventy-one and a half miles in length, from Corvallis to Yaquina City, and will be open for traffic at an early day.

A BIT OF INTERESTING HISTORY

Our trade directory for 1884 had to be closed without the mention of the well known Farmers and Mechanics Store. The omission was the result of causes which could, under the circumstances, not be averted. To-day we are pleased to be able to again count that establishment among the live progressive and prosperous mercantile establishments of this city. In September, 1883, the firm was compelled to follow in the train of enormous eastern failures. On about the 28th of that month the suspension of a large cloth house in New York was announced. This was followed by the failure of the great clothing house of Levy Bros. & Co. of that city, a calamity which necessitated the then supposed temporary suspension of Prager Bros. That these gentlemen are among us to-day enjoying the confidence of the business community and the best wishes of the community at large is the best evidence of a spirit that is in them which will not down. It is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the jealousy with which they were eyed by some of their more sleepy rivals, and the ferocity with which some of them pounced upon their supposed dead carcass ready to feed on it. Though the meal was made we are confident it did not amount to a banquet.

Prager Bros. have settled every cent of their indebtedness, resumed business on the southeast corner of Taylor and First streets and are again among the prosperous business men of this city. They carry a complete stock of General Merchandise.

PRINTING.

The printing business in what is commonly known as job work has of late years in nearly all cities been conducted as an entirely separate department from the newspaper. Formerly a newspaper office was not considered complete without having connected with it a job office. [illegible] this state of affairs is yet to be found in many of the smaller towns. But in all the large places the newspaper finds enough to do to take care of itself, while the job man, if successful, finds this important branch of the art preservative all he is able to properly attend to.

In this city the leading establishment of this character is that of Himes, known far and wide as "Himes the Printer." He has devoted the majority of a lifetime to building up a business which now ranks high up in both the character and extent of the work turned out. Himes is always up with the times in the matter of new styles, new type, and the improved ways of doing things. He is prepared to do printing, engraving, binding, etc., in any shape, quantity or style, and his prices are always reasonable. In looking through the mammoth establishment you will notice on the counters, ready for delivery, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, business cards for men, and call or cards for the ladies, invitations, wedding cards, tickets, circulars, posters, dodgers, letter heads, show bills, stair cards, catalogues, tickets, railroad tariffs and railway work of all kinds, books, pamphlets, official reports, newspapers—in fact every thing known to the typographic art. If you want anything in the way of printing go to Himes.

GILMAN & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 12 First Street.

The auction house of Gilman & Co., composed of S. L. N. Gilman and C. M. Stevens, has long been recognized as the leading establishment of the kind in this city. They make liberal cash advances on consignments of all descriptions of household goods, and also keep in stock a complete outfit of both new and second hand articles for furnishing a house from top to bottom, which can be bought from them at prices one-half to two-thirds cheaper than the figures usually asked. Their regular auction sales for furniture occur on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and their sales of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., take place on Wednesday of each week. They repair and overhaul any description of old furniture, making it as good as new, and thus explaining the wherefore and the why that they can always offer bargains. Gilman & Co. are now recognized as the leading auction firm in Portland, a reputation earned by hard work and merit.

The St. Charles.

This pleasant little hotel has become popular throughout the northwest under the management of the genial Tom Guinean, a gentleman who knows exactly how to gather in the weary, lonesome traveler and make him feel at home, pleased, cheerful, alive and happy in the thought that there is such a place as the St. Charles and such a good kind man as Brother Guinean.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. having selected Tacoma as the terminus on Puget Sound and the Cascade division being pushed forward as rapidly as possible with the contemplated improvements by the company and citizens, this year will no doubt prove a good opportunity to secure bargains in real estate in both city and country property. For particulars, prices, etc., address G. W. Traver, Tacoma, W. T.

The Hillsboro *Independent* failed to receive its supply of paper from Portland last week, and came out in a six-page edition 6x10 inches in size.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all

OUR RAILROADS.

Progress of the Lines Traversing the Pacific Northwest.

THE YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS

A New Transcontinental Line Finished and Another One Nearly So. Millions Expended for New Track.

The work of railroad building and extending means of communication through the Pacific Northwest has progressed with the usual speed during the past year, and another transcontinental line now connects us with the Atlantic coast. The Canadian Pacific has been pushed with such vigor that we may expect its completion in 1885 if the present rate of progress is maintained. There has been a marked increase in the mileage of those lines pushing up new settlements in our own borders, and now nearly every county in Oregon, Washington and Idaho has been brought into railroad communication with Portland. [illegible] [illegible] and its the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific [illegible] the Palouse [illegible] branch [illegible] O. R. & N. line. Oregon has been opened by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the extension of the Oregon and California and the Oregon Pacific. The Kalama branch has been put in operation and other lines have made sure progress. The most northern of these lines is that of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

This great line of railway will be, when finished, the longest in the world, and extend from the head of deep sea navigation on the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean. The line is now in operation from Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba to a point about seventy miles west of the summit of the Rocky mountains. On the Pacific coast [illegible] track is laid from the [illegible] Savona [illegible] 00 miles east. There have been during the past year several hundred miles of track, and an immense amount of other work done in the way of opening tunnels, cuts and bridge work. Some of this has been done at the enormous expense of $300,000 per mile. The road is now in about the following condition: The construction work now [illegible] at the eastern crossing of the Columbia, which is 2[illegible]0 miles due north of Spokane Falls in a [illegible] line. Twenty miles east of the crossing a little town has sprung up called Kicking Horse. The end of the track is near this town and the summit of the Rocky mountains is sixty-seven miles east of the end of track. Between the end of track and the Columbia river a small force of men are at work finishing some tunnels. This work is done under James Ross, the well known tunnel contractor who constructed the Mullan tunnel on the Northern Pacific railroad. The main construction force is at work west of the crossing. They number 4,000 men, and have completed about thirty five miles of grading and twenty miles of [illegible] siding west from the river. It is intended to continue work all winter, and if this can be done the western [illegible] of the Columbia can be reached by [illegible] 1885. On the western section the rails are now laid to Savona, which is located [illegible] miles east of Lytton and [illegible] east of the western terminus. The first 200 miles [illegible] east of Savona has been let with subcontracts and a considerable portion of it has been graded. In the spring stages will be run in connection with the road whereby passengers may be enabled to travel over that route.

When completed the Canadian Pacific will probably [illegible] Puget Sound [illegible] from the eastern shore at Port Moody to Portland's system of [illegible] giving us the third transcontinental line, or a fourth if the Oregon and California extension should be finished before that time. About 1,000 white men are now engaged in construction work on the road at present. It is [illegible] that it will be finished by [illegible] 1886.

THE KOOTENAI ROAD.

This line is projected by John C. Ainsworth, George J. Ainsworth and others, well known in Portland and Oregon. It is contemplated by the [illegible] opening communication with [illegible] a [illegible] of farming and mineral [illegible] transportation [illegible] As soon as the Canadian Pacific track [illegible] the western crossing of the Columbia river that point will be used as a base for commencing work on the road. [illegible] Kootenai and a steamer to run down to the Kootenai inlet will be constructed at once. The road when opened will probably connect with the Northern Pacific somewhere near Spokane Falls. The Columbia river will be used where possible by a line of steamers, and the entire system connected with the Canadian and Northern Pacific lines. The line will probably be in operation by [illegible] of this year on the Canadian Pacific [illegible] the [illegible].

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The main line of this [illegible] is finished and early in 1884 work was commenced on the Cascade [illegible] Puget sound. This has been [illegible] ahead so rapidly that trains are now running to Yakima, and that [illegible] city [illegible] intention of the company to prosecute work on the same until the Sound is reached. The branch line leaves the main line near Ainsworth and trains are taken across the Columbia by the large ferry boat Frederick Billings, formerly used on the Snake river crossing. The track laid has been from a point opposite Ainsworth on the western bank of the Columbia river to Yakima, a distance of 100 miles. From Yakima to the foothills of the Cascades there will be comparatively easy construction work. That range of mountains can only be crossed by great expenditure of money and time, and it is not likely the branch line will be finished to Puget sound before 1886 or later. During the year the Kalama branch from Portland to the Columbia river, opposite Kalama, has been placed in operation and is now in full running order as a portion of the main line. At Portland considerable work has been done in the way of improvement of their terminal facilities, and as much more at Tacoma. There has been some construction work performed in the Puget Sound section. Preparations are being made for considerable work next year, principally on the line across the Cascades. There is some talk of a system of roads opening up the upper Columbia basin and connecting them with Puget sound for the purpose of affording a new outlet for grain to Europe, but it is not probable this will be done before completion of the Cascade branch.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This road has by its connection with the Oregon Short Line, given Portland its second transcontinental line. Construction work last year was commenced at a point south and near Pendleton, and the Blue mountains, Grand Ronde and the Powder river valleys crossed. At Huntington in Baker county the Oregon Short Line was met and the two roads united with a little ceremony and much satisfaction. The road is one of the best in the country and is largely owned in Portland. It stands where the commerce of a rich country must pour into the lap of the metropolis, and will always be one of the most lucrative investments ever made. The road has made some extensions in eastern Washington to open up new and valuable farming sections.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA.

Construction work on this line has consisted of the extension of the main line south to Ashland and some grading work to the south. It is expected that the line will be completed to a junction with the California & Oregon branch of the Central Pacific within the next year and a half, and it is understood that a contract has been or will be let for that purpose.

OREGON PACIFIC.

An extended description of this road and its history and prospects may be found in another column from the pen of Wallis Nash.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

The Oregon Short Line from Granger, Wyoming to Huntington, or a distance of 577 miles, was completed and opened for business December 1, 1884. This line in connection with the main stem of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Granger, a distance of 800 miles, and the O. R. & N. Co.'s line from Huntington to Portland, a distance of 404 miles, forms a through standard gauge railway between Omaha and Portland of 1801 miles in length. Its completion opens up to the merchants of Portland the territory as far east at least as Boise City, which is about [illegible] miles east of the western boundary line of Idaho. The country through which it passes is noted chiefly for cattle grazing, mining and farming. Shoshone, a point in Idaho, [illegible] miles east from Huntington or 2[illegible] miles east from Portland, is destined to become the distributing point for the larger portion of Idaho, and is also contiguous to the mineral portion of that territory. From this place a branch of the Oregon Short Line runs north to Hailey and Ketchum, about sixty miles distant and located through the heart of the celebrated Wood river mining region.

The territory throughout the entire length of the Oregon Short Line, and even as far as Salt Lake City, will be accessible for Oregon products and manufactures—and the lumber trade of Oregon can be extended beyond this limit as far as Cheyenne and Denver. These points have heretofore obtained their supply of lumber chiefly from Truckee and other California points on the Central Pacific railway, and the connection of the Short Line has derived but little revenue from the short haul thus obtained. There certainly is a very promising outlook for the lumbering interest of Oregon, as well as other industries, including merchandising. The completion of this line also affords a more direct and shorter route to the southeastern states than the old route via the Utah & Northern through Ogden. Direct access is also afforded by this route to and from Kansas City and points east to St. Louis, etc., which will enable the making of quick transportation of freight to and from these centers. The distance between Portland and Chicago via the Short Line is almost identical with that of the Northern Pacific through St. Paul, the Oregon Short Line being only eleven miles the shortest, and shows rather a remarkable circumstance that two lines across the continent could be run so nearly the same in distance.

ROADS PROJECTED.

There are a number of lines of railroad projected in the northwest [illegible] of which will probably be [illegible] during the ensuing year. The Island railway on the Vancouver island from Victoria to [illegible] miles north is one line that will [illegible] with [illegible] connecting New Westminster with [illegible] projected from Whatcom [illegible] the Nooksack and [illegible] The Chehalis [illegible] Gray's Harbor [illegible] and [illegible] do something [illegible] hardly [illegible] The line of railroad from [illegible] Shoalwater bay and Gray's Harbor will probably be built this year, and it is one of the most feasible lines yet contemplated. During the summer season there would be an extensive travel over it by seaside visitors, and the expense of running would be small. In eastern Washington a road is projected from Spokane Falls to the Cœur d'Alene mines. Should the mines continue to grow in value this will doubtless be built within the year. Several branches from the Northern Pacific tapping the wheat lands of the Palouse country are also contemplated. The Kootenai railroad will open up the region north of Spokane Falls.

Coming into Oregon, several ventures are [illegible] of but none have got so far advanced as some of the projects above mentioned. The rich valleys of the Upper Deschutes and John Day rivers and the western portion of Umatilla county are contemplated fields of future action but not this year. The Oregon Pacific [illegible] will eventually [illegible] across the Cascades and [illegible] connection with the Oregon Short Line [illegible] their programme and some work may be done this year in pushing the road east [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] in Oregon [illegible] Roseburg and Coos Bay [illegible] the same. It is possible [illegible] during 1885 [illegible] [illegible] opening up Powder river valley with Portland [illegible] symptoms of [illegible] this year. It may be [illegible] for [illegible] railroad building will be [illegible] 1885 outside of extensions [illegible] other Oregon [illegible] Washington [illegible].

THE WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS

A Specimen of How Manufacturing Business Pays in Portland

Notwithstanding the [illegible] of Portland people that capital cannot be profitably invested in manufacturing establishments, the fact remains that the Willamette iron works [illegible] The Oregonian [illegible] with pride has proved to be a successful enterprise from the start. Beginning in a small way years ago, they have gradually added to their facilities to accommodate the increasing business year by year, until to-day it is the most extensive and complete institution of the kind in the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. During the past two years alone something like twenty five thousand dollars have been expended in the purchase of new tools alone, besides the large amount represented in valuable patterns, new buildings, wharf, etc., and other similar expenses created by the increase of business. The works are located on the block fronting 200 feet on Front street and [illegible] on [illegible] street. In addition of 50 feet [illegible] been added to the shops. [illegible] during the [illegible] year [illegible] the [illegible] company own the [illegible] block bounded by Third, Fourth and [illegible] streets which is occupied by the boiler shop and [illegible] which [illegible] boilers are put together.

The work turned out by the Willamette iron works needs no word of commendation from this paper. It can be found in all the rivers of the Pacific northwest, and but few towns in this same region can be [illegible] having none of their work in sight. [illegible] of it and few of the steamboats that arrive and depart daily from the wharves but can exhibit some specimens of the deft skill of the workmen connected with these works, if even they have not been entirely constructed by them. Everything that is constructed by iron works, machine shops or foundries is manufactured in this establishment, and they have facilities for turning out a wonderful variety of special articles for which there is no regular demand. Machinery for steamboats, flouring mills, saw mills, quartz mills and hoisting works, any kind of factory or power establishments, is manufactured in any quantity and of the best quality. They can turn out anything needed in each line of goods with ease and dispatch and no order is too large for them. Their manufactured work goes to all portions of Oregon and Washington, and into Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska.

They have also made all the hydraulic rams and machinery of the elevators put in by the Hydraulic Elevator company of this city, with a single exception. They also manufacture a patent water wheel, the Moore & Parker turbine, of which wheel many are now in use throughout Oregon and Washington. It gives great satisfaction to all who have had it in operation, and their sales of it are steadily increasing year after year. Railroad work in large variety and quantity has also been turned out by these shops, and they have filled many large contracts for special work of this kind during the past year. Completion of the Northern Pacific has reduced the demand for this class of work, but through the Dalles iron works at The Dalles they manufacture a large quantity of iron castings of various descriptions for the shops at the latter city. The Fulton iron works is a branch of the Willamette iron works, and under the supervision of J. H. Lewis employs forty men in the manufacture of castings. The Willamette iron works employ 150 hands. With the work in The Dalles the business of this great establishment will reach a sum approaching [illegible] million dollars yearly, a sum reached by few manufacturing establishments on the Pacific coast.

The important work in process of completion includes the machinery for the Columbia Transportation Co.'s steamer [illegible], described as follows: Two engines 20¾ feet long, cylinders [illegible] inches diameter [illegible] 19 feet in length, engine cylinders 22 inch bore, [illegible] foot stroke, adjustable cut-off and balance slide valve, shaft 10½ inches diameter, and provided with [illegible] patent steering apparatus, put in at a cost of over $22,000. This work will soon all be completed and a trial trip made about February 1.

There is in course of construction to be completed about the 1st of April a pair of engines for Pope & Winch's new boat, which is to take the place of the steamer Calliope. These cylinders are 16 inch bore, 6 foot stroke, with all stable cut-off.

They put in the machinery and boilers for the [illegible] steamer Triumph [illegible] which was completed about four weeks ago. She is 1[illegible] feet in length, 27 feet in width, depth of hold 10 feet, carrying capacity 350 tons. Her machinery consists of one compound engine, 12x20 high pressure, 24x20 low pressure, two marine boilers, 5[illegible] inches diameter, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] inch thick, 56 tubes 3 inches diameter in each, steam drum and all connection complete. This vessel is new and first-class in every particular, built at a cost of $34,000, and is now for sale at a great bargain. Application should be made for particulars to James Lotan at the Willamette iron works office.

The machinery for the Columbia River Paper Co. at Latourelle is being put in by this company, consisting of a rotary boiler for making pulp 20 feet long and 7 feet in diameter and ⅝ inch thick and a steam boiler 16 feet in length, 54 inches diameter, with 64 three inch tubes. This work is to be completed about the 1st of March.

At first thought it would appear that the various hindrances felt by our local foundries and machine shops are so formidable as to render competition with eastern establishments practically impossible, but there are some compensating advantages enjoyed by our Pacific coast and especially Oregon manufacturers, which enable them to prosecute their business successfully. On all foreign machinery there is an import duty of 45 per cent, which coupled with the cost of freight practically excludes it from our markets. The iron mines of Oswego and Port Townsend produce enough pig iron to meet all demands upon them by our iron works. The great distance from San Francisco and especially from eastern foundries makes the item of freight a very large one and correspondingly benefits our home institutions. When machinery is wanted it is generally wanted in a hurry, and the delay of sending away for it coupled with expensive freight charges really settles the matter in favor of Portland manufacturers. The lack of transportation facilities heretofore has made it difficult to secure business in Montana and other localities east of the mountains, but now that the Northern Pacific has opened the way a good business is being transacted with our neighbors in that direction. Readers of this issue in Montana will perhaps find it to their material advantage to confer with them concerning mining machinery of various descriptions. The great advantage to be derived from shorter distance over which to pay freight, would doubtless materially reduce the expense of purchasing the like machinery in Chicago or elsewhere. The main spokes in the wheel which operates this extensive establishment are Messrs. M. W. Henderson and James Lotan, to whose energy and constant supervision the development of the past years is due. Everything in connection with this establishment is operated under their management, which accounts for its present standing as an industrial organization.

THE HOTELS.

THE GILMAN.

D C Mackenzie, Astoria	A J Collins, Oregon City
Fred W Sparling, Vancouver	J R Dickenson, Sumner
Jas I Jarrel, Oak Point	J R Dickenson Jr, do
A Hannish, S F	John Hogan, do
Miss V Dickenson, W T	

ST CHARLES.

P A Barrows, Selwood	A A Kenyon, Sheridan
Jacob Lewis, Australia	B P Reynolds, Col'bia City
S I Newell, Sheridan	W M Falconer, W Walla
I Noble, [illegible]	C W McCann, do
I Dee, [illegible]	A Dewire, Forest Grove
D I Cook, [illegible]	C H Wilcox, Gaylord
Mrs Garland, Sauvies Is	Miss Annie Kennedy, Sil [illegible]

HOLTON HOUSE.

I A Humphrey, Orego City	D H Gager, Des Chutes
Duncan McKenzie, Astoria	Robert Smith, Pleasant Home
Ed Stimmel, Yamhill	V J Brumback, U S army
Fred Hallett, Dry [illegible]	P P Prams, Jacksonville
Mason Irvin, McMinnton, Pa	R C Johnson, Eugene
	W D Hare, Hillsboro
C Lalmenncher, Astoria	W H Edmunds, Corvallis
David McCable, San Fr	J Kirkpatrick, do

MERCHANT HOTEL.

C C Hayes, Astoria	J Sullivan, San Fran
J Gatlin, do	J O'Neill, do
W Kitson, Columbia City	J C Ananies, do
J G Rook, Tacoma	Capt C M Cashy, San Anne M Law
W A Barton, do	J K Sanders, Seattle
Wm Smith, Astoria	O Holmes, do
O P Slosson, do	Chas Pope, London
Miss N Slosson, Astoria	W P Norman, do
G A Stevens, Tacoma	A C Pitelham, Penn
I Castleton, Pen	

OCCIDENTAL.

F Struchmeier, Oak P'int	A Barnes, Tacoma
H Bennett, do	W M Falconer, Walla W
C E Mayers, McMinnville	C W McCann, do
S R Moreland, Albany	A Stransow, do
H C Watts, do	A Buckley, do
B Hall, Vancouver	S R Morel, do
A Delos, do	B F Brown, Napavine
C A Gray & wf, Camden	Mrs J Smith, Manhattan
J Yocum, Bellevue	J B Emery, Astoria
Miss E Yocum, do	E Gray, Willow Bar
J Cortney, Westport	

THOMAS VARWIG.

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter

Much as has been said about the supposed concentrated meanness of the modern plumber, most of them are clever and honorable gentlemen after all. Mr. Varwig, for instance, whose place is at No. 71 Washington street, is a gentleman who understands his business thoroughly, does it promptly and charges moderately, guaranteeing all work done by him to be first class. Try him.

It is said the democrats in Washington have hit upon a neat plan for the parceling out of "patronage," by which each democratic congressman is to control the appointments in his district, and where districts are represented by republicans, the defeated democratic candidates are to dispose of the offices. In this way the stings of defeat will be alleviated by the enjoyment of the spoils of victory.

THE PRESENT STORM.

Concise History of the Only Long Severe Spell of Weather Oregon Has Experienced in Twenty-three Years.

The climate of that portion of Oregon lying west of the Cascade mountains is affected by only three conditions, viz.: the equatorial trade winds, the northwest trade winds and the land breeze from the east. The first named prevail in winter and spring, the second in summer and autumn, and both produce our normal weather, and the only variation from the [illegible] is the east wind, which is always cold in winter and hot in summer, and finds its way to the Willamette valley and to the Pacific ocean through the Columbia river pass of the Cascade mountains. From October to May, the equatorial trades laden with moisture [illegible] [illegible] the moisture is condensed and falls in the form of rain. The northwestern trades which prevail from May to October bring us the cool breezes from the north Pacific seas.

Winter is [illegible] [illegible] with no other winter since 18[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the equatorial trades for mastery. This has continued with some interruptions for more than two weeks. The moisture of the heavily laden trades meeting the cold current from the east was condensed and [illegible] [illegible] With the exception [illegible] [illegible] the combination [illegible] extraordinary snow fall.

South of the Willamette valley the equatorial trades had control and the [illegible] of the state was blessed with the customary mild winter rain. The heaviest storm was in the heart of the Cascade range, where the passage for the east wind was narrow and the precipitation very large.

If the south [illegible] had been blowing [illegible] we would have had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has the great precipitation of crystallized vapor and the low temperature at the same time.

This storm began about noon on Monday, December 15th. During the preceding week there was [illegible] around Portland [illegible] though not severe cold and the thermometer ranging between 2[illegible] and 40, then warm wind from the south, then snow and the rain, [illegible] followed by the east wind, which began blowing strongly [illegible] [illegible] blew with violence all night, reaching a velocity of twenty five miles [illegible] The following day the velocity averaged about seventeen miles [illegible] hour. Snow fell continuously and of course drifted badly. As [illegible] by the U S signal observer [illegible] [illegible] over twelve inches during the first twenty four hours of the storm. The lowest temperature was [illegible] A. M. Tuesday, December [illegible], when the mercury marked [illegible] degrees, and this was the lowest of the season.

Throughout the Willamette valley the snow fall was from eighteen to twenty four inches, both [illegible] [illegible] Portland. On the 17th all traffic on the Oregon and California [illegible] [illegible] west side divisions was suspended. This was the first time in the history of the road that trains were [illegible] [illegible] by snow. Navigation in every direction was suspended.

Throughout the Inland Empire, namely that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the Cascade mountains, the [illegible] [illegible] as great as in the Willamette valley. On the [illegible] [illegible] both all trains of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company west of The Dalles were [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible].

On Wednesday there was a lull in the [illegible] snow in the Willamette valley and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Albany.

On Thursday, the 18th, the weather in the Willamette valley was moderated and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] fair.

[illegible] the 19th, weather in the Willamette valley moderating, with little snow [illegible] [illegible] and cold along the [illegible] [illegible] to Portland [illegible].

Saturday, Dec. 20. Weather in the Willamette valley [illegible] [illegible] to 42 [illegible] [illegible] and brisk winds down the Columbia.

Sunday, Dec. [illegible]. No change in the Willamette valley. Weather cold only and [illegible] thermometer [illegible] two inches more snow up the Columbia.

Monday, Dec. 22. An exact repetition of the first days of rain in the Willamette valley and the [illegible] [illegible] that the wind was not quite so strong. Traffic on the west side road [illegible] [illegible].

Tuesday, Dec. [illegible] [illegible] cold [illegible] [illegible] in the valley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] until evening [illegible] snow [illegible].

Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]. Weather in the valley [illegible] [illegible] east side trains [illegible] [illegible] in the Columbia. During all the [illegible] the temperature [illegible] ranged from 5 to 25 and 40.

Thursday, Dec. 25. Weather [illegible] in the valley with snow up the Columbia, but strong winds between The Dalles and Portland.

Friday, Dec. 26. Weather moderating in the valley. Thermometer 20 to [illegible] one inch fresh snow. Calm along the Columbia. East side road resumed traffic.

Saturday, Dec. 27. Thawing in the valley, temperature 32 to 40, weather fair, and some sunshine. No wind or snow up the Columbia.

Sunday, Dec. 28. Same moderate weather in valley, more snow and wind above and below the Cascades, growing colder at midnight all up on [illegible].

Monday, Dec. 29. Freezing all over Oregon from [illegible] north [illegible] to [illegible] very cold along the Columbia, but no snow or wind.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. No change in the weather, except the weather up the Columbia grew colder, the mercury being lower than at any time in past 30 years.

The distinguishing feature of Redington's Russia Salve is its power to reduce inflammation [illegible].

COAL, COAL, COAL!

Save Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

Are now furnishing a superior article of Domestic Coal for the low price of

$7.50 and $8 per ton,

Delivered at any part of the city. Apply at the yard, Third St., north of G, near Kalama Depot.

Slate for orders at E. G. PIERCE & CO'S, Ash st. near Second.

FOUNDRY COKE

Always on Hand.

RUBBER STORE

Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps Gossamers, etc.

Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Packing Hose, etc

PRESTON, NOTT & CO.

164 First Street.

Wove-Wire Mattresses

Known as the Eads & Adams Patent, are manufactured and sold by

GEORGE K. PARKER,

128 Fifth Street, Portland, Or.

The Trade supplied. Country orders solicited.

"SPECIAL"

Notice to Shippers.

Owing to FLOATING ICE in the river the O. R. & N. Co. until further notice will decline to receive freight destined for Lower Columbia River points.

A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Freight & P. Agt., O. R. & N. Co.

Oregon Electrical Works.

JULIUS DILG,

Electrical, Optical and Surveyors' Instruments

For sale, made to order, and repaired.

Model and Experimental Work a Specialty.

Pine Street, Near First.
P O Box 197, Portland, Or.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also Groceries and Provisions,

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS

ZAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware,

NOS. 1 [illegible] 14 NORTH FRONT STREET.

BANKS.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

WILLIAM REID, President | WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier
ROBERT BELL, Vice President.

HAVE LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,357,605 within 10½ Years.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.

Four months	4	per cent.
Six months,	4½	"
Nine months,	5	"
One Year	6	"

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

7 TO 8 per cent

NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business

WILLIAM REID	President
GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS	Vice President
FRED WARD	Cashier

D. P. THOMPSON, President | DEKUM, Vice President | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors

D. P. Thompson,	I. W. Brazee,	M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum,	E. J. Jeffery,	W. A. Spencer,
R. S. Kearney,	R. M. Wade,	W. K. Smith,
S. Blitz,	Geo. B. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve $2,300,000

Head Office 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travellers credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager

THE

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Advance the Rates of Interest on Deposits as follows

On [illegible] months certificates [illegible] per cent.
On [illegible] months certificates [illegible] per cent.
On 12 months certificates 7 per cent.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors Dec. [illegible], 1884.

[illegible] HOGUE, Cashier

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

AINSWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Third and Oak.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the bank.

SAFES RENTED on easy terms. Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve . $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches: Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

FRED K. TOWNSEND, Manager

JAMES STEEL, President. | W. C. JOHNSON, Vice President. | L. A. MACRUM, Cashier.

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

No. 26 Washington Street,

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

RATES—5 per cent. per annum on deposits for three months, 4 per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and 6 per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors

J. Loewenburg,	Jas. B. Cook,	S. D. Smith,
L. Fleischner,	J. F. Watson,	J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson,	James Steel,	M. L. Hoyt,
L. A. Macrum,	Jos. A. Strowbridge.	

[illegible]

FURRIERS,

86 First St., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices,

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Good work and quality guaranteed.

FURNITURE
Wall Paper, Carpets
G. SHINDLER & CO.
PORTLAND
OR

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-rock Prices

20 lbs Pearl Sago,	$1 00
20 lbs Pearl Tapioca	1 00
15 lbs No 1 Island Rice	1 00
12 lbs Dry Gran. Sugar	1 00
14 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00

FRESH LEGHORN CITRON,
FINE MALAGA RAISINS,
FRESH ZANTE CURRANTS,
And other Holiday Goods,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

50 Morrison street, bet. Second and Third.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

ELITE THEATER.

The Only Variety Theater in Portland.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK.

Admission 25c. R. CLINTON, Manager

OREGON SHORT LINE

Most Direct and Quickest Route to All Points East.

ONLY 3½ DAYS TO OMAHA, ONLY 4¼ DAYS TO KANSAS CITY.

A Reduction of nearly Two Days in Time.

ONLY 4½ DAYS TO CHICAGO, ONLY 4½ DAYS TO ST. LOUIS.

No Change of Cars between Portland and Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, etc. It is the only line by which you can reach these points without numerous changes.

463 miles the Shortest to Omaha,
470 miles the Shortest to Kansas City
AND BEYOND AND

29 Hours, or More than a Day, the Quickest Time

111 miles the Shortest to Chicago and All Points East.

[illegible] Omaha and Kansas City [illegible] more than 20 affording facilities offered by no other line. Connections are made close and in union depots.

Pullman Palace and Emigrant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains.

Emigrant Sleeping Cars, with free berths, hauled the entire length of the Oregon Short Line on Express Trains.

All [illegible] tickets are good [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and Omaha or through [illegible] without extra charge.

[illegible] over the Oregon Short Line. Trains run [illegible] leave Portland daily 5:30 P. M. Tickets on sale to all points in the United States. A. L. MAXWELL, [illegible] Agent, [illegible] wharf, Portland.

Maps, Time Tables [illegible] to [illegible] address, upon application to

[illegible] CAMPBELL, General Agent
[illegible] Washington st., Portland

RIVER STEAMERS

OREGON CITY ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER Monday, [illegible] 20 steamer [illegible] will leave Portland [illegible] P. M. and Oregon City [illegible] [illegible] promptly and safely delivered at each [illegible].

THE STEAMER

MANZANILLO

Is laid up for Repairs for about Five Weeks.

For Selwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer City of Sellwood
Leaves [illegible] 9 [illegible] A. M. [illegible] 1 30 [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
[illegible]

To Sellwood [illegible] trip 25c
Milwaukie [illegible] 40c
Oswego [illegible] 50c
Twenty [illegible] tickets [illegible] of Sellwood [illegible] $1

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at [illegible], Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, and other river landing [illegible] to [illegible] port and all way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

[illegible] LINE OF VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leaves Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily. [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board at foot of [illegible] street.

TOWING [illegible] 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time.

On and after Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison street dock [illegible] for LaCamas, [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] A. M.

Will leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver [illegible] and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply at [illegible] or on board.

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.

Passengers by this route connect with the train for Sound ports.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

INSURANCE

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	£375,000
Deposit in Oregon	£10,000

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR

Capital paid up	$330,100 00
Cash Assets	366,875 94

M. W. FECHHEIMER	President
M. S. BURRELL	Vice President.
EDWARD HALL	Secretary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS,

General Insurance Agent,

9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon . . . $200,000.

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho

Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. | R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receive constant shipments of

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal. | WILSON MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. | THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

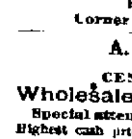
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. E. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.



PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT

Masquerade Suits

AND

Theatrical Costumes FOR RENT.

Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country Orders sent C. O. D.

T. N. DUNBAR,
89 Front St., up stairs.

Dr. E. C. Brown, *Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.*

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT			LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.		
Queen	Tuesday	Dec. 2	Columbia	Friday	Dec. 5
Oregon	Saturday	Dec. 6	Queen	Wednesday	Dec. 10
Columbia	Thursday	Dec. 11	Oregon	Monday	Dec. 15
Queen	Tuesday	Dec. 16	Columbia	Saturday	Dec. 20
Oregon	Sunday	Dec. 21	Queen	Friday	Dec. 26
Columbia	Friday	Dec. 26	Oregon	Tuesday	Dec. 30
Queen	Thursday	Jan. 1	Columbia	Sunday	Jan. [illegible]

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 23, 1884, transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily at 5:30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8:16 A. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and [illegible].

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at [illegible] and arrive at [illegible]:10 P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to [illegible] without change. Between Huron, Mon., and St. [illegible] emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

[illegible] arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Astoria & Low Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem	6 AM					
Corvallis				6 AM		

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION. EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at [illegible] P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager | A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railway.

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running [illegible]

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

This is the only line running through emigrant sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 5:30 P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis [illegible] St. Paul 12:30 P. M. fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Trains leave Front and G daily 9:25 A. M., arrive New Tacoma 6:05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all ports on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $[illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:30 A. M.
Ashland	6:15 P. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible] P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	1:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	1:30 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.

R. KOEHLER, Manager | E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease, if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including cases caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of [illegible] disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time, from a sense of [illegible], and sometimes from ignorance, and permit their disease to exist until their constitution becomes [illegible], their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, [illegible] Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he cures, or will without fail, if they are curable, and if not, he will tell you so.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—Nos. 132 and 134 Third street, corner of Alder, opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business should be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brennan & Co., Portland, Or.

Seal Engraver, 31 First St.

Assignee's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. LOBE comprising the firm of A. Lobe & Co. of the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this 10th day of December, A. D. 1884, duly assigned all of his property to the undersigned for the benefit of all of his creditors. And all creditors of the said A. Lobe comprising the firm of A. Lobe & Co. are hereby notified to present their claims, under oath, to me at 142 First street, in the city of Portland, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof.

M. KOSHLAND,
Assignee of the estate of A. Lobe, an insolvent debtor.
Portland, Oregon, Dec. 10, 1884.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

W. [illegible] L. & M. CO.

For a Good Glass of Beer go to the "[illegible]", Second and Ash.

MANUFACTURES

The Product of Portland's I[illegible] trial Institutions During 18[illegible]

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING I[illegible]

What Our Factories and Mills Have T[illegible] and The Prospects for 1885. Or[illegible] Summary

The year 1884 has been productive o[illegible] changes in the manufacturing in[illegible] of the city of Portland and vicinit[illegible] of the [illegible] of direct competition w[illegible] sudden shock of direct competition w[illegible] east has destroyed a number of our man[illegible] ries and caused in others a diminution [illegible] ness, while it has placed all in a new p[illegible] Those that are strong enough have real[illegible] benefited by the change, for they know w[illegible] expect, and can work understandingly [illegible] opening of the Northern Pacific railro[illegible] enabled the products of eastern factories [illegible] laid down here at the least cost, and th[illegible] been followed by the establishment of [illegible] houses in the city. These have generall[illegible] here long enough to know what they cou[illegible] and the result has been that the year 18[illegible] be entered upon by all our industries wi[illegible] knowledge of what they can do, and wha[illegible] petition they must meet. It has been [illegible] that in some lines of industry we cann[illegible] compete profitably with eastern establish[illegible] In others, we could send them good[illegible] freight charges a little lower. As a res[illegible] this fact the industries of Portland may h[illegible] sidered as ready on a solid basis, and the[illegible] ture growth assured without a doubt.

The position of our city is such that [illegible] manufacture nearly everything, and get [illegible] the consumer with more cheapness and d[illegible] than any other city north of San Franc[illegible] west of Minneapolis. It is destined to b[illegible] a great industrial center, and will always [illegible] tain its supremacy as such. That it ha[illegible] progressed in this respect more is due [illegible] fact that our capitalists have not embarked [illegible] money in such enterprises, and not fro[illegible] fact that there was no opportunity for [illegible] table investment. The crude wealth [illegible] mighty empire is at our doors, and our a[illegible] should mould it into the finished product. [illegible] is now prevalent a feeling that som[illegible] should be done to build up such industr[illegible] can be profitably carried on here, and it i[illegible] able that several enterprises will be se[illegible] during 1885.

The work of the past year may be su[illegible] up as follows by special industries.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The past year has been productive [illegible] change in the manufacture of the above [illegible] articles. In 1884, they have been turn[illegible] in small [illegible] by local iron-works [illegible] made [illegible] the value of the pr[illegible] cannot be separated from that of these [illegible] tries. [illegible] of competition with the [illegible] eastern [illegible] is shown that we cannot [illegible] [illegible] in this line for years to [illegible] Nearly all the leading eastern manufac[illegible] can lay down goods here with ease, an[illegible] trade of the country amounting to severa[illegible] [illegible] annually, is in their hands. The [illegible] done here is confined to specialties and [illegible] patented articles. Perhaps by the expend[illegible] of large capital an establishment could m[illegible] success of certain lines, but small capital [illegible] be wasted.

AWNINGS, SAILS AND TENTS.

This is an industry which may be cons[illegible] is destined to grow annually, and it has no[illegible] fered from eastern competition. Ther[illegible] two establishments working at this bu[illegible] (one exclusively, and one in connection [illegible] bags and bagging. The summer season [illegible] ates a great demand for tents by seaside [illegible] ers and tourists, all of which is supplie[illegible] our local manufacturers. Goods are sh[illegible] largely to outside points as well, and bus[illegible] has been very good during the year. [illegible] gradual substitution of cloth awnings fo[illegible] old-fashioned and cumbrous wooden one[illegible] created a good demand, and now few of the[illegible] business blocks are without them. The gre[illegible] number of hands employed during the yea[illegible] 18 and the product $35,000.

AXLE GREASE.

Me[illegible] n was made of this valuable lubr[illegible] last year, but no one has apparently taken [illegible] [illegible] during the year, and we still buy all of [illegible] product abroad.

BABBIT METAL AND SOLDER.

This line of manufacture has been carrie[illegible] with success during the past year, and n[illegible] all the canneries of the vicinity are supplied [illegible] our home product. During the salmon can[illegible] season business is brisk, but the demand [illegible] metals of this description is not large outsi[illegible] that. The greatest number of hands empl[illegible] during the year has been six and the pro[illegible] $25,000.

BAGS.

Some increase has been made in this li[illegible] industry during the year, as a local factory [illegible] been at work with an increased numbe[illegible] hands all the year, which the previous year [illegible] greatly enlarged its capacity. The produc[illegible] been mainly flour sacks and tents, sails [illegible] awnings, all of which are counted in with [illegible] product of this factory. The demand fo[illegible] products has been good and the coming [illegible] promises well. The greatest number of h[illegible] employed is 50, and the product $230,000.

BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS.

There is a considerable amount of these [illegible] ties manufactured here, but the work is do[illegible] coffee and spice mills and their value comp[illegible] in that of the latter's product.

BELLS.

Some work in this line has been done b[illegible] brass workers and is merged in the produ[illegible] the latter.

BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS.

There is a little work done in this line [illegible] year, mainly in the line of repairs. The [illegible] eastern manufacturers have branch hous[illegible] Portland, and small dealers have no sho[illegible] compete on favorable terms. The greatest [illegible] ber of hands employed is six, and the pro[illegible] $10,000.

BLACKSMITHING.

The work in this line is all done by sma[illegible] tablishments, and there has been no ma[illegible] difference in its amount during the year. [illegible] number of hands employed is about 130 [illegible] city and [illegible] [illegible] and the product $[illegible] 000.

BOOKBINDING.

Business has been brisk during the ye[illegible] this line and one of our establishments [illegible] been compelled to largely increase its cap[illegible] The best work is turned out by our binder[illegible] no city can show better. A large amoun[illegible] public record work is performed in Port[illegible] and business is thriving. One establishmen[illegible] gone out of business during the year. Por[illegible] now holds about all the trade there is to g[illegible] the northwest in the best quality of work. [illegible] greatest number of hands employed is 25 [illegible] the product about $45,000.

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS.

One establishment is engaged in this [illegible] exclusively and employs three hands. W[illegible] product $[illegible],000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The change in this line of manufacture [illegible] bad to worse has been steadily increasing [illegible] during the past year the leading Chinese [illegible] failed, thus reducing the output consider[illegible] While we export leather and import boots [illegible] shoes, only a large number of small esta[illegible] ments seem to do well. It looks as though [illegible] should have at least one large factory here. [illegible] leading wholesale houses have factories in [illegible] Francisco and surely boots can be made he[illegible] cheaply as there. There seems to be an o[illegible] tunity open for an enterprise of this descrip[illegible] and it is hoped it will be taken advantage of. [illegible] work of the past year has been confined e[illegible] ly to small establishments employing 130 h[illegible] with a product of $100,000.

BOXES, PAPER.

One establishment makes paper boxes fo[illegible] the factories of the city, and has done a [illegible] business. Six hands have been employ[illegible] [illegible] product $[illegible] [illegible].

BOXES, WOODEN.

Two establishments are engaged in the [illegible] ufacture of packing boxes in Portland. [illegible] was established during the year and has p[illegible] new and improved machinery in its fac[illegible] Business for the year has been good. The greatest number of hands employed [illegible] and the product of the year $50,000.

BRASS.

One establishment confines itself entire[illegible] this line of work, but several machine sho[illegible] work in connection with other lines. The[illegible]

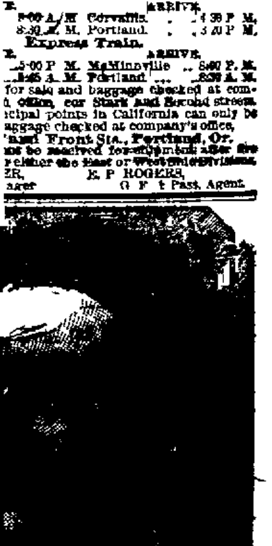
AYS AND STEAMBOATS.

R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Columbia Friday Dec. 5
Queen Wednesday Dec. 10
Oregon Monday Dec. 15
Queen Friday Dec. 20
Oregon Tuesday Dec. 25
Columbia Sunday Dec. 30
to change steamers or sailing days.
RAIL DIVISION
Passenger Trains run daily
Sleeping Cars
Sleepers are run through to St. Paul
OLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
GAUGE DIVISION EAST SIDE.
WEST SIDE.
PORTLAND SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.
L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

T OVERLAND ROUTE.
n Pacific Railroad.
t Line to Chicago & the East.
Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

ORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Elegant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
PACIFIC DIVISION
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul
CHARLTON Gen'l W. stn Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

AND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
n & California R. R.
And Connections.
Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division
PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
7:30 A. M. Ashland 1:45 A. M.
8:15 P. M. Portland 4:45 P. M.
Albany Express Train
4:00 P. M. Lebanon 9:20 P. M.
4:45 A. M. Portland 10:05 A. M.
West Side Division.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
8:00 A. M. Corvallis 4:30 P. M.
8:30 A. M. Portland 3:20 P. M.
Express Train.
5:00 P. M. McMinnville 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. Portland 8:20 A. M.
E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.



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MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the coast in the treatment of all Chronic diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Free, and a list of printed questions
Enclose postage stamp for list.
RUBBER STAMPS
Engraver. 31 First St.

Assignee's Sale.
HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. LOBE, of the firm of A. Lobe & Co. of the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, of December A. D. 1884, duly assigned property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. And all creditors of the firm of A. Lobe & Co. are hereby required to present their claims, under oath, at 1 street, in the city of Portland, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof.
M. ROSHLAND,
Assignee of A. Lobe, an insolvent debtor.
Portland, Dec. 10 1884

WOOD! WOOD!
per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL
W. E. M. L. & M. CO.
Glass of Beer go to the "Bos

MANUFACTURES.

The Product of Portland's Industrial Institutions During 1884.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING MADE.

What Our Factories and Mills Have Turned Out and Their Prospects for 1885—Our Summary

The year 1884 has been productive of many changes in the manufacturing industries of the city of Portland and vicinity. The sudden shock of direct competition with the east has destroyed a number of our manufactories, and caused in others a diminution of business, while it has placed all in a new position. Those that are strong enough have really been benefited by the change, for they know what to expect, and can work understandingly. The opening of the Northern Pacific railroad has enabled the products of eastern factories to be laid down here at the least cost, and this has been followed by the establishment of branch houses in the city. These have generally been here long enough to know what they could do, so the result has been that the year 1885 will be entered upon by all our industries with full knowledge of what they can do, and what competition they must meet. It has been shown that in some lines of industry we cannot yet compete profitably with eastern establishments. In others, we could send them goods were freight charges a little lower. As a result of this fact the industries of Portland may be considered as to-day on a solid basis, and their future growth assured without a doubt.

The position of our city is such that it can manufacture nearly everything, and get it to the consumer with more cheapness and dispatch than any other city north of San Francisco or west of Minneapolis. It is destined to become a great industrial center, and will always maintain its supremacy as such. That it has not progressed in this respect more is due to the fact that our capitalists have not embarked their money in such enterprises, and not from the fact that there was no opportunity for a profitable investment. The crude wealth of a mighty empire is at our doors, and our artisans should mould it into the finished product. There is now prevalent a feeling that something should be done to build up such industries as can be profitably carried on here, and it is probable that several enterprises will be set on foot during 1885.

The work of the past year may be summed up as follows by special industries:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The past year has been productive of no change in the manufacture of the above named articles. As in 1883, they have been turned out in small numbers by local iron works and machine factories, and the value of the product cannot be separated from that of these industries. The result of competition with the large eastern factories has shown that we cannot hope to do much in this line for years to come. Nearly all the leading eastern manufacturers can lay down goods here with ease, and the trade of the country, amounting to several millions annually, is in their hands. The work done here is confined to specialties and a few patented articles. Perhaps by the expenditure of large capital an establishment could make inroads of certain lines, but small capital would be wasted.

AWNINGS, SAILS AND TENTS.

This is an industry which may be considered as destined to grow annually, and it has not suffered from eastern competition. There are two establishments working at this business, one exclusively, and one in connection with bags and bagging. The summer season creates a great demand for tents by seaside visitors and tourists, all of which is supplied by our local manufacturers. Goods are shipped largely to outside points as well, and business has been very good during the year. The gradual substitution of cloth awnings for the old-fashioned and cumbrous wooden ones has created a good demand, and now few of the new business blocks are without them. The greatest number of hands employed during the year was 18 and the product $75,000.

AXLE GREASE.

Mention was made of this valuable lubricant last year, but no one has apparently taken the field during the year, and we still buy all of this product abroad.

BABBITT METAL AND SOLDER.

This line of manufacture has been carried on with success during the past year, and nearly all the canners of the vicinity are supplied from our home product. During the salmon canning season business is brisk, but the demand for goods of this description is not large outside of that. The greatest number of hands employed during the year has been six and the product $25,000.

BAGS.

Some increase has been made in this line of industry during the year, as a local factory has been at work with an increased number of hands all the year, which the previous year had greatly enlarged its capacity. The product has been mainly flour sacks and tents, sails and awnings, all of which are counted in with the product of this factory. The demand for its products has been good, and the coming year promises well. The greatest number of hands employed is 80, and the product $250,000.

BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS.

There is a considerable amount of these articles manufactured here, but the work is done by coffee and spice mills and their value comprised in that of the latter's product.

BELLS.

Some work in this line has been done by our brass workers and is merged in the product of the latter.

BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS.

There is a little work done in this line every year, mainly in the line of repairs. The large eastern manufacturers have branch houses in Portland, and small dealers have no show to compete on favorable terms. The greatest number of hands employed is six, and the product $10,000.

BLACKSMITHING.

The work in this line is all done by small establishments, and there has been no material difference in its amount during the year. The number of hands employed is about 120 in the city and surroundings, and the product $160,000.

BOOKBINDING.

Business has been brisk during the year in this line, and one of our establishments has been compelled to largely increase its capacity. The best work is turned out by our binders, and nearly can show better. A large amount of public record work is performed in Portland, and business is thriving. One establishment has gone out of business during the year. Portland now holds about all the trade there is to get in the northwest in the best quality of work. The greatest number of hands employed is 35 and the product about $45,000.

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS.

One establishment is engaged in this work exclusively, and employs three hands, with a product of $5000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The change in this line of manufacture from bad to worse has been steadily increasing, and during the past year the leading Chinese firm failed, thus reducing the output considerably. While we export leather and import boots and shoes, and a large number of small establishments seem to do well, it looks as though we should have at least one large factory here. The leading wholesale houses have factories in San Francisco and surely boots can be made here as cheaply as there. There seems to be an opportunity open for an enterprise of this description, and probably it will be taken advantage of. The work of the past year has been confined entirely to small establishments employing 150 hands with a product of $100,000.

BOXES, PAPER.

One establishment makes paper boxes for various factories in the city, and has done a fair business. Six hands have been employed and a product of $4000 turned out.

BOXES, WOODEN.

Two establishments are engaged in the manufacture of packing boxes in Portland. One was established during the year and has placed new and improved machinery in its factory. Business for the year has been good. The greatest number of hands employed is 30 and the product of the year $50,000.

BRASS.

One establishment confines itself entirely to this line of work, but several machine shops do work in connection with other lines. The year has been a fair one. The greatest number of hands employed is 10, and the product $12,000.

BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Business has been fair in this line during the year. Our two leading establishments have been consolidated under one management, and now form one of the strongest institutions in the northwest. At present there are about 15 large and small bakeries, employing 110 hands, and turning out a product of $500,000.

BRICK.

This industry has not flourished as last year, although the product has not been largely diminished. Building operations have not demanded as large supplies as was expected in Portland, but considerable has been exported. The greatest number of hands employed is 120, and the product is $100,000.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

A fair amount of work in this line has been done during the year, and an additional factory has been added to the number.

There is every prospect of an increased trade this year and a corresponding development of this industry in Portland.

The greatest number of hands employed is 75, and the product of the year $60,000.

CARPENTERING.

This work is confined to chiefly making store fixtures and general work of that description not included in building operations. About 300 hands find employment in this branch of industry and turn out $300,000 worth of work.

CARPETS.

Some work in the weaving of rag carpets has been done during the year and a few hands employed. The total product will be about $3000.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The past year has been a bad one for this line of industry. Competition with the east has caused several local factories to succumb to the inevitable, and business with the others has fallen off 25 per cent. The quality of the goods made here cannot be excelled anywhere, but eastern houses have apparently been able to undersell, and the result has been rather disastrous. Perhaps by the time another year has passed we can do better in this line, and as our leading establishments has acquired a reputation for turning out the finest work there will undoubtedly be a larger demand every year for its product. The material is here for the best kind of work in this line, and our Oregon fir cannot be excelled for wagon timber. The lighter kinds of carriages are knocked together of cheap material in the east and sold here at low rates, and our own better and more costly articles are compelled to compete or lose trade.

The greatest number of hands employed was 150 and the product $250,000.

CARS.

All work in this line has been done at the car and repairing shops of the various railroad lines. It was expected that a great amount of work would be done at Albina during the year, but there has been little done on account of the delay in erecting buildings proper for the work. There have been about 120 hands employed during the year, and the work performed is about $200,000.

CLOTHING.

This is another industry in which Portland should be engaged more extensively. Two large Oregon woolen mills are engaged in manufacturing for this market and have their headquarters here, but the work actually performed in this city is small. Cloaks are largely manufactured by two firms and men's and women's underwear is made by several Chinese firms. A factory for men's and boys' clothing, employing about 500 hands, could find a ready market for their goods, and secure a good trade by using Oregon made cloth and such of the finer imported grades as were necessary to supply the demand. This could be more properly taken in hand by one of our home woolen mills. Besides the above, oil clothing is also manufactured in considerable quantities by a local firm, and nearly the entire trade is held by them.

The greatest number of hands employed in all lines of this industry is 250, and the year's product, including that of all tailors, is $500,000.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

The growth of this industry during the past year has been small, owing the falling off in the wholesale grocery trade and reduction of values. The product has been increased to a greater extent than the value. The greatest number of hands employed is 25, and the product of the year, $150,000.

COFFINS.

This is a new industry to Portland and has been in operation less than a year. A Portland undertaker is the owner of the factory, which is located in East Portland. Five hands have been employed, and a product of $5000 value turned out.

CONFECTIONERY.

This line of industry has grown steadily during the year, and is a promising one. The trade of the northwest is largely supplied by our factories, except in a few of the more elaborate kinds for which many people think there is nothing as good as an eastern make. The greatest number of hands employed is 50, and the year's product $175,000.

COOPERAGE.

Business has been fair in this line during the past year and our local shops have met with a better trade than would have been expected with the dull times. The total product compared with last year shows a large falling off, because it is confined entirely to the work of local shops. Last year the large factory at St. Johns was included. The greatest number of hands employed is 25 and the product of the year amounts to about $25,000.

CORDAGE AND TWINE.

Our one factory has increased its product during the year, but reduction in prices has reduced its value to a lower figure than would otherwise have been shown. This industry seems to have become a fixed one in Portland and will develop as the country develops around us. About 25 hands have been employed in the establishment, and the total product of the year will reach about $80,000.

CUTLERY.

A little work is done in this line and is classed under the head of miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY, MECHANICAL.

The work in this line has been classified under the head of miscellaneous.

DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE.

During the year past the Portland and Buena Vista Pottery companies have consolidated, and the management is now held in this city. Considerable work has been done by the local factory in the manufacture of sewer pipe. About a dozen hands have been employed and a product of $15,000 turned out.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Several of our local druggists manufacture medicines of different kinds for the trade, and several have a good demand. Some of the specialties have been made for several years and are exported. There are about 10 persons employed in this work, and at least $30,000 worth of goods are put up annually.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Several establishments are engaged in this kind of work, and 12 persons employed, with a product of about $10,000.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

The work in this line has been small, the heavier work of the electric lighting companies being manufactured elsewhere. The local work is classed as miscellaneous.

ENGRAVING AND DIE SINKING.

Considerable work in this line is done by a few small establishments in the city. Five hands are employed, and work to the amount of $6000 done.

ENGRAVING, WOOD.

The work of this kind done is small, and confined to special work mainly. The items are grouped under the head of miscellaneous.

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS.

Some special work of this kind has been done but no regular institution exists in the city.

FERTILIZERS.

An establishment located near East Portland has done some work in this line, which is classed under the head of miscellaneous.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

A little work of this description is put under the head miscellaneous, not having reached sufficient volume to be startling.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILL PRODUCTS.

In this line we can boast a little, our product having more than doubled during the year. The large mill of the Portland Flouring Mills company was placed in operation late in 1883, and has turned out half a million dollar's worth of goods. It has only run a portion of the time, owing to a reorganization of its stockholders, and a change of programme, and the output has been much less than was expected, but it has aided materially in maintaining the aggregate product of our local industries, and will, during the coming year, do much to increase them. In 1884 this mill received 604,017 bushels of wheat into its elevator, and manufactured 109,890 barrels of flour and 3790 tons of millstuff. The company has been entirely reorganized during the past year and will commence 1885 with strong assurance of doing good work. An export business has been done by the company, and eight cargoes sent to foreign lands. The entire product of our flouring mills has been $600,000. The number of hands employed is 25.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORK.

This industry has been for a number of years the heaviest in the city, next to lumber making. Work during the past year has been of less value than during 1883, having fallen off greatly during the latter portion of the year. One or two establishments have shut down, and in all, many hands have been discharged. It is probable that business may again recover its former briskness in the spring. Much marine work has been done by two establishments, and this has kept the product up to a fair point.

It is safe to assert that Portland artisans turn out more work in this line than all the rest of Oregon and Washington combined. They manufacture all kinds of iron boiler and engine work, with capacity and material to construct anything that may be demanded in their line.

The greatest number of hands employed during the year is 400, and the total product $1,000,000.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CANNED.

Our single local establishment has done a larger business than ever before, and has developed its capacity considerably for the next season. During the season 90 hands have been employed and a product of $25,000 turned out.

FURNITURE.

Work in this line has been fair during the year. One establishment has closed down and the total product has been reduced slightly. This has been due to the general laxness of trade, and not from inability to compete with the east. Portland should become the home of such manufactures, and will, in course of time, be a great center of this industry. Our native woods are excellent for this purpose, and there is little disposition evinced on the part of dealers to send away from the city for any of ordinary styles of goods. There is much money invested in the business here, and as fine furniture as can be made anywhere is manufactured.

The greatest number of hands employed is 110 and the total product is $590,000.

FURS.

Work in this line has been carried on to a less extent than last year, but a fair trade has been had. About 10 hands have been employed and a product of $14,000 for the year.

GAS.

The product of our two gas companies has been about $400,000 and during the year fully 100 hands have been employed in various ways by the companies.

GLASS.

One year ago THE OREGONIAN published the following, which is worth repetition now, in the hope of attracting the attention of some person who will take the requisite steps for establishing such an industry here:

"There is an industry which offers many inducements for the investment of capital. It is a well-known fact that proximity to a market is one of the greatest factors in the profitable manufacture of this article. It pays better to transport the raw material a great distance to the manufactory than to ship the fragile product to a distant market. In the latter case the items of freight, insurance, commission and breakage cause an average advance of fifty per cent. over factory prices. In Portland the raw materials are near at hand, and the market is at our doors. At points on the Sandy and Yamhill rivers, and indeed nearer the city, we have an abundance of sand of a quality suitable for making any kind of glass, except fine flint. This glass is made in Pittsburg, from a white sand, obtained by crushing the famous "sand rock" of the Alleghany mountains, whence it is transported by rail. Such rock is found in southern Oregon on the line of the Oregon and California railroad, and it is said to be abundant on the Northern Pacific railroad at points in Idaho and Montana. Soda ash is an imported article, which can be laid down in Portland as cheaply as in New York, thus giving us an advantage over Pittsburg and other inland points, which must procure it from the Atlantic seaboard and transport it long distances by rail. As for fuel, we have an abundance of wood, which has been successfully used, and coal from the Sound is obtainable in large quantities at reasonable rates. Fire clay of a quality equal to that of the Youghiogheny region, abounds on the Santiam river, while a fine quality of kaolin is found in Clatsop county, also east of the Cascades, thus supplying material for fire brick, glass pots, etc. The market for the products of a Portland glass manufactory would be large, and would steadily increase. The Willamette valley, the sound region of Washington territory, and eastern Oregon and Washington, now draw their supplies from this city, and with our new railroad connections the market may be still further extended. But the amount required by the country now controlled by us must steadily increase as it becomes more thickly settled. Fruit jars, lamp chimneys, flasks, carboys, liquor bottles and prescription ware, to say nothing of window-glass, are now in large and growing demand. If these articles were manufactured here, and the cost to the consumer be thus reduced, this trade would grow rapidly, and our position would enable us to defy outside competition." The attention of eastern capitalists and manufacturers is called to this industry as being one of the most promising for investment in Portland.

GLUE.

This industry is one calling for attention on the part of capital, and could unquestionably be engaged in with profit. The raw material necessary exists in profusion, and the demand is good for such products as are generally turned out in connection with glue.

GOLD AND SILVER, REDUCED AND REFINED.

In common parlance these are called reduction works. A year ago attention was called to the value of an establishment of this description in Portland. An attempt was then being made to do something of the kind in St. Paul or Helena and the following was published in this paper January 1, 1884:

"An attempt is now being made to have capital interested in the establishment of reduction works in St. Paul or Helena. Neither of the above places offer the advantages in this respect that Portland can, and a strong attempt should be made to enlist the attention of the parties now looking at the above mentioned places with such view. He emphasizes advantages that St. Paul has not, while Portland has more than Helena. Wood, water, iron ore and limestone for fluxes are all easier obtained and more cheaply than at Helena. English coke can be laid down in Portland at a great deal less cost than at Helena or than Pittsburg coke at St. Paul. From two to three tons of fluxes are needed to every ton of ore, and the freight on them is a very material matter. Labor is cheaper here than at Helena, and when the bullion is turned out of the works here the freight on it is nearly a pound from its starting point in Montana or Idaho to its destination at the United States mint in San Francisco. We have already received several shipments of copper ore for Wales, and the establishment of reduction works here might be the foundation for such an institution as would handle all ores and make Portland the center of such work for the vast mineral region of the Pacific northwest. There are very rich copper mines on the east bank of Snake river in Idaho and once reduction works are established here development of such mineral districts would be pushed forward with the certainty of a market within a paying distance. The bulk of this trade would of course come from Montana, but Idaho would follow as soon as the Oregon Short Line afforded an outlet in this direction."

These words have additional force now. An attempt is being made to have an assay office established at Portland. Thus gold bullion could be turned into metal here, and save being sent further before being acceptable as a medium of exchange. A movement is now on foot to establish reduction works, and nearly $500,000 has been subscribed. Should it succeed Portland will receive millions of dollars benefit thereby, for by it we will secure trade from nearly every mining camp in Idaho and Montana, as well as fostering the development of the mines of our own state and Washington. No better move could be made to draw trade here.

IRONWORK.

A number of small establishments make this line of goods, but on a small scale, and the product is grouped under miscellaneous industries.

ICE, ARTIFICIAL.

Portland is one of the few cities in the world that can boast of having an industry of this description in operation. The mildness of our winters seldom admits the production of ice thick enough for use or preservation, and artificial ice has to be called in. About $11,000 worth of ice has been made during the year by one establishment and 15 hands employed.

JEWELRY.

Considerable work of this kind has been done during the year. One large establishment does a heavy business every year, and some work has been done by other establishments. The greatest number of hands employed is 20 and the product of the year about $110,000.

LEATHER, TANNED.

There is no industry offering more apparent advantages for the investment of capital than that of tanning leather. Portland should have a large tannery and work up a portion of the thousand hides annually sent to San Francisco. Leather in great quantity is imported by our saddlers and others, and there is a ridiculously small quantity manufactured in either Oregon or Washington territory. With the establishment of a large tannery, boot and shoe factories would naturally follow and much more of our raw material be worked up at home. The field is a good one and should be occupied.

LIQUORS, MALT.

In this line an increase has been made by the establishment of a new brewery in East Portland, and the enlarged facilities of two here. During the coming year our largest brewery will erect extensive buildings, and largely increase its output. The greatest number of hands employed during the year is 60, and the value of the product is $300,000.

LITHOGRAPHING.

Several of our printing houses have done work of this description during the year, but no separate account is kept of it, and the product will appear in the product of printing establishments.

LOCK AND GUNSMITHING.

The value of this work is included in the miscellaneous product, none of the establishments being of more than limited size.

LUMBER, PLANED.

The diminution of building operations during the year has caused some falling off in this line of industry. The larger factories doing an outside business have held their own very well. The greatest number of hands employed is 100, and the year's product $640,000.

LUMBER, SAWED.

The sawmills of the city have done very well during the past year considering the dull times. Large amounts have been shipped to outside points and several cargoes exported during the year. One small mill has closed down but the others have kept up their product to about the usual point.

The greatest number of hands employed is 430, and the annual product $1,400,000.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Several establishments do a fair business in this line, and their product during the year has been about $35,000, turned out by 15 hands.

MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS.

All work of this description is classed with furniture, and the value is merged into that product.

MASONRY, BRICK AND STONE.

The work in this line is done by several contractors, but it is classified with the miscellaneous work, owing to the difficulty of arranging it properly.

MATCHES.

We have a small factory in operation and business has been fair. The great reduction in the price of matches since 1883 has reduced the value of the output materially, and it is classed under the head of miscellaneous.

MILLINERY.

Work in this line is mainly confined to the product of small retail houses, who trim hats for the customers, to order, or carry a few hundred dollars' worth of stock. There are about 75 hands employed and their product during the year is $100,000.

MINERAL WATERS.

The work of the past year has compared favorably with that of 1883. The number of hands employed is 18, and the product of the year is $50,000.

MIXED TEXTILES.

Under this head are grouped by the census such industries as are comprised in manufactures wherein the product is composed of a mixture of cotton, woolen and other ingredients. We have but one establishment under this head, the Oregon Fringe Factory, which has done a fair business during the year. Its product is classed under the head of miscellaneous products.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

An organ company was organized during 1883, but, so far as known, no attempt has been made up to the present time to manufacture any kind of musical instruments here. It is likely an attempt will be made before another year to do something of the sort, but eastern competition and the trouble to make people accept new makes of such articles may make it hard to establish such an industry without the investment of large capital.

OIL, LINSEED.

Here is another industry for which Portland offers advantages of a particularly favorable nature. During the past year we exported over 45,000 sacks of flaxseed, and the capacity for enlargement of the product is unlimited. The establishment of a large oil mill in Portland would foster the industry, retain many thousands of dollars in the country, and be the means of largely increasing our industrial wealth. There is a market for all that an ordinary mill would make right in Portland and vicinity, to say nothing of the demand from the interior and upper Columbia basin and Montana.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

Work in this and similar industries where few large establishments exists, is difficult to arrive at definitely. About 70 hands have been employed, and a product of $100,000.

PAINTS.

One company has been engaged in the manufacture of paints and have done fairly. About 10 hands have been employed, and $20,000 worth of product has been turned out.

PAPER.

A large mill is being built at La Camas, about 20 miles from Portland, by a Portland company, and has its headquarters at Portland. Its product will be marketed here, but it can hardly be classed as a local factory.

PAVING AND BUILDING STONE.

The great amount of street work calls for the employment of a large number of hands in this work. Another factor in this increase is the number of artificial stone sidewalks made. About 200 hands have been employed during the year in this work, and the manufactured product is valued at $300,000.

PHOTOGRAPHING.

The local establishments have done a fair business during the year. Forty hands have been employed and the product during the year has been about $75,000.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

In this industry there has been the same depression that has characterized all the other branches of the building supply establishments. Repairing work has been performed in about equal quantity with other years, but large contracts have been scarce.

The greatest number of hands employed has been 100 and the product $275,000.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

This industry has been prosecuted without abating during the year. An increased business has been reported from newspapers, but job work has fallen off considerably. The number of hands employed during the year has been 375 and the amount of the year's product is $810,000.

ROOFING AND MATERIALS.

A good business has been done in this line during the past year, but not as large as in 1883, owing to smaller building operations. The product is about $130,000 turned out by 60 hands.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

About $175,000 worth of these materials have been turned out by our local establishments during the past year and 75 hands been employed in the work. The trade is mostly local and business is reported as very good for the times.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

The work in this line is considered under the planing mills head, and the value computed with other work by such mills, no attempt being made to separate the value of their various products.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

This industry is developing steadily, and every year adds to the value of our output as to the strength of our position as a center for the industry. No large sail vessels are constructed, but there have been a large number of coast steamboats and many ordinary vessels turned out of our yards during the past few years. During last a great impetus was given this industry by the building of the Kelana for the O. R. & N. costing $250,000, and a number of steamboats, the Hermann, Telephone, stern street ferryboat and a number of others. The coming year also promises to be a good one in this line, and as it is well known that our ship builders are as good as can be found anywhere, it is not improbable that a large amount of building may be done during the coming year for outside towns. The greatest number of hands employed during the year has been 255, and the total product $320,000.

SHOW CASES.

At the beginning of the year there were two establishments in operation engaged in the manufacture of show cases. One suspended early in the spring and the value of the year's product has been reduced a little. Business has been fair, with better prospects for the coming year.

The greatest number of hands employed is six and the year's product $30,000.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

Considerable work in this line is done in Portland, and it would be much larger if the farmers raised more hogs. At present we are obliged to import thousands of tons of hams, bacon and lard, all of which should be kept in the state. The wholesale slaughterers have done a good business and turned out a large product. The greatest number of hands employed is 60, and the year's product $380,000.

SOAP.

In this line of goods Portland is rapidly acquiring a solid position as the supply point of the northwest for all common brands. A large amount of the article is yet imported, but mainly by our wholesale dealers, and these importations are being rapidly substituted by the home made product.

The greatest number of hands employed during the year is 30, and a product of $100,000 has been turned out.

STARCH.

Here is another commodity that should be manufactured in Portland. The great amount of this article used by the northwest, the vast distance it has to be shipped from the eastern manufactories, and the cheapness with which the necessary ingredients can be obtained in our vicinity would seem to point to the feasibility of such an enterprise. At present potatoes can be obtained in any quantity at twenty five cents a bushel, and they have been sold much lower. Surely with the long distance over which the eastern product has to pay freight charges we should be able to supply the local demand at least.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Two or three small establishments are engaged in this business in a small way, and turn out a small product annually, which has been merged into the miscellaneous product.

STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING.

The work in this line is mostly done by the printing establishments and its product is given with theirs.

SUGAR, REFINED.

The prospect for a sugar refinery being established in Portland within the next year is a flattering one, as the demand has become so large that something of the kind will be rendered necessary to hold the trade on this coast. At present occasional shipments are being made from eastern refineries, which have caused a drop in San Francisco prices but even this drop will hardly be sufficient to hold it, unless a refinery is established here. Sugar can be refined as cheaply as in San Francisco, vessels can bring raw sugar and return with lumber and other products needed there, and the freight between here and California saved at least. We understand a movement has been set on foot looking to this result, and that it will reach a successful issue within the next year.

STOVES.

Last year there was a large stove foundry in operation here and nearly 100 hands employed, but a convict labor contract was obtained and while a portion of the establishment was moved to Milwaukie, the main works were centered in Salem. This has caused a great reduction in the total product of the year, although the headquarters are still here and the product marketed from Portland. One small stove foundry remains, the Novelty stove works, employing twelve hands and turning out about $15,000 worth of work during the year.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Business has been fair in this line during the year, and much of the demand for tinware in Oregon and Washington is supplied by Portland manufacturers.

The greatest number of hands employed is sixty, and the product of the year has been $154,000.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

In this line no progress has been made during the year. Our largest Chinese factory and one white factory suspended operations during the year, and the remainder of the work has been in the hands of small establishments doing a local trade. The greatest number of hands employed is thirty five, and the total product about $42,000.

TRUNKS.

Considerable trade in this line has been done during the year, and the home manufactured article has met with a fair demand. The large importations of dry goods, etc., in trunks, to save freight charges, exerts a bad influence on the market at times, and the presence of two or three wholesale houses dealing in the same article has added another feature to be competition to be met. There have been ten hands employed during the year, and the product is about $12,000.

VINEGAR.

Considerable has been done in this line during the year by several firms, which is placed under the head of miscellaneous.

WHIPS AND LASHES.

Two small establishments do a few thousand dollars worth of work here. The product is classified with the miscellaneous value.

WOODENWARE.

This product is manufactured by another establishment, and its value is classed under the head of brooms, etc.

SUMMARY.

The following figures will show that the year's work has been fair, considering the dull times. It is classified as follows:

	Hands	Product
Awnings, sails and tents	18	$ 75,000
Babbitt metal and solder	6	25,000
Bags	80	250,000
Billiard tables and material	6	10,000
Blacksmithing	120	160,000
Bookbinding	35	45,000
Boot and shoe uppers	3	5,000
Boots and shoes	150	100,000
Boxes, paper	6	4,000
Boxes, wooden	30	50,000
Brass	10	12,000
Bread and bakery products	110	500,000
Brick	120	100,000
Brooms and brushes	75	60,000
Carpentering	300	300,000
Carpets	10	3,000
Carriages and wagons	150	250,000
Cars	100	200,000
Clothing	250	500,000
Coffee and spices	25	150,000
Coffins	5	5,000
Confectionery	50	175,000
Cooperage	25	25,000
Cordage and twine	25	80,000
Drain and sewer pipe	12	15,000
Drugs and chemicals	10	30,000
Dyeing and cleaning	12	10,000
Engraving and die sinking	5	6,000
Flouring and grist mill products	25	600,000
Foundry and machine work	400	1,000,000
Fruits and vegetables, canned	90	25,000
Furniture	110	590,000
Furs	10	14,000
Gas	100	400,000
Ice, artificial	15	15,000
Jewelry	20	110,000
Liquors, malt	60	300,000
Lumber, planed	100	640,000
Lumber, sawed	430	1,400,000
Marble and stone work	15	35,000
Millinery	75	100,000
Mineral and soda waters	18	50,000
Painting, etc.	70	100,000
Paints	10	20,000
Paving and building stone	200	300,000
Photographs	40	75,000
Plumbing and gasfitting	100	275,000
Printing and publishing	375	810,000
Roofing and materials	60	130,000
Saddlery and harness	75	175,000
Ship and boat building	255	320,000
Show cases	6	30,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	60	380,000
Soap	30	100,000
Stoves and material	12	15,000
Tinware	60	154,000
Tobacco and cigars	35	42,000
Trunks	10	12,000
Miscellaneous	200	300,000
Total 1884	5269	$11,292,000
Total 1883	5481	11,122,000
Decrease	212	$ 19,000

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1884.

Quantity and Local Valuation of Domestic Commodities from Columbia River to all Coastwise and Eastward Points.

Month	Wheat	Flour	Barley	Oats	Bran, Middlings, etc.	Potatoes	Onions	Green Fruit	Dried Fruit	Flaxseed	Hides	Wool	Butter	Leather	Tallow	Lumber	Eggs	Hops	Lumber, Lath, etc.	Provisions	Pig Iron	Salmon	Coal	Other Articles and Totals
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

KOHLER & CHASE,

Dealers in Musical Instruments

Many people have heretofore entertained the idea that it was an impossibility to buy anything in the musical line as cheaply as in eastern cities or San Francisco. This is a mistake as regards some articles at least and notably musical instruments of all descriptions which experience has shown as sought the extensive house of Kohler & Chase, located on Morrison street, near Fourth, at as low prices as the same qualities of instruments can be purchased in New York or any other city. They have built up an extensive wholesale trade throughout the northwest in pianos, organs and all varieties of small instruments, which enables them to make most favorable terms to all customers. They are direct importers and carry a very complete stock, being sole agents here for the famous Decker Bros. pianos, conceded to be the finest instruments made. The house of Kohler & Chase has been built up by its uniform reliability and fairness in all business transactions. The Portland house, under the management of Mr. B. Klein, occupying a high position in this respect. Dealers or private individuals intending to purchase musical instruments would do well to call at the establishment of Kohler & Chase.

A. ROBERTS.

The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor of Oregon.

Andy Roberts, as he is familiarly known by his hosts of friends, is one of the pioneer merchants of Portland, and the fact that he has weathered all storms—speaking from a business standpoint—and is to-day one of the solid men of the city is a sufficient guarantee of the safe and at the same time liberal manner in which he conducts his business. Roberts is known by everyone throughout the Pacific northwest as keeping a first class stock of goods in ready made clothing, underwear, gents' furnishing goods, etc., and it is a fact equally as well known that one can buy from him cheaper than from any other house in Portland. If you can't be suited in his ready made clothing department, where any ordinary mortal ought to find what he wants, he will have a suit, or any fractional part of a suit of clothes, built to order, in the very highest style of the merchant tailoring art. Mr. Roberts employs a knight of the tape line and scissors who knows the business of making a stylish suit of clothes in all the intricate details, and when a customer is turned out from this department of his establishment he is dressed up for sure. His stock has been enlarged from time to time as the country has grown, until now it is one which would be called immense in such cities as New York or Chicago, and he is always the first to bring out the latest new and nobby styles in all descriptions of gents' wearing apparel.

DAYTON & HALL.

Dealers in Shelf Hardware, Etc.

Most readers of THE OREGONIAN are already familiar with the house of Dayton & Hall, located on the corners of First, Front and Taylor streets. They carry a complete stock of hardware, for mechanics, farmers, or anybody else, as well as a full line of table and pocket cutlery and a variety of articles of a special character, including the Warner revolver and the best makes of roller and ice skates. Write for their illustrated catalogue.

M. Rosenblatt,

The veteran clothier, No. 117 Front street, owing to a contemplated removal in a short time, will dispose of his present stock of goods at 25 per cent. below wholesale cost price. This is a rare chance to get bargains by calling immediately.

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY
Trade Mark On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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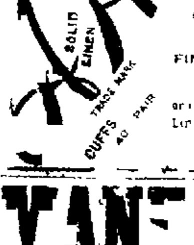

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1885.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

In this [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] readers with the regular annual review of the [illegible] progress. In many respects [illegible] most valuable number ever issued. The growth of our varied industries is shown [illegible] easy to comprehend and in compact shape for reference. The material resources [illegible] the northwest, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia are placed before the reader in [illegible] temporarily, rendering the issue of great value the incoming settler and for foreign circulation. The entire paper has been prepared with a view to presenting a succinct statement of the present [illegible] tion and past year's growth of Portland and the northwest, together with the usual news of the regular daily issue. The best features of former annual numbers have been preserved in this one and such changes as have been made are for better presentation of the statistics gathered.

In comparing the figures we present this morning with those of last year there will be found in some cases a decrease of aggregates. This has been caused by the depression which has prevailed in business circles during the year. To this unusual depression several causes, in combination, have contributed. We have the reaction from the period of inflation that attended the construction of the great system of railroads. This could be borne without much difficulty were there not added to it, right in the worst stage of depression, a season of phenomenally low prices for our products. It is a fact of great significance to us that wheat, in the markets of the world, has not been so low in price for one hundred years. In 1883, though prices were fairly good, our crops were small and the year therefore was disappointing. In 1884 there was good crops, and our people naturally expected a profitable year. But grain went down in price as never before, and so 1884 was more disappointing than 1883 had been. The two bad years together, coming upon the reverse that followed the completion of the railroads, have made harder times than have been witnessed here for at least ten years. Undoubtedly, however, there will be a revival. Men will not despair. There is necessity for exercise of prudence, industry and judgment and [illegible] dence above all things.

There is good cause for congratulation, however, in the fact that the showing we are enabled to make is as large as it is. This will be gratifying to many of our readers, as it has been generally supposed that the year's figures would show a heavy decrease when compared with those of 1883. Our imports for 1884 were $14,699,895, a decrease from the figures of the previous year of nearly $3,000,000. Our exports for 1884 were $11,932,801, a decrease of less than $800,000, which will be more than covered by the lower values of wheat, wool and hops. More wheat has been received in Portland by half a million centals than in 1883. The exports of wool and hops have largely increased in quantity. Five more vessels have been loaded than in 1883 with grain. The salmon pack has been about the same as that of 188[illegible]. Our produce receipts have been larger.

The wholesale trade of the past year has fallen off about 20 per cent. in volume, due to the fact that many of our country customers bought largely in the east when communication was first opened by the Northern Pacific, hoping thereby to shake off the imaginary yoke they thought Portland jobbers had placed upon them. In most cases they found that money could be saved by buying at home and the loss of trade shown by our figures is slowly coming back to us.

Our manufacturing industries have done much better than expected. Some lines have largely increased their output, and this has almost overbalanced the loss. Our summary shows over $11,000,000 as the annual product, and over 5000 hands employed.

The building industry has suffered greatest by the depression of the year—the values of improvements for 1884 being less than those of 1883 by half. The total is only a trifle over $2,100,000.

The general articles on the country and its resources have been prepared specially for this number, and we trust will be found in the main accurate and useful. It is proper to say, however, that owing to the weather blockade, the record of the progress of the northwest during the past year is not by any means so complete as we had expected to make it. Arrangements had been made for special articles from many localities, giving in detail an account of their business, their progress and their prospects, but the almost total suspension of communication during more than two weeks has prevented the fulfillment of this design. Nevertheless THE OREGONIAN has endeavored as far as possible in this issue to do justice to the northwest, and we think we can say that the present issue is not inferior in accuracy, comprehensiveness and value to any of its predecessors.

THE CHEHALIS TRAGEDY.

If the Chehalis tragedy, as described by our dispatches, was nothing more than a fitful gust of ordinary lunacy, there would be little propriety in dwelling upon its awful details, and we should rather draw the veil of charitable silence over them. But when we are told that "the maniac was the leading medium of the neighborhood," who "has for some time been trying to fall under the influence of an Indian chief's spirit," and that there were two judges and three women in the house at the time, besides the maniac's wife and two children who refrained from interfering with his violent ravings because they "thought he was under the influence of an evil spirit, and would if let alone come out all right," and that they retired for the night under that cheerful belief to awake in the morning and find that during their slumbers the house had been converted into a slaughter pen, we must conclude that there was a terribly potent and ghostly influence acting upon this family circle which must be held [illegible] for the deed. That influence was spiritualism. [illegible] characterizing [illegible] delusion which is held as a religion by many people, in whose minds it is associated with some of the most tender and appealing relations [illegible] aspirations of life, we [illegible] preached a sermon [illegible] the text, "Possessed with a devil." The point of which was that many things, such as money, knowledge and religion [illegible] good when we possess them, but are [illegible] when they possess us. [illegible] spiritualism that [illegible] those who [illegible] in that it holds them under a spell which they have not even the disposition to break. All [illegible] tests to which they are willing [illegible] be submitted, either to satisfy themselves or [illegible] of its so-called [illegible] festations [illegible] of the ordinary perception of the human senses [illegible] be sustained before they can [illegible] investigation, as we [illegible] before he can come into conditions favorable [illegible] the spiritual [illegible] the operation of the conditions [illegible] which he submits the victim of his delusion to begin with, and all his subsequent devotion to the object proceeds [illegible] is, therefore, in its very nature a delusion [illegible] possesses its adherent [illegible] possessed by him.

As Mr. Clarke said in the sermon referred to nothing of which this is true is a good, but always an evil. But spiritualism is perhaps the most fatal of all modern delusions in its effect upon its victims, and its wider influence upon society. In itself, perhaps, it should not be held solely accountable for the particular instances of madness developed under its influence, or the general blight which it spreads over the community where it holds sway. For like the germs of contagious disease it finds its elect victims among a class of minds that would easily break down under the pressure of other exciting causes, or yield without breaking before the awful energy of physical and moral poisons. For such persons when exposed to the morbid fascinations of spiritualism there are but two safe courses to pursue: either to run away from it and let it entirely alone or to tone up the mental [illegible] system by the stimulation of social diversions and appropriate work. If [illegible] applied there is great danger that [illegible] over the brink [illegible]. The Chehalis tragedy is doubtless [illegible] by the physician to delusory [illegible] and while we do not mean to say as we don't think, that all spiritualists are insane, we have no doubt that the insanity in this instance was the result of delusion that it was the foregone conclusion of a voluntary surrender of the mind to false conditions of mental action, which are inevitably fatal in their results upon all minds whose powers of reason have become enfeebled from any cause.

Wheat exported from Oregon in 1883 was invoiced at the custom house at an average of $1.68 per cental, during 1884 at $1.24 per cental. This was just about $1 per bushel for 1883, and 75 cents for 1884. The difference is great, but it does not represent the whole average difference between prices of the two shipping seasons. That comparison would show a much wider difference against the present shipping season.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

Representing the Wholesale Drug Business of the Pacific Northwest.

Of [illegible] the new firm with old well known [illegible] who have recently purchased the stocks of Hodge, Davis & Co. and Heitshu, Woodard & Co. and will continue the business in all its branches at Nos. 92 and 94 Front [illegible] Stark.

Of the most importance [illegible] this announcement is the desire [illegible] effectually disabuse the minds of their friends and the trade [illegible] [illegible]

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY OF FARM MACHINERY IN THE WORLD.

[illegible] Russell & Co. [illegible] World's Fair [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Mr. A. S. Russell who made many warm friends during his visit to Portland last summer. The display consists of eleven engines [illegible] of different style and size besides specimens of all the various kinds of machinery turned out by their [illegible]

Russell & Co. in point of improvements are a [illegible] This is a fact worthy of note that in the large exhibit of engines at the World's fair [illegible] exhibited by them at the Centennial exposition can be found at New Orleans [illegible] of a new and improved type. Their road engines are improved so as to give one speed for road and another for stationary use, and can be used for either plowing, or road work.

As before stated the [illegible] this great firm stand in the front rank as to reliability, popularity and extent of business and under the [illegible] management will [illegible] continue [illegible] in the future.

JOHN CLARK.

Our Leading Harness and Saddle Manufacturer.

Mr. Clark is one of the representative business men of Portland having grown up with the city [illegible]

PFUNDER & BLEHLEY.

The all Drug, Chemical and Paint House.

[illegible]

Safes and [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Advertisements [illegible] inserted for 10 cents per line [illegible] per line thereafter. [illegible]

Deaths, Marriages and Births [illegible] cents [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible] F. W. J. W. Sellwood, Mr. Jesse [illegible] and Miss [illegible] all of this city. No cards.

Portland Purchasing Bureau [illegible] Churchman, Manager. P. O. Box 458.

NEW TO-DAY.

SIXTEEN CENTS

Per lb for the [illegible] choice

SUGAR-CURED HAMS!

At [illegible] CROCKER'S, the People's Grocers, 2d and [illegible] Jefferson. Every ham warranted. 2dd

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Oregon Fire and Marine Ins. Co. will be held at the office of Messrs. Ladd & Tilton on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
M. W. FECHHEIMER, President.

NEW TO-DAY.

CASH VS CREDIT

On and after Jan. 1, 1885 we propose to sell groceries for cash only, and will accordingly make a general reduction in the price of a large staple and fancy goods. By referring to our catalogue and price list which will be left at your residence the 1st of every month, you may compare Cash with Credit prices and judge for yourself s the benefit derived from paying as you go. Yours respectfully,
SEALY, MASON & CO.

NEW HANDS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S [illegible]

HALF OF LARGE STORE TO LET. [illegible]

GIRL WANTED TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK [illegible]

BOYS WANTED TO SELL BUTTON HOLE [illegible]

FOR FINE DRESS MAKING, READY MADE [illegible]

BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE DRUG BUSINESS [illegible]

CHAS. E. McBREEN EXTENDS TO HIS MANY [illegible]

FOR RENT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR TWO WITH board [illegible]

WANTED AT ONCE—A RESPONSIBLE PERson to take a furnished house and board family. Address WIND M, care Oregonian.

FRESH FLOWERS AT PORTLAND FLOWER [illegible] and Hand Bouquets for the New Year.

FOR RENT [illegible] GOOD WARM COMFORTABLE house furnished. Address HONEST, care Oregonian.

DR. A. C. PANTON HAS REMOVED TO ROOMS 6 and 7 Rotts block cor First and [illegible] recently occupied by Dr. Cardwell.

O. G. GLASS, M. D. A FAMILY PHYSICIAN of over thirty years professional experience [illegible] 29 N. Second [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] Holland College [illegible] For further particulars call at [illegible]

NICE WARM ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN [illegible] residence of DR. HENRY JONES, 3 Fourth [illegible] Oak.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO GO TO Eugene city to do general housework. Inquire at 301 Fourth cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, good harness and patent cart to [illegible] from 12 A. M. and to 4 P. M. at the box or stables, or Third and Ash sts.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Private family, comfortable home, fair wages. Apply to MRS. S. [illegible] Sixth and Pine [illegible] Portland.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK WISHES a place as cook in a good family, in town or country; first class references. Apply No. 15 Market st. near First.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMburger etc. Eingemachte Herrings, German Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans, German Smoked Beef Tongues, etc. Assortment of fancy groceries at lowest rates. Mrs. M. Baum, 86 Morrison bet. 4th & 5th.

WANTED—THE BUSINESS MEN OF PORTland to know that "The Nugget" is an excellent advertising medium. Those in search of [illegible] address The Nugget [illegible] The Nugget, Chehalis, W. T.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR PETURN of a brown spaniel dog pup six months old, answers to the name of Carlo. His collar bears the name W. A. Eberly, license No. 35. Leave at Beck's [illegible] store, 167 [illegible]

Mrs. Dunlap's Froebel Kindergarten will open Monday, Jan. 5, at 346 Washington street.

S. B. RIGGEN, Insurance Broker and Adjuster, 29 Stark st., Portland, Or. Insurance placed in any company.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between Geo. Pope and W. B. Redding doing business under the firm name and style of Pope & Redding has terminated on the 1st day of January 18[illegible]. Geo. Pope will continue the business at the Oregon Wool Exchange warehouse, [illegible] block.
GEO. POPE.
Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885.

REMOVAL.

WATSON & CHAPMAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW have removed to rooms 3 and 4 [illegible] No. 105 First st. over [illegible]

NEW STYLE OF FIRM—THE FIRM NAME OF [illegible] will be from this date BERNHEIM & MANNER.
Portland, January 1, 1885.
KR. BERNHEIM & CO.

NOTICE—MR. J. J. GUENTHEROD, OWING to ill health has resigned his position as manager of our branch office [illegible] Portland and we [illegible] our subscribers and the public that we have this day appointed Mr. A. M. [illegible] as manager [illegible]
[illegible] & CO.
[illegible] Gen'l Manager Pacific Coast.
San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1885.

STONE'S NEW [illegible] CANDIES HAVE arrived [illegible]

HARRIS' TRUNKS are the best, 49 First st.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory [illegible] Saw Mill. Office room 14, First National Bank building.

WANTED—100 axe men for clearing and same number of rock men for the Canadian Pacific railroad; comfortable quarters and full wages. Apply to R. D. PITT, [illegible] Washington street.

REMOVAL.

Agency of Portland Branch W. B. Walsh & Co.—Safes and Scales—removed to Front and Ash with Knapp, Burrell & Co.

GENERAL AGENCY OF
EUGENE D. WHITE,
[illegible] Stark [illegible] Portland, Or.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
(Fire [illegible] Accident)
REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKER
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. NOTARY PUBLIC.
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
[illegible] Policies guaranteed.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MONEY LOANED
HOUSES RENTED
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD [illegible] commission.
[illegible]
FOR SALE.
[illegible]
WANTED.
[illegible] HOUSES TO RENT
[illegible] TO LOAN
Have daily inquiries for City and Suburban property.
Have daily inquiries for Houses to Rent.
Have daily inquiries for Money to Loan.
[illegible] D. WHITE [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE copartnership [illegible] [illegible]

S[illegible], Church & Co.

SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants
AND
General Insurance Agents.
AGENCIES
Salem Flouring Mills Co.
Portland Flouring Mills Co.
Oregon City Flouring Mills Co.
Guardian Assurance Co. of London
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London
Sun Insurance Co. of San Francisco
Office: N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts.,
PORTLAND, OR.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Second and Yamhill sts.

Private and class instruction, day and evening, throughout the year. Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Business and Legal Forms. Circulars on application. Visitors always welcome.
A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE
[illegible]
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 First st.,
Occupying the [illegible] Block
[illegible] & [illegible]
MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Liquor Dealers
[illegible]
[illegible] Whiskey,
Which must in the future, as in the past, remain in the ascendency.

[illegible] of The A. P. Hotaling Co. will be found in the fact that they have now rented the entire second [illegible] Block corner of First and A streets and [illegible] about [illegible] arrangement of the [illegible] for occupancy.

[illegible] handsomest wholesale liquor establishment on the Pacific coast [illegible] of the general [illegible] business [illegible] this enterprising firm.

EASTERN PAPER WAREHOUSE

[illegible] H. FRANK,

Importing Stationer
AND
Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 50 First St., Portland, Or.
[illegible]
Blank Books,
ENVELOPES, PAPETERIE,
AUTOGRAPH and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PLAYING CARDS, ETC.
Fine Writing & Flat Papers,
ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS OF
Book, News, Manila, Hardware and Straw Papers
CARD STOCK,
Twines of Every Description, etc.
Blank Books of any desired pattern made to order at short notice.

[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.
Manufacturers and Importers of
PAINTS!
OILS
Window Glass.
38 AND 40 NORTH FRONT ST
PORTLAND, OR

W. S. MASON,

[illegible]
Wholesale Grocer
AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
No. 2 and 4 North Front St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON

St. Louis Hotel,

[illegible] and 37 First st. [illegible] and Salmon, Portland, Or.
Most Popular Dollar a Day House in the City
Single Meals 25 cents. Lodging 25 cents.
Finest Sample Room in the City Attached,
[illegible]
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER
AND
Fine Brands of Whiskies, Wines, etc.
BELISIS & GAKEN, Prop'rs.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth [illegible] PREHN BROS., Dentists, room 24 Union block. [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

S. & G. GUMP

NO. 134 FIRST ST.
PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
MIRRORS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
MUSIC STANDS,
FANCY TABLES,
CORNICE POLES.
Frames Made to Order and Repairing promptly attended to.

Gump's New Store,

134 FIRST ST.
P. COWAN, Manager.

[illegible]
86 MORRISON STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth,
[illegible]
GROCERIES.
Assortment of
German and other Imported Delicacies,
CHEESE, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
German Pickles,
Pickle Beans,
Sauer Kraut,
Eingemachte Herring,
Also German.
SMOKED BEEF, TONGUES, SAUSAGES,
Kosher Head Cheese, etc.
Country orders solicited.

YAQUINA BAY.
$35 $50 LOTS! $75 $100
[illegible] a lot on Yaquina Bay, the terminus of the Oregon Pacific Railroad and of [illegible] future Great City and Commercial Centre of the Northwest.
$35, $50, $75 or $100 per Lot.
For Cash or Installments.
No Interest.
MONTHLY:
$5, $10, $20, $50.
WEEKLY:
$2, $3, $5, $10.
Perfect Titles. Size 50x100 Feet.

GEO. H. CHICK & CO.,

Real Estate and Mining Brokers
102 First street, Portland, Ogn.

[illegible] HOTEL,
Corner Third and E Streets,
PORTLAND, OR.
The Best One Dollar per Day House in the State.
FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.
E. LEWISTON, Prop'r.
☞ NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERsigned having purchased the entire stocks and business interests of Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co. and Heitshu, Woodard & Co., have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the importing and wholesale drug and druggists' sundries business in this city under the name and style of SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

With thanks for the patronage extended the old firm we hope by personal attention and a strict regard to the wants of the trade to merit a liberal continuance.
GEO. W. SNELL,
C. H. WOODARD,
F. K. ARNOLD,
SAMUEL HEITSHU.
Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885.

CHAS. E. McBREEN
OFFERS—
Crockery, etc., at Actual Cost,
All through January
To make room for a new stock of goods on or about February 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 1st.
Special New Year's Matinee at 2 o'clock P. M. and also in the Evening.
GRISMER-DAVIES
COMBINATION,
In the world famous Melo Drama
LIGHTS O' LONDON
[illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1885,
CHISPA.
[illegible]

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
Corner First [illegible] Washington [illegible]
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
[illegible]
LA PERICHOLE.
[illegible]
Admission [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE [illegible] Stark st. [illegible]

Established 1857
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies
[illegible]
Factory at [illegible] Mill
Salesroom cor. Third and F sts.

J. POLIVKA & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
28 Washington st., bet. First and Second, Portland, Or.

WANTS.

$500 PARTNER WANTED. MANUFAC[illegible]

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible] DIRECTORY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE [illegible] agents [illegible] rapid sale at big profits [illegible]

AGENTS HURRAH! MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer's comrade," the liveliest book Mark Twain has ever written, funnier than "Innocents Abroad" or "Tom Sawyer." It will have even a larger sale than those famous books which made thousands of dollars for canvassers. [illegible] agency. Occidental Publishing Co., [illegible] San Francisco. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO LIGHT housework, family of two. [illegible] Park [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—[illegible]

CLERK WANTED IN A LARGE RETAIL [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED—[illegible] MRS. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WISHES position of housekeeper [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A [illegible]

A WIDOW LADY WANTS A POSITION AS [illegible]

GIRLS [illegible]

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] Third and Fourth [illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITA[illegible]

FOR RENT—FRONT ROOM FIRST ST. BET [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH [illegible] at moderate rates. Apply at [illegible]

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms at different prices, in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO. 27 Stark st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—[illegible] convenient to street cars. Inquire at [illegible] Morrison st., corner [illegible]

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE [illegible] ROOM COTTAGE [illegible]

THE RAYMOND HOUSE [illegible] FIRST STREET [illegible]

TO LET—STORE & FEET DEEP, NO. 21 FIRST [illegible] LAMBERT, 29 Eighth [illegible]

FOR RENT—7 ROOMED TWO-STORY HOUSE, with basement, Seventh and College sts. Inquire at No. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE [illegible] MAIN STREET NEAR [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH [illegible]

FOR RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND COTTA[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING, LOT AND STOCK of Groceries, Glassware, Crockery and Notions [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCHOONER EMMA [illegible]
Length 128 feet
Breadth [illegible] feet
Depth of hold 11 feet
Registered tonnage, 140
A [illegible] carrying capacity 160 tons.
MACHINERY AND BOILERS.
[illegible]
This vessel is new and will rate A [illegible] will be sold at a much less figure.
For further information apply to
JAMES LOTAN, Trustee, Portland, Or.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER to sell or exchange for improved Portland property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PORTLAND city property an improved farm of 230 acres adjoining the town of Dayton, in Yamhill county, the garden spot of Oregon. It is all fenced with good buildings and at head of navigation of the Yamhill river. The Narrow Gauge R. R. passes the north end of the farm and the Yamhill river is the south boundary of the farm. There are 140 acres of [illegible] in a high state of cultivation, with two small orchards, the balance is under land. There is no better located farm in Oregon. I will divide the place in [illegible] tracts to suit purchasers or will sell it as a whole. This is the Old [illegible] farm and is going to be sold for just what it will bring on the market. For particulars call on or address H. B. OATMAN, [illegible] Stark st., Portland, Or.

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie all improved. Inquire of C. B. MOORES, Salem.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county. If you mean business call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO. Real Estate Agts, 4 Stark [illegible]

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN COWAN'S ADDItion [illegible] on the Columbia [illegible]
R. P. COWAN

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms in [illegible] valley [illegible] For sale on favorable terms. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO. [illegible] First and [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. OTTO S. BINSWANGER HAS MOVED TO [illegible] Third and Morrison sts. [illegible] Telephone [illegible]

DR. HARRY LANE—OFFICE STROWBRIDGE building [illegible] First and Alder sts.

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office Goddard & Frazier's stable [illegible] Taylor [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

COLLECTIONS MADE AND CONFIDENTIAL [illegible]

ELECTRO MAGNETIC [illegible]

HANSEN [illegible]

PERIODICALS, STAMPING PATTERNS [illegible]

ATTENTION LUMBER DEALERS AND MANufacturers [illegible]

WM. GALLINE & CO., PRACTICAL [illegible]

PURE SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR [illegible]

[illegible]

J. R. FIRST ASSAY [illegible] AND ANALYST [illegible]

TO LOAN.

$1500 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS ON [illegible]

$1000 [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD [illegible]

$3000 TO LOAN ON INDORSED PAPER or collateral in sums to suit. GEO. H. CHICK & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—SOMEWHERE ABOUT THE POLICE building, yesterday a gold watch. A liberal reward will be paid for its return [illegible]

LOST—A LADY'S PURSE WITH SEALSKIN cover, containing $8 in coin and a pencil of beaten gold. Return to R. KOEHLER, O. & C. R. R. office.

LOST—GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON MADE FROM $10 piece marked "J. F. H." $10 paid for return to HALLETT, at Holton House.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

L. N. GILMAN. C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 First St. bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale day—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Stark and First sts. Portland, Or.
Auction sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Eugene D. White and Sylvester B. Riggen composing the firm of White & Riggen, have this day of November 1884 dissolved copartnership, Sylvester B. Riggen having sold all his right and title in and to the partnership property and business to Eugene D. White, who assumes all liabilities of the late firm and who will hereafter conduct and carry on said business at No. 29 Stark street.
Portland, Or., Nov. 1, 1884.
EUGENE D. WHITE.
S. B. RIGGEN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR sawmill [illegible] for school houses—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Spokane Falls, W. T. [illegible] 1884. Sealed proposals endorsed "proposals [illegible]" [illegible] and directed to the undersigned [illegible] Quartermaster, Portland, Or., will be received until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, Jan. 5, 1885, for [illegible] hauling for the Indian service in Washington Territory [illegible] of wagons, plows, harness, [illegible] scythes, snaths, axes and handles, grain cradles [illegible] and also for the erection of a [illegible] saw and grist mill on the Colville reservation, to be run by water [illegible] and for the erection of two school houses.

Schedules of the number of each of the articles required [illegible] plans and specifications of the proposed buildings [illegible] information as to the site where the buildings are to be erected and all other information in regard to the buildings, or the furnishing of the cows, implements [illegible] conditions to be observed by bidders, and [illegible] instructions can be had upon [illegible] to the undersigned, at Spokane Falls, W. T., or the [illegible] quartermaster at Portland, Or., and at this office.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

[illegible] the right will be reserved to reject any or all bids [illegible] to any extent the quantity of any article required [illegible] in the advertisement and the [illegible] or diminish the amounts [illegible] to an extent not exceeding [illegible] per centum.

Any and all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interest of the government.

Bids [illegible] for agricultural implements, wagons, etc., delivered at San Francisco, Portland and Spokane Falls.

Award will be made to the lowest responsible bidder [illegible] contracts will be made [illegible] the approval of the secretary of the interior [illegible] commissioner of Indian affairs.

Certified checks. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States depository, for at least [illegible] per cent. of the amount of the proposal.
CHAS. H. DICKSON
Special U. S. Indian Agent.

[illegible] the Hon. Secretary of the Interior has granted authority to postpone above named letting until [illegible] owing to the blockade.
[illegible]
C. H. DICKSON, Special U. S. Indian Agent.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EX[illegible] All kinds of flouring mill machinery. No. 24 N. [illegible] circular.

C. [illegible] BLACK—SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS of saws repaired. Oregon Chisel Teeth inserted in old saws. 41 [illegible] Portland, Or.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and [illegible] Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, [illegible] Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, throughout California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 29 Front st., Portland, Or., Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON) and successor to H. Abraham, wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins [illegible] Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

G. CORN & BRO., 110 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant, [illegible] dealer, 107 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan [illegible] Lime Co., 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(C. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE.
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention Given to City Work.
Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

H. HAWGOOD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.
[illegible] Building, 49 Washington St.,
Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR. [illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 65 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 38 Front street, Portland, Or.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WELLINSKY [illegible] & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in [illegible] cigars, 141 Front st., Portland, branch of Sideman, [illegible] & Co., San Francisco.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARD[illegible] 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. R. SMITH'S SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, [illegible] North Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HEITKEMPER, BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] Dohem, 152 Front st., & Washington and Stark st. [illegible] and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. [illegible] & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS [illegible]

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

K. [illegible] WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS [illegible] Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

T. [illegible] MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible] works, doors, railings, iron [illegible] machinery of all descriptions, planing [illegible] tools to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL & RAILWAY & MA[illegible] 88 North Front st.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS, SODA AND MINeral waters, 93 and 95 Oak st., cor. Fifth, telephone 126. Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

S. [illegible] MERCHANDISE BROKER [illegible] Washington [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEXTER, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, 42 Front st., Portland, Or.

THE ONLY GENUINE
P. CENTEMERI KID GLOVES
Are for sale by
P. E. BRIGHAM,
SOLE AGENT.
No. 108 First st., next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

[illegible]Oregonian.

[illegible] MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1885

[illegible] PAGE EDITION.

[illegible] METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

[illegible]

[illegible] York Market of Chas. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Merchandise Emporium

[illegible]

New Years Calling, Sleighs and Hacks. [illegible]

[illegible] Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.'s

[illegible] transcontinental line you may travel [illegible] the finest dining cars in the world [illegible] Ticket Agent O. R. & N. and all [illegible] Ash street wharf [illegible] General Agent, corner Ash and [illegible] Portland, Or.

The Pacific Express Company

[illegible] is now prepared to transact a general [illegible] at San Francisco, Portland and points [illegible] rates in twenty states and territories [illegible] to all parts of the [illegible] For rates and other information apply at [illegible] Washington street.

World's Fair, New Orleans.

[illegible] Mr. Maxwell, Ash street dock [illegible] Royal P[illegible] [illegible] No. 4 Washington st.

New Orleans Exposition.

[illegible] desire to travel to New Orleans and return [illegible] at my office and be in [illegible] W. H. MARSHALL, Gen'l Agent [illegible] and St. Paul Ry., 34 Front street, [illegible] Or.

[illegible]'s Refreshment Parlors.

[illegible] of the season. Lunch from [illegible] P. M. Regular dinners from 5 to 8 P. M. [illegible] Schwalwater to order. Outside [illegible] in the city.

[illegible] New Year calling [illegible]

The Quaker Dairy

[illegible] open day and night. Hot [illegible] varieties, chops, steaks, oysters, etc. [illegible]

[illegible] of San Francisco have a [illegible] assorted California wines [illegible] most suitable holiday [illegible]

New Year Presents.

[illegible] will accept orders for one or two [illegible] elegant [illegible] and crayon portraits for [illegible]

[illegible] checked at residence for any destination by [illegible] think of the convenience. Leave [illegible] Front and Stark. Telephone 222.

[illegible] at Edward Dekum & Co.'s, 49 [illegible]

[illegible] Frazier's stables have been removed to [illegible] Taylor sts.

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

[illegible]

DANDRUFF

[illegible] by the Use of Cocaine [illegible]

[illegible] Flavoring Extracts [illegible]

[illegible] starving to death [illegible] Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable [illegible]

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced [illegible] and from that time their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] street, [illegible] Oysters in every style.

AND COMMISSION.

MAN & CO. C. M. STEVENS.
d Commission Merchants,
[illegible]
of real estate, furniture, general
cattle [illegible]
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

HTON & CO.,
GENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
First st. Portland, Or.

IAL NOTICES.

SOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
[illegible]
EUGENE D. WHITE
[illegible]
CHAS. H. DICKSON
[illegible]
N, Special Indian Age

FARM MACHINERY.

[illegible] FLOURING MILLS EX-
[illegible] mill machinery
Send for circular

—SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS
Oregon Chisel Teeth inserted in
[illegible]

IMPLEMENT COMPANY
[illegible] in farm and mill machinery,
Portland, Or

CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE
[illegible] Canton Pitt's Thresher Haines
[illegible] Front, First and Vine sts.

& CO. WHOLESALE FARM
[illegible] dealers in agricultural imple-
[illegible] wagons, buggies, carriages,
[illegible] stationary engines, saw mills and
[illegible] a specialty, rubber and leather

[illegible] LUBRICATING COMPOUND
[illegible] LUBRICATING OIL.

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO AND 187
[illegible] and, Or., sole agents. These lubri-
[illegible] in San Francisco, throughout
[illegible] England, Australia, &c. They
[illegible] economy

[illegible] AND SMALL POWER.

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO AND 187
[illegible] and Or. sole agents for Willard's
[illegible] Rigs and small engines for gen-

WORKING MACHINERY.

[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO AND 187
[illegible] and, Or., Iron and Woodwork ng

ION MERCHANTS.

[illegible] OF McCRAKEN & [illegible]
[illegible] to H. Abraham, wholesale
[illegible] merchant, Nos. 2 and 3 North

[illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
[illegible] ship stores, garden and grass
[illegible] fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front
[illegible] Or

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible] dealer in [illegible] and domestic
[illegible] fruits, nuts, figs, dates and
[illegible] Consignments of Or gon and
[illegible]

[illegible] FRONT STREET, FARM
[illegible]

[illegible] SHIP CHANDLERY AND
[illegible] Front st. Portland, Or

[illegible] COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
[illegible] and Dealer Portland, Or

[illegible] COMMISSION MER-
[illegible] dealer 112 Front street.

[illegible] CO., SHIP BROKERS AND
[illegible] agents for San Juan
[illegible] 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

[illegible] C. MILLER, W. H. WEST]
[illegible] in general and dairy pro-
[illegible] between Washington and Stark.

[illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COM-
[illegible] specialties wheat, flour, sal-
[illegible] N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts.

S AND ENGINEERS.

T. H. OGILBE.
[illegible] AND DRAUGHTSMEN
[illegible] Given to City Work.
[illegible] worth Block, Third and Oak sts.

AWGOOD,
[illegible] ENGINEERS.
[illegible]
[illegible] 29 Washington St.
[illegible] and, Oregon

SALE GROCERS.

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR-
[illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS
[illegible] Merchants, 84 and 86 Front st.,

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS,
[illegible] Commission Merchants, Nos. 46
[illegible] Portland, Or

AND TOBACCO.

[illegible] CO., WHOLESALE DEAL-
[illegible] 141 Front st., Portland, branch
[illegible] Co. San Francisco

[illegible] SADDLERY HARNESS HARD-
[illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SUCCESSORS TO
[illegible] Washington and
[illegible] supplies.

[illegible] WHOLESALE DEALERS.

[illegible] DEALERS.

[illegible] CIGARS.

[illegible] CORNER
[illegible] mill and rail-
[illegible] all [illegible] binding

[illegible] & MA-

[illegible] AND [illegible] WORKS

[illegible] Oak st.

[illegible] DRUGGISTS

[illegible] CO. [illegible]

[illegible] LAMPS

[illegible] PAINTS, OILS AND
[illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] GENUINE
[illegible] RI KID GLOVES
[illegible] for sale by
[illegible] RIGHAM,
[illegible] E AGENT.
[illegible] next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

The Oregonian.

MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1885.

[illegible]-PAGE EDITION.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND Dec 31, 7 P M

Place	Ch'ng last 24 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rainfall inch	State of Weather
[illegible]	00	[illegible]	Calm	00	[illegible]
[illegible]			Calm	[illegible]	Rain
[illegible]		41	SW	00	Cloudy
[illegible]		43	S	00	Clear

Thermometer [illegible] minimum [illegible]

[illegible] Market of Chas. A. Malarkey
[illegible] characteristic [illegible] are disposed to [illegible] activity [illegible] A. Malarkey proprietor [illegible] corner of [illegible] are amply supplied with [illegible] and luxuries [illegible] made his market popular with [illegible] great care and liberality [illegible] the people the [illegible]

Oregon Cooperage
[illegible] known as the [illegible] Oregon [illegible] taken the [illegible] and [illegible] and improved [illegible] business here. He is [illegible] profession [illegible] community. Any kind of barrels, hams [illegible] or staves for butter [illegible] salmon [illegible] constantly on hand at low st rates

[illegible] from the [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible] Merchandise Emporium
[illegible] Portland is Mr. [illegible] Mammoth Bazar [illegible] will find [illegible] of dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., at the lowest prices. Mr. [illegible] up with the [illegible] kinds of goods [illegible] the people the benefit thereof

[illegible]

[illegible] fringe, new assortment [illegible]

[illegible] Calling—Sleighs and Hacks.
[illegible] stable. Leave order. Telephone

[illegible], Oregon Short Line, and [illegible] Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.'s.
[illegible] transcontinental line you may travel [illegible] principal connection, the Chicago [illegible] R. R. It runs the finest dining [illegible] the world. Emigrant passengers [illegible] by this line [illegible] Ticket Agent O. R. & N. [illegible] General Agent, corner Ash and [illegible] Portland, Or

[illegible] Express Company
[illegible] are prepared to transact a general [illegible] San Francisco, Portland and points [illegible] respectfully solicits a share of pub- [illegible] agencies in twenty states and terri- [illegible] connections to all parts of the [illegible] Europe. For rates and other in- [illegible] Nos. 5 and 7 Washington street [illegible] Joint Ag't Pacific and Northern [illegible]

[illegible] Fair New Orleans.
[illegible] of Mr. Maxwell Ash street [illegible] via the famous Royal [illegible] the shortest and finest equipped rail [illegible] the east or south [illegible] Gen'l Agt., No. 4 Washington st

New Orleans Exposition
[illegible] to travel to New Orleans and re- [illegible] please call at my office [illegible] W. H. Marshall, Gen'l Agent [illegible] and St. Paul Ry. 31 Front street.

[illegible] Refreshment Parlors.
[illegible] delicacies of the season. Lunch from [illegible] Regular dinners from 5 to 8 P. M. [illegible] and Shoalwater to order. Outside [illegible] candies in the city.

[illegible] of gents New Year calling cards [illegible] & Co's.

The Quaker Dairy.
[illegible], open day and night. Hot rolls [illegible], chops, steaks, oysters, etc. [illegible] hours.

[illegible] & Co., of San Francisco have a [illegible] cases of assorted California wines [illegible] agency. A most suitable holiday [illegible]

New Year's Presents
[illegible] will accept orders for one or two [illegible] free-hand crayon portraits for [illegible]

[illegible] at residence for any destination by [illegible] just think of the convenience. Leave [illegible] and Stark. Telephone 222.

[illegible] street at Edward Dekum & Co's 19

[illegible] stables have been removed to [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible] oysters.

[illegible] Parlors, next to Gilman

[illegible] for sale at Marx & Jorgensen's.

[illegible] cakes at Oregon Steam Bakery

[illegible] party music. Narond 15 Morrison

[illegible] Duffy, First and Jefferson

[illegible] upon afternoons and evenings.

[illegible] and pure chemicals at Nelson, [illegible]

[illegible] at the old stand, foot of

[illegible] English biscuit in 1lb boxes. Oregon

[illegible] and repaired [illegible] John [illegible]

[illegible] of holiday goods at Nelson [illegible]

[illegible] for assorted English biscuit, of [illegible]

[illegible] Pharmacy. Prescriptions carefully [illegible] Stark streets.

[illegible] headquarters N. 30 Stark [illegible]

[illegible] pianos—best in the world. [illegible] First street.

[illegible] New Year's axes at the Oregon Steam [illegible] Second and Ash

[illegible] photographs go to [illegible] Son [illegible] Take the elevator

[illegible] of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible] corner First and Alder

[illegible] is over go to Fred [illegible] Casino [illegible]

[illegible] office at B. Greene's Bon Ton Res- [illegible] restaurant, 9 North First.

[illegible] from the [illegible] stables [illegible] fine baits, bottles and [illegible]

[illegible] books and presents at [illegible] corner Second and First [illegible] at all times

[illegible] the country [illegible] receive prompt [illegible] Child & Co's drug store, corner [illegible]

[illegible] Myer [illegible] latest styles [illegible]

[illegible] the complexion [illegible] youth and the [illegible] appearance [illegible] impossible to detect its use. Fifty [illegible] Child & Co. Druggists.

[illegible] repairing [illegible] sewing [illegible] may be left with [illegible] & Co

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE 167 Third [illegible] General agent for the two fa- [illegible] and Household [illegible] dealer in all stand- [illegible] machines, oil, needles, attachments and [illegible] Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] watches, diamonds and jewelry [illegible] the east with privilege to [illegible] entire sold guaranteed. Diamonds [illegible] bargains in them at [illegible] M years [illegible]

DANDRUFF
[illegible] by the Use of Cocoaine, [illegible] and promotes the growth of [illegible]

[illegible] Burnett's Extracts are the best.

[illegible] cases of Headache, whether [illegible] bathe the head for a few min- [illegible] Extract, and the pain is gone.

[illegible] to death on account of their [illegible] food will find a most marvelous [illegible] Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod [illegible] with Hypophosphites. Very palatable [illegible]

[illegible] "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were in- [illegible] than that. Has their success in [illegible] Asthma, and Bronchitis has been [illegible]

[illegible] VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SALOON KEEPER SEEKING PROTECTION.—Frank Keller, proprietor of the [illegible] saloon [illegible] police office on Tuesday evening and [illegible] [illegible] that sort of thing. [illegible] a few dollars [illegible] expending [illegible] [illegible] useless [illegible] and his robbing [illegible] Cart [illegible] old Policeman [illegible] As they approached the [illegible] [illegible] to the New Market theater [illegible] this ruin to his business [illegible] a policeman who [illegible] [illegible] the theater, here he [illegible] Hudson was [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] on him [illegible] back and [illegible] the worst [illegible]

[illegible] British bark [illegible] he stood still to [illegible] who with the [illegible] [illegible] The two who [illegible] in some sort [illegible] the hawser was too much for them [illegible] up stream for relief. A crew of four [illegible] was soon gathered at Astoria and sent [illegible] Columbia from [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] with the same disease. It is said that that kind of fever may [illegible] in the system and not develop [illegible] The crew of the [illegible] better off than they were.

POLICE COURT.—The Mongolian element in [illegible] the dock at the police court yesterday. The first called was Ah On, who was charged with trying to introduce opium into the city jail for the relief of the fiends imprisoned there. He plead guilty and was promptly fined $20. M. Jacobs [illegible] rested on two charges of receiving stolen goods [illegible] continued till January 5. [illegible] one of the fiends arrested in the Chinese opium cellar a day or two since was arraigned on a charge of [illegible] dwelling. It appears that Gray [illegible] at the International one night not long [illegible] followed off in the morning by a [illegible] of pantaloons. He [illegible] examination [illegible] will plead guilty. Then three Chinamen were arraigned, charged with keeping an opium joint. Several well known opium fiends testified that the Chinamen have a [illegible] under the new Chinese theater, where they sold opium to be smoked on the premises in a room fitted up with about a dozen beds or bunks and a rack full of opium pipes. Several of the fiends testified to having purchased opium there and smoked it on the premises. Ah Ying, who appeared to be the boss, was fined $100 and Ah Yock and Ah Fong, sort of junior partners, were fined $50 each. Ah Fong, for visiting an opium house, was fined $10 and the cases of the others were continued.

DEMURRER SUSTAINED.—The case of Geo. H. Durham vs. the San Francisco Fire and Marine Insurance Company came up in the U. S. circuit court yesterday for a hearing on a demurrer to the bill. It is alleged that the defendant made a policy for $5000 on a warehouse at Dayton, which by some error or misunderstanding was made out in the name [illegible] of the Dayton Flouring Mills Company, making it appear that he was sole owner. That then after the mills were sold to the plaintiff and the policy transferred to him. That on June 7, 1884, the mills and warehouses were burned and that the insurance has not been paid [illegible] defendant offer as excuse that the supposed that [illegible] was sole owner and also that some misrepresentation was made and that the warehouse was located nearer a steam mill than was represented and also that they claim that they are only entitled to pay on such [illegible] Defendants entered a demurrer to the bill on the ground that it does not set up any matter or equity wherein the court can ground any decree or give to the complainant any relief against the defendant. The court sustained the demurrer and plaintiff was allowed thirty days to amend his bill.

DROWNED IN THE WILLAMETTE.—Reuben Green of Hall Mecca [illegible] county, W. T., left his home on Thursday, Dec. 18 to get some medicine for one of his brother's children, and fearing that night, before his return, the rain and melting snow raised the Willapa so that [illegible] were running [illegible] by daylight the next morning. Mr. Green came back and undertook to cross the river at the ford on W. W. [illegible]'s land on horseback, about noon Friday, Dec. 19, and was swept down stream. The horse gained the bank some forty rods below the ford. Mr. Dixon, who lives a short distance from the ford, saw the young man pass, and thought he would see how deep the river was and turn back shortly, so he followed down to see what had become of him and saw by the tracks that he had gone into the river, but there were none on the opposite bank. Search for the body was commenced at once, but it was not found until the following Tuesday, when it was discovered about twenty rods below, under a log, four feet under water. Mr. Green had only been in the valley a few months and was not [illegible] aware of the depth of the stream [illegible] suddenly.

FIRE IN A FASHIONABLE STREET.—About half past 7 o'clock Friday morning fire was discovered in [illegible] on the north side of Alder street between Fourth and Fifth, which was occupied by N. Davis as a residence and [illegible] An alarm was turned in from box 21, corner Fifth and Morrison streets, which brought out the department in good time. The Hook and Ladder company was the first to arrive upon the scene, and by this time the fire had gained considerable headway along [illegible] partition in the center of the building. However [illegible] action upon the part of the firemen with [illegible] extinguishers soon checked the further progress of the flames. The engines [illegible] their hose but threw no water. Most of the furniture and goods in the front part of the building were taken out [illegible] to the opposite side of Alder street [illegible] Buchanan owned the building [illegible] The entire loss [illegible] The Davis family were kindly [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] DR. EMMET [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] STREET [illegible] drives a coal wagon [illegible] and had to stop [illegible] went into the [illegible] situation calmly and [illegible] the saloon [illegible] Then Ward [illegible] the power and majesty of the law [illegible] and horse and wagon and [illegible] took them to the city jail. That is Ward's story, but Linden entered a plea of not guilty and had his case continued to January 2.

THE COUNCIL CHARTER COMMITTEE.—The meeting of the council committee appointed Saturday night to revise the city charter did not take place last night as announced. Whatever work is done will probably be done by the three councilmen alone, as Messrs. Simon and Story, out of delicacy, will not act. Both are members-elect of the next legislature, one in the upper and one in the lower house, and for them to vote on a bill of their own preparing, might place them in an embarrassing position.

[illegible] ORGIES IN ALBINA.—Last Sunday evening one of their Monthly meetings [illegible] two after midnight there was [illegible] Albina [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Yesterday [illegible] the [illegible] contents [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] OF [illegible] [illegible] of Portland [illegible] the city [illegible] [illegible] portion of the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] street [illegible] that [illegible] was not properly [illegible]

[illegible] KNOWN [illegible] With the close of the [illegible] the local [illegible] through whose [illegible] been enabled to collect news for the [illegible] during the past [illegible] days [illegible] the friends of the [illegible] and of THE OREGONIAN, who [illegible] their way to furnish news [illegible] the reporters [illegible] their favors until Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] GENIUS.—Some one signing himself "Wadsworth" and writing from Junction City has sent to this office a sheet of manuscript to which is attached the following postscript: "You can put the above poem in your paper if you please. I will not charge you anything for it." The [illegible] is spared an infliction of the entire poem [illegible] justice to the writer, who shall never say that THE OREGONIAN ruthlessly crushed out the growth of budding genius by refusing it expression in these columns, the following lines have been extracted with much difficulty, and are here given as a sample: He is cheerful and merry in fat and so[illegible], and good as any in the land along.

[illegible] DOINGS FOR LEAP YEAR.—Six mar- riage licenses were issued by the county clerk yes- terday. The number issued during the year was [illegible] distributed as follows: January 43, February [illegible], March 43, April 4[illegible], May 3[illegible], June [illegible], July 3[illegible], August 3[illegible], September [illegible], October 5[illegible], November [illegible], December 44. Two of the licenses in December were paid for by one young man, who, however, is not a Mormon nor a bigamist, but was thwarted by the first young woman. If the present [illegible] lists it is probable that the [illegible] market will continue brisk.

PROPRIETOR OF A VARIETY DIVE ARRESTED.—William Turpin was arrested last evening, on complaint of Policeman Hudson, charging him with running a theater without a license. It appears that Turpin, who is probably a descendant of the notorious Dick of [illegible] memory, has been trying to carry on a sort of variety dive down town called the Alhambra without paying the license required by the city. The grass is very short here now for theatrical folks, and Turpin will do better to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestor and go out on the highway.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER JETTY.—Captain Chas. F. Powell, U. S. en[illegible], now will ask for bids today for 10,000 lineal feet of piling to be used in the [illegible] work upon the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia. Bids to be opened on the 30th inst. The proposals for furnishing four stone barges and a [illegible] trestle and wharf at Fort Stevens will be opened on the 10th. Preliminaries for this important work and [illegible] as well [illegible] construction will begin with the earliest practicable moment.

HEAVY LOSS OF CATTLE.—Richard Perkins, of [illegible]ville, Washington county, received a letter this week from Pendleton stating that out of his band of some [illegible] on the range near [illegible] about 700 had perished from exposure and lack of food. The range is in one of the [illegible] districts in the upper [illegible] and this [illegible] loss [illegible] better protected [illegible] taken is whole.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.—Phel Stay [illegible] commenced suit in the state circuit court yesterday against [illegible] and S. A. Shutt [illegible] to for- close a mortgage on lots [illegible] in the donation claim of Thomas and Phel Stay [illegible] given to secure the payment of a promissory note for $[illegible] with interest and costs. [illegible] claims some interest in the land [illegible] a judgment of a date subsequent [illegible] of plaintiff, and thus becomes a party to the suit.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] manager [illegible] Portland branch of R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, resigned several days since [illegible] He has been in the service of the [illegible] for six consecutive years without any res[illegible] short summer vacations [illegible] recuperate his system [illegible] the office for the [illegible]

[illegible] A [illegible] correspondent from [illegible] writes: A [illegible] last week back of [illegible] county, W. T., got lost in the storm [illegible] four days without food or fire [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT Y. M. C. A.

[illegible] preparations have been made [illegible] committee [illegible] [illegible]

WILL RECEIVE TO-DAY

[illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Miss [illegible] will receive with Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Miss [illegible] will receive to-day [illegible] corner of Morrison [illegible] Mrs. Stott, assisted by Miss [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Stott and Miss Stott, will receive at [illegible] home No. 149 Jefferson street.

G. GIROCHIO & CO

Family Liquor Store

This popular firm located at 38 First street carry the finest stock of wines, liquors and cigars in the city. They make a specialty of fine wines for family table use, and in this particular cannot be equaled in Oregon. Their stock of whiski[illegible] etc. comprises all the most celebrated brands. The choicest articles of beverage and syrups of all kinds can be found at their establishment and their prices are very low considering the quality of the goods. They also carry a fine line of cigars and tobacco. This is the only house in Portland which carries a large and varied stock of liquors exclu- sively for family and medicinal purposes. Every article is pure and unadulterated, a fact which makes them safe men to deal with.

A BLUSTERY DAY.

Blowing and Drifting Again West of The Dalles

A S[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Raining in the Willam- ette Val[illegible]

[illegible] Portland [illegible] between [illegible] The weather was so cold [illegible] wind so strong [illegible] [illegible]

The Northern Pacific [illegible] Hood river [illegible] good supply of provisions for [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Dalles [illegible]

[illegible] Clear [illegible]
Dayton [illegible]
Walla Walla—Clear [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pendleton—Cloudy calm
La Grande [illegible]
[illegible] cloudy calm [illegible]
[illegible] Clear calm
Wallula—Cloudy calm 10
Colfax—Cloudy [illegible]
Dalles—Cloudy calm
Huntsville—Cloudy heavy down [illegible]
Portland—Cloudy strong [illegible] wind [illegible]
Huntington—Clear calm [illegible]
Baker City—Clear calm
[illegible]—Clear strong southeast wind [illegible]

[illegible]

Riparia—Cloudy [illegible]
Dayton—Cloudy [illegible]
Walla Walla—Cloudy [illegible]
[illegible]—Clear calm
Umatilla—Cloudy calm [illegible]
Pendleton—Cloudy strong [illegible]
La Grande—Cloudy calm [illegible]
Meacham—Cloudy calm 14
Kamela—Cloudy calm 10
Willows—Cloudy calm, it snowed [illegible] about a hour
Celilo—Cloudy calm [illegible] light snow this P M
Dalles—[illegible] light snow this P M
Bonneville—Snowing, strong down wind [illegible]
Portland—Cloudy southeast wind [illegible]
Huntington—Cloudy calm [illegible]
Baker City—Clear calm
Weston—Cloudy [illegible]

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Following are bulletins received at 8 o'clock last night

Ashland—Cloudy [illegible] warm
Grant's Pass—Cloudy, cool, wind south
Glendale—Raining, cold, no wind
Roseburg—Snowing, warm, occasional showers
Comstocks—Cold, wind north, cloudy
Eugene—Wind south, drizzling, dry, warm
Harrisburg—Sleeting, wind south, cloudy
Albany—Cold, wind northwest, sleeting, and raining
Salem—Cold, sleeting, wind south [illegible]
Aurora—Sleeting hard, wind north
Oregon City—Cloudy, wind northwest, sleeting [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible]

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

M[illegible]

New Year's matinee at the Casino.

Tonight, last performance [illegible] Miss [illegible]

This is a [illegible] for swearing off.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] sails for San Francisco tonight.

Mr. [illegible] will resume his duties January [illegible]

[illegible] is confined to his room with a [illegible]

[illegible] is laid [illegible] upon the [illegible] streets of Astoria.

[illegible] Cooper was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of his son Ashley L. Cooper, who was accidently killed a short time since.

John Johnson has been bound over to await the action of the grand jury for Clatsop county upon a charge of adultery preferred by H. Henderson.

The county court yesterday appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge administratrix of the partnership of Hodge, Davis & Co. Her bonds were fixed at $10,000.

The general delivery at the postoffice will be open from [illegible] to [illegible] A. M. today. The carriers will probably have [illegible] as there is no mail to deliver.

[illegible] began to [illegible] the old [illegible] to strengthen [illegible] which applies to this [illegible] New England just at the present time.

At the revival meetings at the first Baptist church the pastor, [illegible] Henry will preach on New Things for the New Year. All are welcome at this service.

The week of prayer will be observed in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, commencing next Sunday evening and continuing every evening during the week.

A Seattle editor is terribly put out because he cannot get eastern dispatches nor exchanges, and has to prepare something original for his paper. [illegible] *Argus*

Judge [illegible] of Douglas county writes that [illegible] formerly of St. Helens died at Rose- burg on the [illegible] and the remains [illegible]

The Christmas tree exercises of George Wright post will take place on [illegible] hall this evening. All comrades of the order and old soldiers and their families are invited to join with them.

The young people's society of Grace M. E. church will give a sociable and reception to the members of the church and their friends at the residence of the pastor, Rev. [illegible] New Year's evening.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PORTLAND ASTORIA BOATS.

[illegible] unusually [illegible] weather and the large amount of ice in the Columbia river during the past two weeks has interfered greatly with the running of the O. R. & N. Co.'s passenger and mail boats between Portland and Astoria, and they have frequently been late in arriving at their destinations, but they should not be blamed for that, when it is remarkable (considering the ice they have to contend with) that they have been able to continue their daily trips. Yesterday the S. G. Reed left Astoria at [illegible] A. M. and reached Portland [illegible] P. M. She landed in at [illegible] which [illegible] from reaching Cas- [illegible] reports the [illegible] above Astoria [illegible] follow up the Washington territory shore.

The [illegible] and the strong northeast gale of wind [illegible] Portland during the [illegible]

When the [illegible] left Astoria yesterday [illegible] Portland with vessels the day before by [illegible] strong head wind. [illegible] probably started up with [illegible] vessels yesterday for [illegible] Oak Point [illegible] probably reached Astoria last night. Shortly [illegible] Walker's island bar, the Clara Parker [illegible] the bark Clan Ferguson [illegible] reached Astoria with [illegible] tow [illegible] will start up without and perhaps two vessels [illegible] tonight.

The [illegible] are still down west of [illegible]

[illegible] towing the bark [illegible] Portland at [illegible] M. The [illegible] bark Martha Fisher [illegible] P. M.

THE ESTRELLA CIGAR.

The Gr at Wholesale Cigar and Tobacco House of Esberg, Bachman & Co.

[illegible] consumption of tobacco are [illegible] in this country and the production and [illegible] In this city a house that has grown to mammoth proportions in handling to- bacco [illegible] various sorts and the articles pertaining to its use is that of Esberg, Bachman & Co. [illegible] Wasserman & Co. [illegible] management of Mr. Phil Wasserman. They have built up a trade in [illegible] the country having [illegible] the great [illegible] of the northwest.

The [illegible] agents in Portland for [illegible] Estrella cigar, considered by smokers as one of the best [illegible] and for uniformity in quality and make ever placed in the market. It has an immense run through the entire northwest which it amply deserves. In chewing tobacco they are agents for the famous Lorillard, J. B. Pace Co. as well as all the leading brands known to the trade. This firm carries in their San Francisco house a larger stock of manufactured tobacco than any dealer in the United States, and their purchases are so large, and their business relations so favorable that they are enabled to sell goods cheaper than any of their competitors on this coast.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to investigate the inducements which this firm are able to offer them, for aside from the specialties above mentioned they will find a complete stock of chewing, smoking, domestic and foreign [illegible] tobacco, domestic, Key West and Havana cigars, smokers articles, notions, etc.

The members of the firm are Phil. Wasserman, Portland; [illegible] New York; M. Esberg and [illegible] San Francisco.

Shea the Plumber.

The plumbing and gas fitting business has been unusually good in Portland during the present winter [illegible] on account of the numerous buildings being erected and the repairs needed by reason of damages by the cold weather. Mr. J. F. Shea, the popular plumber, corner Sixth and Washington streets, has been rushed with work all the time from the fact that he thoroughly understands his business and employs none but skilled workmen, always giving satisfaction in whatever he under- takes.

ANNUAL WEATHER REPORT

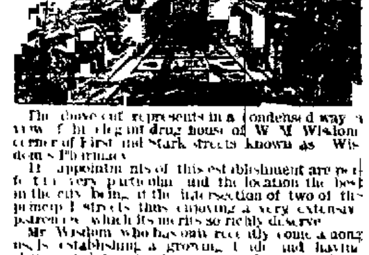
Month	Monthly Means Bar	Monthly Means Ther	Highest Ther	Lowest Ther	Prev. dire wind	Rain and melted snow inches	No days on which rain or snow fell
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	30 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	4.8[illegible]	17
March	29 924	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	54	[illegible] 79	[illegible]	S	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible] 947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible] 932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible] 002	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible] 048	51	[illegible] 72	[illegible]	S	4 01	[illegible]
November	[illegible] 092	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E	[illegible]	[illegible]

Comparative annual barometer, temperature and precipitations for the following years

Year	Bar	Ther	Prec In
1881	30 [illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	30 088	[illegible]	67 [illegible]
1883	30 036	51 [illegible]	[illegible]
1884	30 [illegible]	51 [illegible]	[illegible]

WISDOM'S PHARMACY

Interior View of the Most Elegantly Appointed Drug Store on the Pacific Coast



The above cut represents in a condensed way a view of the elegant drug house of W. M. Wisdom, corner of First and Stark streets, known as Wisdom's Pharmacy.

The appointments of this establishment are per- fect in every particular, and the location the best in the city, being at the intersection of two of the principal streets, thus enjoying a very extensive patronage, which its merits so richly deserve.

Mr. Wisdom, who has only recently come among us, is establishing a growing trade, and having shown an integrity of purpose and a spirit of enterprise highly commendable, he is certainly deserving of a liberal share of the patronage of the people of Portland and vicinity. He has already commenced a series of improvements in every part of his establishment, which will be carried to perfection as rapidly as possible. Mr. Wisdom is a practical druggist of many years experience, and a gentleman of integrity and honor. We can assure our readers that all business intrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

STAVER & WALKER'S A-LOG

Containing illustrations and description of the [illegible] farm, dairy and mill machinery [illegible] will be mailed free to any person sending us their name. We solicit correspondence with all parties intending to purchase any kind of machinery and will be glad to quote prices or send our catalogue. All goods warranted to be as represented in every respect. Write to or call on us [illegible] 208 to 214 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St. Portland, Or
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware [illegible] Watch repairing [illegible]

HOLIDAY GROCERIES!

At the Lowest Cash Price,

A. BERGEVIN

Offers New Raisins, New Citron, New Currants, Honey, New Figs and Dates, Fine Dried Apples, Plums and Prunes, also Maple Sugar.

[illegible]

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

PROVISIONS, ETC.

The Best Dairy Butter, Fine Family Wines and Choice Liquors.

N. E. CORNER SECOND [illegible] AND MADISON

HEITSHU,

WOODARD,

& CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Portland.

French Candy, Nuts

AND

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

25 per cent Less than Last Year

GEORGE W. BROWNING.

12 Morrison bet. Second and Third

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.

[illegible]

[illegible] Prices

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS'

Suits and Overcoats

Remember, our Great Special Cash Sale is now in full blast. We are slaughtering our entire stock. Price no object. We are clearing out our goods before stock- taking at the end of the year. Take ad- vantage of it; a dollar saved is a dollar made.

$12 00	SUITS NOW	$9 00
15 00	SUITS NOW	12 00
18 00	SUITS NOW	15 00
20 00	SUITS NOW	16 00
22 50	SUITS NOW	18 00
25 00	SUITS NOW	20 00
30 00	SUITS NOW	25 00
$10 00	OVERCOATS NOW	$8 00
12 00	OVERCOATS NOW	10 00
15 00	OVERCOATS NOW	12 00
18 00	OVERCOATS NOW	14 00
20 00	OVERCOATS NOW	15 00

And all finer grades in above proportion.

$5 00	BOYS' SUITS	$3 50
6 00	BOYS' SUITS	4 50
7 00	BOYS' SUITS	5 00
8 00	BOYS' SUITS	6 00
9 00	BOYS' SUITS	7 00
10 00	BOYS' SUITS	8 00

HATS! HATS! HATS!

A GOOD HAT FOR $1
ALL OUR $3 HATS NOW 2
ALL OUR 4 HATS NOW 3
ALL OUR 5 HATS NOW 4

Don't delay, come and see. You will save money by buying from us.
Samples sent free to interior friends.

KUHN & STEINBACH
[illegible] HATTERS
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

[illegible]

GOODS.

SPECIAL

[illegible]

Item	Price
$40 Paris Embroidered Plush Table Covers for	$20
$80 Paris Embroidered Plush Table Covers for	50
$40 Applique Embroidered Lace Curtains for	25
$25 Applique Embroidered Lace Curtains for	16
$85 Linen Antique Bed Sets	25
25 " " "	18
20 " " "	15
$25 " Damask Table Sets	18
20 " " "	15

These are Sumptuous Goods particularly adapted for handsome presents.

THESE EXTREME LOW PRICES ARE ONLY FOR HOLIDAY SPECIALS.

Look in this place for the next in- stallment.

OLDS & KING.

165 First st. Portland.

BUFFUM & PENDLETON

MEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

SOMETHING NEW IN TIES!
SOMETHING NEW IN UNDERWEAR!
SOMETHING NEW IN HOSIERY!

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

SMOKING JACKETS

AND

DRESSING GOWNS.

A [illegible] assortment of

[illegible]

FOR THE

Holiday Trade.

We call Special attention to our

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS

BUFFUM & PENDLETON,

127, 129 THIRD ST.,

Between Washington and Alder.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

$15,000 worth of Chinese and Japanese

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Must be closed, regardless of cost.
Manufacturers of Ladies and Gents' Underwear, Shirts, etc.
QUAN ON WO & CO.,
[illegible] Second st., bet. Main and Salmon.

J. J. JENNINGS, Oysters, Fish, Poul- try and Game, SW. corner Fifth and Washington.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

Meier & Frank's

Mammoth New Stores,

185 and 187 First Street

THROUGH TO

184 & 186 Second St.,

To reduce OUR IMMENSE LINES in every department prior to annual stock inventory, and also as a Commencement to Business in our New Establishment, we introduce to our customers

THIS SPECIAL SALE.

We assert without fear of contradic- tion. We are now offering at the LOW- EST PRICES IN PORTLAND the largest and most complete lines.

Late Importations.

Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Dress Goods, new Combina- tions, Blankets, Table Linens, Do- mestics, Towels, Napkins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Knit Goods, Under- wear, Etc., Etc.

AND OUR IMMENSE STOCK

CLOTHING,

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S HATS

Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS,

—AND THE—

Largest Stock in Portland

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

Ladies and Children, Men and Boys, Etc., Etc.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ATTEN- TION TO THIS SPE- CIAL SALE.

Goods Cheerfully Shown. PLENTY OF LIGHT. You Can See What You are Buying.

Meier & Frank

185 and 187 First

THROUGH TO

184 and 186 Second st.,

Bet. Yamhill and Taylor,

With Entrances on Both Streets

N.B.—First st. entrances are direct- ly opposite our former First St. stores.

EXTRA FINE SALMON

Packed by M. J. KINNEY. Flat cans.

Finest goods packed on the Columbia river.
Open on side and it will turn out in a solid piece. For sale by

J. McCRAKEN & CO.,

60 to 64 North Front street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE DELMONICO!

WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

IS STILL OPEN. THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE Northwest, kept on the

EUROPEAN PLAN.

All information from the [illegible] man our porters to the contrary

Fire proof building, large and comfortable rooms. Sample rooms for Com- mercial Travelers.

Finest Restaurant in the city attached to the House

Open Day and Night.

FREE CONVEYANCE at [illegible] the arrival of all trains. Secure your rooms by telegraph [illegible]

PARKER HOUSE

ASTORIA, OREGON.

Has changed hands and is now

The Best House in the City.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS

On the ground floor for Commercial Travelers

FREE COACH to and from the House,

J. H. CLOSE, Prop.

[illegible]

GILMAN HOUSE
[illegible]

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

The Franklin Building and Loan Association

[illegible] Savings Bank in which every depositor is a stock- holder [illegible] inducements to both the borrower and lender [illegible] loaning only to stockholders at [illegible] The Third Series of

Five Hundred Shares

Now open for subscription. For those who can save a small sum [illegible] it offers opportunities superior to any, and

Gives Larger Profits.

For circulars, giving full information, apply at office of Association, 105 Second street, or to Child's drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.
P. NEWCOMB, Sec'y. JOHN A. CHILD, Pres't

JAMES GLEASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTHWEST corner of First and Morrison streets, Room 4, over B. L. Stone's jewelry store.

SHANNON & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Victoria City Real Estate.

Coal, Timber and Agricultural Lands in British Co- lumbia and in the Puget Sound basin, W. T.
S. W. cor. Government and Bastion sts., Victoria, B. C.

THE SALMON CANNING.

Result of the Season's Work, its Value and Distribution.

Detailed Statement of Shipments—Where the Columbia River Salmon Find a Market.

The salmon canning industry has not been a profitable one for canners in the past few years, and the past season has been even less profitable than ones immediately preceding it. Reasons are not wanting. They could be furnished by the score almost. Yet it cannot be said that unbusinesslike work, reckless disregard of business principles or lack of foresight has greatly contributed to the ends reached. Overproduction has all along been the most striking factor in bringing about the unsatisfactory turns. While canners have steadily recognized this they have, as a whole, completely failed in adopting remedies. It must also be remembered that the working classes of Great Britain have for years steadily become less able to buy the fish, and lessened consumption has consequently played an important part in determining values and controlling demands. This must not be lost sight of in considering the position of the salmon market and its future course. With the near approach of each season canners have had ringing in their ears the necessity for curtailed production. Meetings were held prior to the opening of the 1884 season looking to the curtailment of the total canning. Incorporated companies had been the greatest sufferers in the past two to four years, and it was expected that they would be eager to adopt means by which their finances might be improved. The first meeting was quite well attended and various means by which the business might be improved were put forth, there being some evidence that an amicable understanding would be arrived at. The second meeting was held just prior to the opening of the season, when it was found that interest had lessened and but a comparative few could be found willing to adopt the proposed means—that of reducing the number of boats employed, averaging them with the capacity of the canneries. Some who had been the first to suggest this remedy failed to support it, wanting an equal number of boats without regard to canning capacity. Thus the season opened with the usual determination to put up all the fish possible. Few had contracted ahead, and these had sold but a share of their capacity for canning. Prices then realized were $1 05@1 25 per dozen on the river. The demand for contracts was quite small, and doubtless had something to do with the small amount of forward business done. Estimates said total contracts amounted to 100,000 cases. April found but a small proportion of the boats ready for service, with little having been done in the making of tins, some canners having done nothing. The outlook at this time was favorable to a curtailed pack, and the hope was indulged in that stocks abroad could be worked off before any considerable quantity of new reached the markets of the old world. We present the following taken from a private Liverpool circular of the date of March 7th: "The position of the canned salmon market on this side at this time is peculiar, yet by no means unanticipated. Though statistically the market is by no means weak, prices have been depressed to a level of 2s to 3s below that of the corresponding time last year. All this been caused by an overweening anxiety to force sales, chiefly ex-quay, and while prices have thus been unduly depressed, the object of the consignees has by the same means been entirely frustrated. Less salmon has been sold at the present low prices than could have been disposed of at 2s per case more had holders showed firmer front and displayed reasonable caution and patience. On the face of this it is evident a few thousand cases of salmon arriving in this market through channels foreign to the business inevitably break down prices when pressed for sale, no matter how light stocks may be; while on the other hand large consignments or heavy stocks, when judiciously held, can be worked off at fairly remunerative prices to both packers and importers. Everything here stocks the demand in the country, and the limited supply to arrive should warrant us in requiring good prices, but the one blot we have pointed out effaces all calculations, and it is impossible to say when the lost ground can be regained. Within the last week or so holders appear to be somewhat firmer, but little or no business has been done at an advance. The lowest price accepted for good Columbia river ex-quay was 21s 3d, whilst now 21s 9d and 22s is asked for similar goods ex-store. Very little has been done in new season's salmon, buyers so far refusing to pay prices demanded, and seeming rather inclined to wait the further development of matters in Oregon." The market may thus be said to have opened under very unsatisfactory influences. There was no demand from Australasia, very little from the Atlantic side, and Great Britain promised to be a slow customer. April passed by without furnishing anything of new interest. During the month 330 cases went eastward by railroad, 1645 cases of new pack to San Francisco. May saw an increased canning and more general activity among canners. Shipments aggregating 9497 cases went to San Francisco, partly under prior contracts, and 12,017 cases eastward by rail, a portion of which had been sold. June showed a more important business with an increased number of boats out and a very active canning for the month, notwithstanding the first part of the month witnessed so light a run that fishermen deserted the business as being unprofitable to them. The catch at this time was stated to have been below that of last season up to the same time, but later information showed that about the usual packing had been indulged in. Four vessels took part cargoes to Liverpool, carrying 58,858 cases: the eastward rail movement being 11,040 cs with 15,742 cs going to San Francisco. July was the closing month of the season and witnessed an immense canning, more fish being obtainable than could be put into cans. Two vessels sailed for England carrying full cargoes, aggregating 58,803 cases and two others were in berth. To San Francisco 15,224 cases were shipped, while 17,878 cases went east. First estimates of the pack were below 600,000 cases and these were generally accepted as correct. Later information, based upon more carefully prepared returns, put it as something over 600,000 cases, the last figures furnished being 621,750 cases. This is now thought to be near enough the mark for all purposes of computation, although some operators place it as high as 650,000 cases. The pack for 1883 was 629,428 cases, and for 1882, 534,760 cases. The August movement consisted of three vessels for England (one sailing in September) with 129,350 cases, 41,364 cases eastward by rail and 27,820 cases to San Francisco. During September 52,804 cases went to England by ship, 12,147 cases to San Francisco and 31,140 cases eastward by rail. October, November and December shipments showed constant decrease, the most important movement being 29,656 cs to New York direct by the ship Wm. H. Starbuck during October, and 9311 cs per Grisedale to Liverpool. Parcels going east by rail showed wide distribution, stocking the leading Atlantic, western and southern markets. The smaller markets were in turn supplied by these, agents for Columbia river canneries pushing sales and introducing the fish wherever possible. The completion of a through line of railroad has served to thoroughly advertise Columbia river salmon and, and no doubt the introduction will be an immense help in placing the product in the future. California has heretofore supplied these markets mainly with Sacramento fish, forcing the Columbia pack to find a market in foreign countries. Australia has always taken very liberally of Columbia river fish, but her markets were quite freely supplied with old packs. Very lately she has been calling for more, and shipments in that direction are now increasing. Of the British markets it can only be said that plentiful stocks there can hardly permit of any material early improvement. A very large proportion of stocks afloat have passed from first hands and will have to be handled by the foreign holders. Of the trade with the east much is confidently expected from this on. The excellent quality of our fish must attract attention and force a request for it. Quite a business was done during the season in shipping salmon east in refrigerator cars, but more experience must be had to render the movement one of profit. The fish that arrived in good condition met with great favor. After the regular season closed this style of shipment should have ceased, but eager workers continued to send fish, much of which was poor in quality, small in size, and not such as most consumers would use. Returning to the canned product, we must not fail to notice the movement of British Columbia fish direct to Canadian cities. These shipments reach Tacoma by boat, where they are placed in cars that go direct to their destination. By many the fish are not deemed equal in quality to those of the Columbia, but they can be laid down in Canada at a less price than can ours. Because of this very little of the Columbia product finds its way into Canadian markets. The pack by British Columbia canners will show a falling off as compared with the general average of previous years. A small proportion of this pack finds its way to San Francisco, the larger portion going to England by sail vessel and to Canada. Puget sound canners did no work of importance the past season, because of low prices and a promised short run. Tillamook bay and Rogue river come next in point of importance. The Tillamook Packing company have a cannery at Tillamook bay, but did not can the usual amount the past season. On Rogue river R. D. Hume operates a cannery, sending his product to San Francisco by steamer. Concerning the Alaska pack there is little data to be secured. The canning is sent to San Francisco by schooner or steamer, and is then distributed. Alaska salmon is more highly colored and is more oily than the fish of this coast. No doubt a steady increase will be noted in the pack as the industry is developed. Plenty of fish near the close of the season resulted in more being put up in wooden packages, and more salt salmon has been thrown upon the markets than could be readily sold. Prices were forced to a very low level in consequence of the large up-put. Of late values indicate some improvement. Salt salmon is also being pretty well distributed among the eastern markets. At the close of the year estimates of the pack remaining on river range from 70,000 to 90,000 cases. The British bark Perthshire is in berth for London, to carry about 21,000 cases. The new calendar year will probably see 70,000 cases left on river, and January shipments, including the Perthshire, will be about 30,000 cases. We have placed the range of values obtained at $1 05@1 25. One lot brought more on prior contract, and some sold to the eastern trade realized an advance. But large quantities sold at $1 15@1 12½, so that $1 15 per dozen would be a very liberal estimate all around. A pack of 621,750 cs at $1 15 per dozen, or $4 60 per case, would represent a total valuation of $2,860,050. The price paid for fish ranged from 50c to $1 a fair average being 70c for the season.

The San Francisco *Commercial News* of December 23d places the quantity remaining on the Columbia river at 30,000 cases, of which 10,000 cases are credited as sold for London. The stock in San Francisco is placed at 5,000 cases with 25,000 cases outside brands available. Since March a total of 80,000 cases went to Australia. The same paper places the season's pack, exclusive of British Columbia, as follows:

Columbia River	629,000
Sacramento spring	70,000
Sacramento fall	25,000
Rogue River spring	8,000
Rouge River fall	4,000
Alaska	45,000
Eel River	8,000
Coquille River	7,300
Smith River River	5,000
Umpaqua River	3,700
Tillamook Bay	4,500
	809,500

We believe the remaining pack Columbia river to be under estimated by the *News*, as it is far below all local estimates which are likely to be nearer the correct mark. The British Columbia pack may be estimated at 100,000 cases. Three vessels have sailed for London or Liverpool and a large quantity has gone by rail to Canada, as shown by our statements below.

INDIVIDUAL SHIPMENTS.

	For the Year.	Since April 1.
Anglo-American Packing Co	12,165	12,163
Aberdeen Packing Co	20,607	20,607
Astoria Packing Co	54,068	35,058
Booth, A. & Co	27,489	27,489
Badollet & Co	30,773	30,696
Cook, J. W. & V	21,974	20,186
Cutting Packing Co	26,508	26,508
Columbia Canning Co	15,050	15,050
Devlin, J. A. & Co	14,775	14,775
Eureka Packing Co	20,600	20,600
Elmore, S	8,615	8,615
Fishermen's Packing Co	15,007	14,076
Hume, Wm	28,374	28,274
Hume, G. W	20,030	16,122
Hume, Jos	8,925	36,025
Hanthorn, J. O. & Co	17,062	15,962
Hapgood & Co	7,721	7,721
I X L Packing Co	10,380	10,380
Megler, J. G. & Co	22,229	22,229
Myers, G. T	11,902	10,950
Ocean Canning Co	14,244	14,241
Occident Packing Co	5,500	5,500
Pillar Rock Packing Co	15,855	15,835
Point Adams Packing Co	11,569	11,215
Seaside Packing Co	25	25
Scandinavian Packing Co	12,680	13,573
Thomes & Knowles	20,092	19,492
Union Packing Co	14,366	14,360
Washington Packing Co	16,118	16,118
West Coast Packing Co	12,295	12,295
White Star Packing Co	10,058	10,053
Williams, J. & Co	9,881	9,091
Warren, F. M	21,894	21,894
Timmins, C. & Co	2,500	2,500
Coleman, W. T. & Co	3,140	3,141
Beck, D. L. & Sons	6,903	6,960
Page, S	300	300
Allen & Lewis	4,002	4,004
Thistle Brand	5,538	5,536
Pacific Salmon Co	517	317
Klaskanine	650	660
Tillamook	1,660	1,660
Herra Packing Co	650	650
[illegible]	3,470	3,961
Total	602,032	585,751

Shipments by Months.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.	Cases.	BY RAIL EASTWARD.	Cases.
January	1,978	January	1,844
February	2,856	February	950
March	4,903	March	650
April	1,645	April	330
May	9,497	May	12,017
June	15,742	June	11,040
July	15,224	July	17,878
August	27,820	August	41,364
September	12,147	September	31,140
October	5,578	October	22,768
November	6,309	November	6,064
December	10,760	December	6,297
Total	115,058	Total	153,242
TO ENGLAND BY SEA.		TO NEW YORK BY SEA.	
June	58,858	October	29,656
July	58,703	ALL OTHER POINTS.	
August	95,620	Feb. (Montevi'o)	101
September	85,534	Sept. (Montevi'o)	49
October	9,311		
Total	303,926	Total	150

The Year's Shipments.	Cases.	New Season's Shipments.	Cases.
To San Fran	115,058	To San Fran	105,321
To England	303,926	To England	303,926
To New York	29,656	To N. Y. by Sea	29,656
Eastward (rail)	153,242	Eastward (rail)	140,798
Other points	150	Other points	50
Total	602,032	Total	585,751

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

	Cases.
In transit from British Columbia to Canada	24,226
Shipments of outside packs to San Francisco, not included in above	291
Total	24,517

SALEY, MASON & CO.,

Grocers, Located at 167 First Street,

have been established here since 1879, during which time they have built up an enviable trade and reputation. They ascribe their success to the fact that they have always confined themselves to dealing only in goods which were strictly first-class and always being prepared to put before the public anything new and novel. They also say as a compliment to the housekeepers of Portland that never in their experience have they known of a community in which first-class goods were so generally appreciated. Since the beginning of the past year they have added to their premises the store No. 170 Second street, which they use as a warehouse and shipping department allowing them to use their salesroom exclusively for the accommodation of retail customers. Our reporter a few days ago was shown through the warehouse and cellars of this establishment and was astonished to find such a varied stock of goods, all the countries of the world almost being represented, showing to what an enormous extent the preservation of foods is being carried. For instance, we find here cucumbers from the fields of Kent, cherries, strawberries and peaches from the banks of the Rhine, quail and cranberries from the marshes of Cape Cod, peas, beans and asparagus from the sunny south of France, but strikingly absent from the display was any effort on the part of Oregon to fill the ever-increasing demand for the finer preserved fruits and vegetables, which fact leads us to think that here in Oregon some enterprising concern might take hold, and during the coming year give us preserved fruits such as Gordon & Dilworth of New York, put up, and pickles somewhat approaching Crosse & Blackwell's or Windsor Manor, or peas, beans and asparagus which we import from France.

They Sole the Soleless.

This is the kind of public benefactors the firm of Geo. L. Hibbard & Co. are. They are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, and everything connected with foot gear from a shoestring to a box of blacking. They occupy the two-story building, No. 66 Front street, between Pine and Oak, which is filled from the basement to the top floor with as clean and nice a stock of goods as the most fastidious buyer could desire, embracing everything from an infant's pack to a boot big enough for the biggest man. They carry an average stock of from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars, and their goods have the general reputation among dealers and the people who wear boots and shoes of being durable, stylish and well made. The commercial and social standing of Geo. Hibbard in this section of the world is A 1, having been tested during a business career here of twenty-two years. In placing future orders OREGONIAN readers should remember the firm of Hibbard & Co.

The Monogram.

This is the name by which J. D. Meyer's handsome cigar parlors, in the Gilman Hotel building are known. Mr. Meyer receives direct importations of Havana and Key West cigars every two weeks and carries a large stock of the domestic article as well. The "Monogram" is the favorite resort of lovers of the weed.

W. J. QUINN, *Merchant Tailor, 28 Stark Street*, is the only merchant tailor that imports his goods direct from Europe. For fine fitting suits and made at low prices to suit the times, all new styles of goods of the best quality. Call on him.

CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS.

Remarks Presented in Connection with Tabular Statements Given.

IMPORT TRADE.

The importations of foreign commodities to supply the demands of this market, and through it the surrounding territory, brings to our port a large number of sailing vessels every year. Many of these vessels are annual visitors to our port bringing cargoes of assorted merchandise from foreign markets and departing grain laden to various marts of the world. During the year just brought to a close, the class of vessels arriving here has been of medium tonnage, and those laden found, with the improvement made at the mouth of the Willamette and in the Columbia river, it unnecessary to lighter cargoes except in very few instances. While the quantity of importations for the past year show a falling off in several articles, marking a decrease in the total value, as compared with the previous year, the result of the foreign trade shows no actual diminution. During 1883, with the prevailing "railroad boom," an unusual amount of cement, pig iron, etc., was imported to meet the demand for building material, but the decline of the "boom" left a large stock on hand, and future orders were in consequence cut down. A noticeable falling off in the importation of rice and other Chinese merchandise during 1884 is also shown. During 1883, the amount of rice imported direct from Hong Kong to this port was 7,740,759 pounds, valued at $151,148, while the past year shows a decline of 100 per cent. in quantity and a still greater decline in value. The falling off in the importation of Chinese merchandise is due to the cessation of railroad work, the return of a large number of Chinese to China, and the departure of many hundred more to California, British Columbia and other places. As compared with 1882 the Chinese population of Portland has decreased fully if not more than one-half. The import trade with Portland and Hong Kong has always been a considerable item of our foreign trade, giving profitable employment to a line of sailing vessels owned here, and in value of importations by countries China has occupied the second place in the list and still maintains that position notwithstanding a decrease of over $168,000 in the value of her imports as compared with those of 1883. In presenting the list of imports for the year it should be understood that the value given is that of the commodities in the purchasing market. The freight, insurance, duties and other charges added to this would make the actual value of the same when delivered here 100 per cent. greater.

A new feature of our import trade that has been taken advantage of since the completion of the North Pacific railroad is the importation of foreign goods from Europe and other countries to ports on the Atlantic seaboard thence sent in bond under the immediate transportation regulations of the treasury department to final destinations where duties are collected. In this way merchants have an opportunity of securing goods with promptness, and at the same time the packages are not broken for examination until reaching here. The importations for the year from all foreign sources were as follows:

WILLAMETTE DISTRICT.

FROM ENGLAND—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin and Terne Plate, lbs	1,833,017	$65,895
Salt, lbs	8,103,840	29,136
Cement, bbls	14,933	25,592
China and Earthenware		22,681
Pig Iron, tons	1,258	17,947
Beer, Ale and Porter, gall	18,603	16,395
Coal, tons	4,778	10,602
Fire-Brick, No	361,400	6,465
Bags		6,283
Glass, mfs of		5,819
Soda, Crystals, lbs	496,825	5,788
Whisky, Gin and Rum, gall	3,978	3,609
Soda, Bi-Carb., lbs	252,761	3,071
Brandy, gall	1,368	2,716
Household Effects		2,296
Fire Clay, tons	413	2,050
Ginger Ale		1,930
Flax, mfs		1,739
Wines, gall	1,645	1,721
Floor Cloth		1,700
Soda, Caustic, lbs	82,858	1,668
Coke, tons	421	1,602
Apollinaris Water, gall	5,350	1,369
Harness and Hardware		1,030
Iron, Steel, lbs	25,088	1,027
Chloride of Lime, lbs	65,560	725
Anvils		485
Books		449
Champagne, doz	55	409
Furniture		395
Terra Alba, lbs	16,000	304
Soda Ash, lbs	23,245	300
Brushes		293
Salad Oil, gall	450	247
Canvas		281
Pickles and Sauces		231
Alum Cake, lbs	33,535	211
Paper, mfs		220
Clay Pipes		213
Medical Preparations		201
Ink		170
Piano		156
Bronze, mfs		145
Paris White, lbs	24,783	135
Carpets		112
Washing Blue		105
Varnish		105
Vinegar, gall	261	92
Yellow Ochre, lbs	11,112	91
Tar, bbls	14	91
Live Animals, No	6	90
Cotton, mfs		89
Laces		82
Wool Clothing		79
Mats		75
Paris White, lbs	9,372	59
Paintings		50
Soap Stock		48
Gelatine		26
Silk, mfs		26
Wood, mfs		18
Brass, mfs		8
Total value		$243,798

FROM HONG KONG—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Rice, lbs	3,241,502	$55,400
Nut Oil, gall	10,100	8,106
Tea, lbs	24,912	5,453
Cotton, mfs		3,607
Liquors, gall	11,380	3,573
Silk, mfs		3,167
Household Effects		3,138
Medicines		2,892
Vegetables		2,751
Root-Flour, lbs	87,300	2,533
Fish		2,337
Pickles and Sauces		2,033
Sugar, lbs	29,696	1,826
Paper, mfs		1,086
Fruits, preserved		1,531
Tobacco lbs	5,010	1,385
Wood, mfs		1,130
Rice Flour		1,068
Metals, mfs		834
Fire Crackers		822
Earthenware		766
Curios		700
Matting		477
Eggs, doz	6,020	354
Wool Clothing		305
Books		286
Nuts		274
Iron, mfs		239
Meats, Prepared		191
Stone		172
Glass, mfs		152
Vermicelli, lbs	3,800	146
Candy, lbs	2,308	111
Salad Oil, gall	105	32
Vinegar		4
All other Articles		2,168
Total value		$111,747

FROM SCOTLAND—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Coals, tons	4,715	$9,608
Pig Iron, tons	400	4,745
Fire Brick, No	67,620	576
Coke, tons	95	370
Clay Pipes		260
Fire Clay	60	169
Ginger Ale		63
Steel and Iron, mfs		71
Wool Clothing		48
Soap Stock		16
Old Junk		15
Total value		$15,307

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Coals, tons	6,789	$26,187
Fish Oil, gall	10,169	3,626
Soda Ash, lbs	27,765	407
Wagon		325
Engravings		225
Boat		30
Iron, mfs		17
Salt, lbs	4,580	10
Total value		$30,827

FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Sugar, lbs	57,155	$4,001
Rice, lbs	50,000	2,500
Molasses, gall	4,552	795
Sail Duck		120
Total value		$7,416

FROM CHILE—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Coals, tons	45	$250
Silk, mfs		19
Woolen, mfs		11
Cotton, mfs		5
Total value		$285

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS (AUSTRALASIA)—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Coals, tons	10,272	$27,432
Soap Stock		18
Total value		$27,450

FROM MEXICO—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Rock Salt, lbs	1,249,264	$1,376

Merchandise Received in District Under Immediate Transportation Regulations from Ports of First Arrival from Foreign Countries.

FROM ENGLAND, THROUGH NEW YORK.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool Cloths		$2,752
Music Box		197
Wool Clothing		155
Rifle		122
Paper, mfs		85
Books		70
Jewelry		49
Cotton, mfs		41
Silk, mfs		22
Flax		11
Flannels		8
Silverware		7
Pens		2
Total value		$3,519

FROM SCOTLAND, THROUGH BOSTON.

Cotton, mfs		$1,123
Rubber Coats		101
Linens		72
Wool Cloths		64
Wool Clothing		37
Silk, mfs		33
Down		14
Total value		$1,437

FROM GERMANY, THROUGH NEW YORK.

Earthenware		$912
Glassware		220
Total value		$1,132

FROM CUBA, THROUGH NEW YORK.

Cigars, lbs	2,601	$8,883

Merchandise Destined for Portland, Or., Warehoused at Port of First Arrival and Shipped Under Bond to Destination.

FROM HONG KONG, THROUGH SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Rice, lbs	27,831	$5,045
Silks, mfs		3,061
Hemp, tons	15	2,230
Cotton, mfs		1,013
Medicines		777
Fish		660
Chinaware		557
Fire Crackers		451
Flax, mf		330
Fruits		327
Rice Flour		296
Wool Clothing		261
Nut Oil, gall	500	229
Books and Paper		211
Vegetables		175
Tea, lbs	100	164
Eggs, doz	2,050	156
Meats, prepared		139
Liquors, gall	365	126
Sauces		61
Sugar, lbs	2,133	58
Tobacco, lbs	100	30
Metals, mfs		10
Vermicelli, lbs	17	7
All other Articles		1,454
Total value		$18,966

FROM GERMANY, THROUGH NEW YORK.

Earthenware		$1,913
Knives and Razors		593
Linens		83
Scissors		49
Photographs		8
Total value		$2,647

FROM ENGLAND, THROUGH SAN FRANCISCO.

Sheep Dip		$1,417
Extract of Meat		328
Total value		$1,745

FROM FRANCE, THROUGH NEW ORLEANS.

Champagne		$714

Value of Merchandise Brought Into the District, by Direct Importation and Through Ports of First Arrival, in Bond, and Country from which Imported.

COUNTRY.	Total Value.
England	$249,062
Hong Kong	130,653
British Columbia	30,827
British Possessions in Australasia	27,450
Scotland	17,344
Cuba	8,883
Hawaiian Islands	7,416
Germany	3,709
Mexico	1,376
France	714
Chile	285
Total value	$477,778

EXPORT TRADE.

The export trade of Portland has during the past as in previous years suffered many disadvantages when an effort is made to show its actual results. The total value of commodities exported during 1884, direct from this port to foreign countries, was 3,795,854 dollars, but as a matter of fact these figures do not show the value of all articles exported. Large quantities of grain and flour of Oregon production are sent to California from here, there laden on foreign bound vessels, and the value of same credited to the port of San Francisco. Vessels leaving here to complete cargo at Astoria have the grain put on barges here and towed down the river and this part of the cargo is cleared at Astoria. Had the price of a year ago for grain in foreign markets prevailed our direct exports would have shown a gratifying increase in value, but an average falling off of twenty-five per cent. as compared with the prices prevailing during 1883 has cut down the total value of grain shipments to but a slight increase over that of 1883, while in quantity a decided improvement is exhibited. During the past year our trade with British Columbia has greatly increased, but the larger portion of shipments are now forwarded by rail to Port Townsend, there cleared at the custom house for Victoria and other colonial ports. In the table presented below of exports only such articles as were exported direct from here by steamer to British Columbia are included, while the value of actual exports overland to Port Townsend for British Columbia, during the past year, will aggregate $250,000, in addition to the amount given below. The recent "cold snap" has also prevented a number vessels from getting away as soon as anticipated, the ice on the lower river offering impediments to navigation that shipmasters do not care to meet. The export trade of commodities from this port to foreign countries during 1884 was as follows:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat, bush	3,279,313	2,436,910
Flour, bbls	280,868	1,267,994
Salmon		19,305
Lumber, feet	1,470,922	18,040
Copper Ore		2,500
Fish		1,416
Bran and Chop		1,347
Cotton, mfs		959
Iron, mfs		829
Cigars		780
Rubber Boots		644
Apples		508
Household Effects		445
Wagons		375
Bags		300
Old Junk		276
Middlings		247
Candy		222
Bacon and Hams		204
Pork		200
Harness		186
Wood, mfs		172
Milk		171
Crackers		142
Elk Horns		120
Dried Apples		93
Paper, mfs		87
Canned Fruits		79
Lard		66
White Lead		63
Seeds		56
Butter		54
Meal		51
Canned Meats		50
Cheese		47
Matting		45
Oils		41
Oats		38
Chemicals		37
Coal Oil		28
Glass, mfs		30
Corks		27
Vegetables		27
Candles		27
Brushes		27
Rubber, mfs		26
Syrup		23
Potatoes		17
Soap		14
Plaster Ornaments		12
Sal Soda		12
Pickles		3
Totals		3,795,854

Countries to which exported with value of same with comparison of export value of commodities during previous year.

COUNTRIES.	1883.	1884.
Ireland, f. o	3,049,422	2,459,317
England	612,678	1,160,132
Belgium		78,092
Holland		32,000
British Columbia	31,580	29,521
Hong Kong	25,871	20,809
Panama		16,760
Hawaiian Islands	3,597	
Uruguay		
Other Countries		200
Total values	3,760,0[illegible]	3,795,854

OREGON DISTRICT.

Merchandise Destined for Astoria, Warehoused at Port of First Arrival and Shipped Under Bond to Destination.

IMPORTATIONS FROM ENGLAND DIRECT.

Tin Plate, lbs	5,147,789	$183,319
Salt, lbs	278,087	884
Cement, bbls	29	87
Total		$184,290

IMPORTATIONS FROM NANAIMO, B. C., DIRECT.

Coal, tons	500	$1,850

IMPORTATIONS FROM SCOTLAND, DIRECT.

Coal, tons	300	$549

FROM HONG KONG, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Nut Oil, gall	700	$302
Dried Oysters, bxs	1	11
Cuttle Fish, bxs	8	52
Paper-Ware, bxs	12	31
Rice Flour bxs	4	6
Arrowroot Flour, bxs	10	21
Lily Seed, bxs	1	3
Preserved Vegetables, bxs	8	17
Dried Vegetables	8	22
White Sugar, lbs	377	15
Sugar Candy lbs	120	6
Beans, bags	60	29
Spirits, gal	162	53
Yams, jars	10	7
Green ginger, bxs	4	3
Roots, bxs	4	2
Salt Cabbage, jars	6	4
Prepared Meats, bxs	9	40
Dried Fruits bxs	4	6
Salt Eggs, bxs	20	34
Soy, bxs	30	30
Pickles, jars	30	16
Tea, bxs	10	70
Cotton Shoes bxs	1	26
Total		$815

IMPORTATIONS FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., DIRECT.

Coal, tons	1,370	$3,667

Value of Merchandise Brought into District by Direct Importation and Through Ports of First Arrival, in Bond, and Country from which Imported.

COUNTRY.	Value.
Liverpool	$184,290
British Columbia	1,850
Scotland	549
Newcastle, N. S. W	3,665
Hong Kong	817
Total	$191,171

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Receipts of Leading Lines of Produce by Principal Transportation Routes for 1884.

A New Era in the Marketing of Green Fruits.

Before the building of the various lines of railroad now centering in Portland, large quantities of fruits of all kinds, which thrive in this section with but little expense or attention, were unable to find a market. It is gratifying, therefore, to announce that during the past year Mr. F. H. Page, the enterprising commission merchant, corner of Front and Washington has shipped some twenty thousand boxes of green fruits to the east, finding a ready market for them in Montana, Dakota and Minnesota. There is no reason why this business should not largely increase in future years, as the superiority of Oregon fruits will, naturally command a liberal price in the eastern markets. The position of Portland as a commercial center, a city where the producer and the foreign consumer meet at the head of navigation, necessarily calls for a large number of business men who will make a specialty of handling goods on commission. The business has acquired such dimensions now that some of our local dealers are numbered among the heaviest in the country, and one of the houses that has developed with remarkable rapidity in this branch of trade is that of Mr. Page, who has succeeded in building up a trade second to but few on the Pacific coast. He handles flour, feed, foreign and domestic fruits, nuts, etc., and carries several excellent lines of eastern provisions in full stock. In the latter particular he is especially interested, shipping goods direct from the eastern packing houses regularly. To his complete facilities for handling and shipping, both in large quantities, Mr. Page calls the special attention of the people of the Pacific northwest, and those who have dealt with him will cheerfully indorse all that may be said concerning his ability and desire to do as he advertises.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The Figures for 1884 Show a Falling Off from 1883.

A Year of Quiet—Prospects for the Coming Year Generally Considered as Very Good—The Transactions of 1884.

Like nearly all branches of business in Portland the wholesale trade of 1884 shows a decrease in volume over that of 1883. The latter year was an exceptional one, and cannot be justly used as a comparison with the present one, for then the entire northwest was enjoying a boom of great pretensions, and millions of dollars were being expended in the country for materials for which there has been little demand the past year. The railroads in process of construction, and the many new enterprises started swelled our trade to undue proportions, and the largely increased number of failures during 1884 over any previous one shows plainly that business was overdone. The general feeling seems to be, however, that the bottom has been reached, and after the winter months are over, there will begin a season of prosperity once more. Another boom is neither expected or desired. Dealers state that their correspondents throughout the northwest and their traveling men consider the trade of 1885 will be fully equal in nearly all departments to that of 1883, and in some cases larger. The outside country has developed during the past year, even though Portland has made slow growth. The temporary check our city received will be more than overbalanced by the increased value of its trade another year, and hereafter the city and country will grow together.

The competition with eastern houses, which was expected by many to destroy Portland's wholesale trade, has only given this city a stronger hold on the country. Many interior merchants have found that it was not as easy to transfer trade to the east as they thought, and the eastern style of doing business on a cash or short credit system has been met by a change in the system of our merchants to a similar style. During the year new avenues of trade have been opened by the completion of the Oregon Short Line, and the opening up of Southern Oregon and a portion of Northern California to our merchants. In some cases these avenues have been occupied, and it is probable that the present year will see business pushed with vigor all along the line.

OUR BUSINESS.

Agricultural implements have been dealt in largely during the year, and a number of firms have done as good business as in 1883. One leading firm states that it has been their practice to push business in dull years, and by doing so they have done a larger business than ever. The prospects for next year are better than they ever have been, and should the mortgage tax law be repealed there will be an extensive trade. At present farmers can get no money, and have bought only what was necessary. The prospect of large crops and an influx of money will cause them to buy largely during the year. The falling off in total sales has been small.

Books and stationery are a necessity, and trade during the past year has been fair. The figures are about the same as in 1883. One new wholesale stationery house has been established, and one failed.

Bakery products have shown an increase during the year. No new establishments have been added, and the two leading houses have consolidated. The cracker business has been pushed until now we enjoy a trade extending from Montana to the Hawaiian islands.

Bags and bagging have held their own very well. The farmers must have bags for their grain and the millers for their flour. A large amount of the latter used have been manufactured in this city.

The trade in beer is not generally reduced by dull times, and there has been little change during the past year in the sales of this commodity and brewers' supplies. The falling off in the imported article has been made up by the increased sale of the home made product.

Boots and shoes have suffered some falling off. They are nearly all manufactured outside of the state, the firms doing the business having factories in other cities. The prospects for next year are fair.

Clothing has been handled by the same number of houses as last year, and the product of several woolen mills being largely marketed here has kept trade at a fair point.

Cigars and tobacco have been handled in large volume, and Portland has about held her own with last year. One new wholesale house has been added during the year to the number in operation on January 1. The territory covered is about the same.

Crockery and glassware is handled by the same number of houses as last year. Business has been fair.

In the carpet line trade has fallen off some. This line, together with all others in the house furnishing line, has suffered somewhat from the diminution of building operations in Portland, although the strictly wholesale trade has fallen off less.

Confectionery has held its own well. In this, as in some other lines, trade has not suffered from the effect of eastern competition.

The trade in coal is a growing one. One new firm has begun business and two of the old houses merged into one. Sales have been good and the use of coal is increasing rapidly.

Chinese merchandise is handled largely by Portland houses, and trade the past year has been fair.

Doors, sash and blinds have been handled in less quantity, owing to the falling off in building operations.

In dry goods one of our oldest houses has gone out of business during the year and a portion of their trade has been taken up by a new firm. In this line of trade Portland can compete with other cities on the coast or in the east, and its growth is on a par with that of the northwest. Some extension of trade has been made during the year to new fields.

Drugs and medicines people think they must have at all times, and the trade of the year has been fair. There is talk of the consolidation of two of our leading houses early this year.

In the line of furniture a good trade has been experienced. The houses handling the same have been increased by a branch of one of the largest eastern houses.

The trade in flour and feed has been very good during the year. Less has been exported, but our dealers now have a large trade in the north, and are extending it on all new lines of road.

Fruits, nuts, etc., have been handled largely, but values were so much less than in 1883 that the volume of trade has apparently declined. Several houses have shipped large lots as far east as the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and it is likely with lower freights a large trade will spring up in a few years in this line.

The grocery trade has fallen off materially. Dullness has generally prevailed during the latter months of the year, and but one or two houses have held their trade up to last year's standard. The causes for this may be found in the reduction of prices caused by opening of communication with the east, competition and dullness in all kinds of business following the extraordinary trade of 1883. There are signs that the business of next year will be much better.

Grain, hops and produce, as usual, form the main items in our wholesale trade. The exportation of wheat has been supplemented by the handling of the heaviest hop crop ever known in the northwest, although prices have dropped largely from last year.

Hats and caps are handled mainly by retail houses who do some wholesaling in that connection. Trade has been good.

In hardware, iron and steel, the same causes have operated to diminish sales that were mentioned in all building materials. This has been repaired to a certain extent by the fact that the freight on such goods from the east is too heavy for small dealers, and our wholesale houses have little competition outside of this city.

In hides and furs trade has been poor during the year. This has been the result of outside causes.

Harness and saddlery ware has met with a good demand and the volume of trade is good.

Lumber has been handled in less volume. The demand was lessened during 1884 by the cutting down of our improvements by half. Some has been exported and our mills have run most of the time, but were not pressed as in 1883 to supply the demand.

The liquor trade has maintained its own in spite of hard times. The imports have been heavier than ever before and trade fair.

Meats have been in demand and trade maintains its usual status. Our jobbing trade is confined to local business mainly and the supplying of ships.

Machinery has not met with the demand that characterized last year's trade. There has been considerable falling off although the feeling among dealers is general that a better trade will be had the coming year.

In paints, oils and glass business has increased considerably by the accession of the Sound trade during the year. Portland jobbers now control nearly all the trade of Oregon and Washington in this line.

Powder, guns ammunition, etc., have had a smaller trade, the large supplies of the article handled in 1883 having been used by railroad construction near at hand. trade has been had.

In rubber goods the demand has been for the year, a fair outside trade having kept up during the year.

Stoves and tinware have been handled in equal volume with last year. Little of the trade in this line is held in Portland by reason of its "heaviness."

Tin and other metals have been a fair demand during the year. There has been use for cans than in the previous year, for terne plate. Importations have been as usual.

In wagons, carriages and materials there has been a considerable drop in the volume compared with last year. It is the opinion of dealers that the depression is but temporary and a brisk trade will be had in the spring.

Besides the above there has been a large trade in other articles, some to a considerable amount, but generally below $100,000 a year, which are placed under the head of unspecified in the summary presented below. The figures are mainly estimates, as the year's trade cannot be positively learned until books were balanced and few care to make known their business transactions. The figures are not as large as last year, for reasons that all can understand.

Agricultural implements
Bags and bagging
Bakery products
Beer and brewers' supplies
Books, paper and stationery
Boots and shoes
Carpets, etc
Chinese merchandise
Cigars and tobacco
Clothing
Coal
Confectionery
Crockery and glassware
Doors, sash, etc
Drugs and chemicals
Dry goods and woolens
Furniture
Flour and feed
Fruits, nuts, etc
Groceries
Grain, hops, etc
Hats and caps
Hardware, iron and steel
Hides and furs
Harness and saddlery
Lumber
Liquors
Machinery
Millinery
Meats, fresh and packed
Paints, oil and glass
Powder, shot, etc
Rubber goods
Stoves and tinware
Tin and metals
Wagons, carriages, etc
Unspecified

JOHN B. GARRISON,

The Sewing Machine Man, No. 167 Third

Mr. John B. Garrison can truly be held up as a model business man—enterprising, energetic and honorable. He doesn't hide his light under a bushel, either, but takes lots of pains and considerable money in letting the people know where he is located and what he has to sell. Mr. Garrison has been in business here now for thirty years, and is known personally or by reputation to nearly everybody throughout the northwest from California to the boundary of British Columbia, and he knows as much about sewing machines and sewing machine business perhaps any living man. He has been very judicious as well as fortunate in the selection of machines for which he is the agent, the "White" and the "Household"—undoubtedly the best machines, in all leading points now in the market. The White, which has more improvements than any other machine, has been very rapidly in public favor, and is destined to maintain its leading position. They make several styles, their No. 12 machine for use in manufacturing, their new family machine for general use, while their last and newest invention is the Automatic, one-thread machine, the greatest wonder of the age in this progressive line of mechanism. According to the motto of the company, "White is King," and they propose to hold it so as they have done in the past, to grasp every new idea or feature the moment it appears on the surface.

The manufacturers claim for the "Household" that it has been perfected in all its details by some of the best mechanics in the country, who have had unlimited resources at their command, and have spent years to its construction, and have produced a machine combining more good points than any ever before presented to public favor.

All parts of the "Household" are made with the utmost care.

It has a high arm, giving ample room for all kinds of work.

It is provided with a complete outfit of attachments for doing all the different kinds of plain and fancy work.

Every one who has used them will give the strongest testimonials to their worth.

Mr. Garrison has also at his sewing machine store all of the latest and best sewing machines of other makes, with all the modern improvements, so that any one can select that which to him seems best. There are also several advantages that purchasers have who trade with him that are of incalculable worth. One is that should the purchaser, after using a machine bought of him, become dissatisfied with it they can have the privilege of changing it for another of different make, provided, of course, they have not damaged it. Another striking advantage his patrons have is the fact that Mr. Garrison will keep all machines bought of him in repair, wherever sold, free of cost. And he also makes a specialty of repairing machines of any make brought to him for that purpose. A very important part of Mr. Garrison's business is his complete line of all sewing machine attachments, needles, sewing machine oil, etc.

The uniform reliability of this house in all business transactions, whether great or small, has done much to give it its widespread popularity, and it is the intention of Mr. Garrison to continue in the same manner in the future, improving as much as possible.

TATUM & BOWEN.

The above well-known San Francisco firm have a large branch establishment in this city at Front street, under the management of Hildreth, under whose careful and energetic direction the business has prospered and grown to considerable proportions. The firm are manufacturers of saw mills, engines and boilers, importers and dealers in wood and iron working machinery and mill supplies. At the late fair in this city the new high speed patent engine exhibited by them elicited the wonder and admiration of every one who saw it. The goods carried in stock it is almost needless to say they are the best of their respective kinds to be obtained in the United States. One brand of machinery carried by them is Fay & Company's celebrated wood working machinery comprising an assortment of special machines combined machine unequaled for general use. By the use of their combined machine dollars can be saved by saw and planing mill owners, a single machine doing the work requiring the use of several of the ordinary machinery, and doing it exceedingly well. A large number of these machines have been sold throughout Oregon and Washington during the past year, and all have given excellent satisfaction. The C. P. Rogers make seems to be a favorite. They also carry a full line of E. & B. Co.'s chisel-tooth mill and edger saws, all of the best quality and a standard brand. Besides these they have in stock the Albany lubricating compound and cups, Perkins shingle machines, packers, Ericsson caloric pumping engines, Knowles steam pumps, leather and gum belting, an immense variety of other articles in the mill furnishing line, enabling the country trade to procure everything needed at short notice and any sized mill. During the past two years this firm has fitted up many mills throughout the northwest. They have superior facilities for work, and are able to complete large or small contracts in remarkably quick time. The attention of every person throughout the states of the Pacific northwest is particularly called to this establishment, and we are certain that they can go to no city or firm in the country and do better than can be done by Mr. Hildreth, the manager of the Portland house. A visit to Portland should not be neglected, whenever it lies in the power of an outsider to do so, and once here, the visitor should, in his own interest if he fails to call upon Mr. Hildreth and inspect his stock of machinery and mill supplies before leaving for his home. Their book of engines, containing much interesting matter, is sent free to any address.

Duffy the Popular Butcher.

It has been about three years ago since Thomas Duffy then a still young man full of energy and life, and one of the most genial of men, opened a neat little butcher shop at the corner of First and Jefferson streets. Like most new enterprises, business was slow for a time, but Mr. Duffy who has both grit and sand did not allow himself to become discouraged. The beginning was small and the growth slow but sure, and to-day he is doing the largest exclusively retail business in the city. There is a reason for this and we find it in the fact that he keeps only the very best meats that can be procured. O'Shea Bros. supply him from their large wholesale department in the Market block, and he is favored with the choicest of everything from their market. It don't take the public long to find out where the choice meats can be found. They have discovered for a fact that Mr. Duffy has only the best of everything in his line, and that his prices are always reasonable compared with the quality, so they flock to his market at all hours of the day. From doing at the beginning of $2 50 a day he has built up the largest cash retail trade in the city in his line. That is the kind of men who succeed, and we ought to have more of them. During the past Christmas holidays Mr. Duffy was the only butcher in the city who had a supply of stuffed young pigs of all ages and sizes, which he secured at great trouble and expense.

Sweetness.

What is there that more delights the heart of a child, or even some older people, for that matter, than a nice box of candy, or even candy wrapped up in a piece of paper, if it is good, will do very well. Now, the place to get the genuine article made fresh every day by a gentleman of experience and who thoroughly understands the business is at the establishment of C. G. Staples, corner of First and Morrison streets. Go there and buy a box for your best girl and note the result. Parties living outside the city can have a box of fine candies sent them by mail or express by sending $1 to Mr. Staples.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]view of the Condition of Trade, and Figures for the Past Year.

[illegible]UE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[illegible]ipts of Produce, Wheat and Wool—Our Grain Fleet—The Salmon Pack.

[illegible] of Domestic Imports by Rail and Water, $18,686,129, and of Foreign $1,013,866.

[illegible] of Domestic Exports by Rail and Water, $6,284,735, and of Foreign $5,648,116.

[illegible]pts of Wheat at Portland, 3,027,061 [illegible]entals, and of Flour 403,463 Barrels.

[illegible] and Flour Exported of the Value of $5,599,819.

[illegible]rts of Wool 8,942,517 Pounds, Valued at $1,403,758.

[illegible]rts of Hops 3,578,074 Pounds, Valued at $524,117.

[illegible] Fleet of Eighty-six Vessels, Registering 92,272 Tons,

[illegible]ing 143,532 Short Tons Wheat and Flour, and 245,323 Cases Salmon.

MARKET REVIEW.

In presenting a general review of the local [illegible] and wheat markets for the year, we will give the general course of the markets, with [illegible] reference to the influences constantly at work, a statement of the prices paid from time to time, and general facts that appeared in our commercial columns from day to day. The time for a resume of these markets is properly at the end of a cereal season, when business is closed for the old and opening for a new season. In Oregon August is considered the beginning of a new season, while in California July marks the inauguration of the new cereal season. In connection with a general review of the year's business a condensed review of the grain trade is furnished in this issue, together with occasional reference to the course of the markets for other produce. The whole will furnish an abstract of the principal markets, while showing, in a concise manner, prices obtained. There is also presented [illegible] with an account of produce arrivals by leading transportation routes. A number of boats making daily, tri-weekly or semi-weekly trips between this place and Oregon City, up the Columbia as far as Washougal, to Cowlitz and Lewis rivers and to the south side of the lower Columbia, bring to the city in the course of a year a large amount of produce, but these have never been included in the tabulated receipts because of the difficulty of obtaining manifests. During the year the steamboats Lucas [illegible], Kellogg and Toledo have furnished transportation to and from the Lewis and Cowlitz, the Larline with Vancouver and Manzanillo with lower Columbia points. During the later months the Latona has been running to Oregon City and the Calliope and Traveler on the upper Columbia route. These have all brought grain, potatoes, hay and smaller articles to this city that would, in the aggregate, go to swell our apparent receipts. There is also a considerable quantity of produce brought into the city by wagon, of which no memoranda can be furnished. In the following resume of the markets is presented matter culled from our daily reports:

JANUARY.

Freights opened quiet, no grain business being done until the 11th, when the Rosnah, [illegible], got 43s 3d, and the Indiana and Sea King, wood, 32s 6d for orders. The Carrie Winslow [illegible] taken a lumber freight to Montevideo. Wheat opened dull and weak, shippers holding back, but millers paid up to $1 73; shippers [illegible] $1 65 for Walla Walla, and a cargo of valley sold at $1 80 f. o. b. On the 16th flour fell off to $5 25 and wheat weakened, closing at $1 70 for valley shipping and about $1 60 for Walla Walla. Millers paid an advance. [illegible] Walla-ex-wooden ship, October and December, sold at 41s and 41s 3d. The rate taken [illegible] the Sea King was as low as ever [illegible] out of this port, and the lowest actually paid wood.

FEBRUARY.

The wheat market opened with small trading [illegible] $1 67½@1 70 for valley and $1 60 for Walla Walla, soon declining and in five days touching $1 62½. Millers all reduced limits and shippers drew out of the market, notwithstanding offerings were free. On the 9th valley sold [illegible] the interior on the basis of $1 59 here. The market steadily declined, closing weak at $1 50 [illegible] for valley, with holders of Walla Walla standing about the same figures. In the month the English market weakened and cargoes sold lower, Walla Walla, December loading wood, selling at 40s 6d. Freights ruled [illegible] and weak until near the close, when owners advanced their pretensions. The Br iron [illegible] Janet McNeil on the 16th got 42s 6d for [illegible] direct. Flour ruled weak, without decline [illegible] all month. The weather was mild for the [illegible] of year, opening cold and foggy, then light [illegible] snow on the 4th, and cold and clear [illegible]. On the morning of the 16th two inches [illegible] fell. A few days brought rain and [illegible] weather, which last continued to the [illegible]

MARCH.

This month opened with clear weather, snow [illegible] falling on the 9th. The rest of the month saw very fair weather, although some [illegible] showers fell. The Tillie E. Starbuck, [illegible] accepted about 40s direct. On the 11th the [illegible], wood, and on the 19th the Highland [illegible], wood, closed at 38s 6d for orders. The [illegible] Lucas, iron, later, secured 42s 6d. Wheat [illegible] slow, with little doing. On the 6th shippers offered $1 50 for valley and Walla Walla [illegible] no takers at $1 50 f. o. b. Millers did a little better. At the middle of the month quotations were $1 52½ valley, and $1 45@1 45 [illegible] Walla Walla. To fill needs at the close $1 55 was paid for valley, but the market was weak as were the selling markets. Flour ruled weak without the quotation being lowered.

APRIL.

The City of Carlisle, iron, began loading on owners' account. Iron was quoted at 42s 6d for [illegible]. On the 5th and 12th the C. S. Southard and S. R. Mead, wood, accepted 30s for orders. The Eskdale went on berth. At the close the [illegible] Coterworth, iron, accepted 42s 6d direct. The month was a dull one in all particulars. Flour dropped to $4 75. Wheat opened [illegible], shippers lowering limits to $1 50, with millers paying a fraction more. On the 9th $1 47½ was bid, but $1 55 was asked. At the [illegible] valley sold at $1 48 as an extreme; Walla [illegible] no business. The weather was clear [illegible] ten days, then rainy for a week and mixed [illegible] the close.

MAY.

The month saw a small business in grain, [illegible] became firmer in their pretensions, the [illegible] course of foreign markets, being the [illegible]. Buyers kept 2½@5c below them, but [illegible] occasionally. This did not last long, [illegible] on the 22d valley sold at $1 45 and Walla Walla $1 35 to shippers. The Aberystwith [illegible], iron, early took a direct freight, presumably [illegible] 42s 6d; the Itata, steel, soon accepting [illegible] business. At the close the Tykonus [illegible] was taken at about 45s for orders. At [illegible] the weather was cloudy to showery, then [illegible] days of clear, one day rain, three days [illegible], three days showery, and closing clear.

JUNE.

Wheat opened dull, Walla Walla soon selling down to about $1 30. On the 13th valley was [illegible] at $1 40@1 42 and Walla Walla $1 30. [illegible] It closed weak at these prices for shippers, millers doing a fraction better. Flour [illegible] at $4 75 for standard brands. On the [illegible], wood, secured 42s 6d for [illegible] The room for business in freights was [illegible] holding aloof from new business [illegible] until the 15th, when a light [illegible] on the 19th, 24th and 30th. [illegible] on the 2d, 6th, 15th to 20th, 27th and

COMMERCIAL.

ew of the Condition of Trade, and Figures for the Past Year.

OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

of Produce Wheat and Wool—Our Grain Fleet—The Salmon Pack

Domestic Imports by Rail and Water, $18,686,129, and of Foreign $1,013,866

Domestic Exports by Rail and Water $6,284,735, and of Foreign $5,648,116

of Wheat at Portland 3,027,061 and of Flour 403,463 Barrels

Flour Exported of the Value of $5,599,819

Wool 8,942,517 Pounds Valued at $1,203,[illegible]

Hops 3,578,074 Pounds Valued at $524,117

of Eighty-six Vessels Registering 92,2[illegible]2 Tons

118,532 Short Tons Wheat and Flour and 245,323 Cases Salmon

MARKET REVIEW

ting a general review of the local d wheat markets for the year, we will general course of the markets, with ence to the influences constantly at statement of the prices paid time, and general facts ed in our commercial columns from y. The time for a resume of these properly at the end of a cereal season, business is closed for the old and a new season. In Oregon August d the beginning of a new season, California July marks the inauguration cereal season. In connection with review of the year's business a con ew of the grain trade is furnished in together with occasional reference to of the markets for other produce will furnish an abstract of the prin kets, while showing, in a concise man obtained. There is also presented account of produce arrivals by tation routes. A number of boats daily, tri weekly or semi weekly trips this place and Oregon City up the Col as far as Washougal, to Cowlitz and and to the south side of the lower bring to the city in the course large amount of produce, but these been included in the tabulated re because of the difficulty of obtaining man During the year the steamboats Lucca, Kellogg and Toledo have furnished tion to and from the Lewis and Cow line with Vancouver and Manzanillo Columbia points. During the later the Latona has been running to Oregon the Calliope and Traveler on the upper route. These have all brought grain, hay and smaller articles to this city , in the aggregate, go to swell our receipts. There is also a considerable produce brought into the city by of which no memoranda can be fur In the following resume of the mar condensed matter culled from our daily

JANUARY

opened quiet, no grain business until the 11th, when the Beemah, 3d, and the Indiana and Sea King, 6d for orders. The Carrie Winslow a lumber freight to Montevideo. ed dull and weak, shippers holding millers paid up to $1 78, shippers to for Walla Walla, and a cargo of at $1 80 f. o. b. On the 10th flour $4 25 and wheat weakened, closing valley shipping and about $1 60 Walla. Millers paid an advance ex-wooden ship, October and De at 41s and 41s, 3d. The rate taken King was as low as ever of this port, and the lowest actually

FEBRUARY

market opened with small trading $1 70 for valley and $1 60 for Walla declining and in five days touching ½. Millers all reduced limits and out of the market, notwithstand were free. On the 8th valley sold on the basis of $1 59 here. The ily declined, closing weak at $1 50 valley, with holders of Walla Walla about the same figures. In the English market weakened and car lower, Walla Walla, December load selling at 40s 6d. Freights ruled weak until near the close, when own their pretensions. The Br iron McNeil on the 16th got 42s 6d for Flour ruled weak, without declin The weather was mild for the opening cold and foggy, then light snow on the 4th, and cold and clear the morning of the 10th two inches A few days brought rain and weather, which last continued to the

MARCH

opened with clear weather, snow falling on the 4th. The rest of the very fair weather, although occa showers fell. The Tillie E. Starbuck, about 40s direct. On the 11th the wood, and on the 19th the Highland closed at 38s 9d for orders. The iron, later, secured 42s 6d. Wheat with little doing. On the 6th ship $1 50 for valley and Walla Walla takers at $1 50 f. o. b. Millers did a At the middle of the month quo $1 52½ valley, and $1 43@1 45 To fill needs at the close $1 55 valley, but the market was weak as selling markets. Flour ruled weak quotation being lowered

APRIL

City of Carlisle, iron, began loading on account. Iron was quoted at 42s 6d for On the 5th and 12th the C. S. Southard Head, wood, accepted 39s for orders. went on berth. At the close the Cotesworth, iron, accepted 42s 5d di month was a dull one in all particu dropped to $4 75. Wheat opened shippers lowering limits to $1 50, with a fraction more. On the 9th bid, but $1 55 was asked. At the sold at $1 45 as an extreme Walla business. The weather was clear then rainy for a week and mixed

MAY

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JUNE

opened dull, Walla Walla soon selling about $1 50. On the 13th valley was $1 40@1 42 and Walla Walla $1 [illegible] closed weak at these prices for ship doing a fraction better. Flour $4 75 for standard brands. On the wood, secured 42s 6d for business in freights was aloof from new busi until the 15th, when a light on the 19th, 24th and 26th.

very fair weather, with the 2d, 6th, 10th to 20th, 23d and 24th. Those between the 16th and 20th were hard at times, and raised considerable fear of damage to crops. But they mostly affected only, there being but a small amount of grain cut. Wheat excited very little interest, the stock to work on being small and exporters doing nothing. Millers bought the local call for flour paying $1 40@1 4[illegible] until near the close of the month, when $1 [illegible] 12½ was the ruling price. The Bel[illegible] sailed with a wheat cargo, having been some time in loading. Toward the close the Belle of Oregon and Alameda closed freights to salmon, loading at 46s 6d and 45s direct. The Fol[illegible] closed a lumber freight for Panama on the 28th and the Navesink one to Montevideo on the 28th. The sc closing for salmon loaded partly with wheat and flour was stiffening. The fast approaching harvest attracted attention early in the month, crops being in a quite forward condition. One field in Benton county was cut on the 1st, and a few of the most forward ones were cut soon after. Not until the close did harvest become in any way general and operations were confined to fall sown. No new wheat arrived and but few samples. The eastern section was visited by light showers which delayed harvest. Up to this time everything pointed to an exceptionally good yield of valley grain, and although prices did not promise to rule high, yet it was thought a very satisfactory price would obtain. The eastern section indicated a falling off through a decreased acreage and climatic changes. Estimates as to the probable surplus for export ranged from 200,000 to 300,000 short tons. In these columns the probable amount was placed at 200,000@225,000 tons, the experience of the season then closing warning one against expecting too much. Other cereals promised well and an exceptional yield was looked for. In freight futures some business had been done at 52s 6d for iron, and 50s for soft wood, some operators thinking the market would advance because of large wheat crops on this coast. At the end of the month there was no available spot tonnage, with little due for two months. New wheat threatened to rule exceptionally low, shippers looking for it to sell down to $1 [illegible] for valley and $1 15 for eastern. As stated above millers were paying up to $1 32½ for their uses, but enough only for their needs was being offered.

A review furnished by THE OREGONIAN showed that for the cereal season of 1883-4 there had been received at this point [illegible] centals valley, and 2,0[illegible]1,409 centals eastern section wheat, [illegible]2,923 barrels valley and 172,9[illegible] barrels eastern section flour, representing a total receipt of flour and wheat equal to [illegible] short tons wheat. There was shipped to Europe by sail vessel [illegible] centals wheat and [illegible],15[illegible] barrels flour. The total export movement, foreign and domestic, was [illegible] ctls wheat and 5[illegible]3,[illegible]25 bbls flour, representing 4,0[illegible], or 204,[illegible]11 short tons, wheat. The grain fleet consisted of [illegible]0 vessels, registering [illegible] tons.

AUGUST

August brought clear, warm weather, there being no rain of consequence. Light showers falling on the 11th, 12th, 22d, 26th and 31st, the month's rainfall amounting to 0.100ths of an inch. On the 1st the spot fleet aggregated [illegible]11 tons, with [illegible]9,110 listed as coming. The Kirkwood was advertised to take salmon [illegible]. Freights for future arrival were less firm although spot ruled firm under the influence of small supplies. Plenty of tonnage was on the way to arrive, it being understood that the South American ports were crowded with idle ships. Millers bid $1 30@1 32½ for valley wheat, shippers out of the market and doing nothing ahead, as in previous years. The bitter experience of the season just passed found them unwilling to engage tonnage or advance on wheat. Money was hard to obtain for speculative purposes. Flour sold at $4 75 for standards. Millstuff was jobbing at $14@16 for bran, with little hand cured at hand. Wool in light business, ranging [illegible]@17c. Grain bags, 7@7[illegible]c. On the 7th 2 cars new wheat came in from the eastern section. Wheat ruled flat with foreign markets declining. Tonnage to $18 for shorts, $22 50 for chop and $25 for middlings. Oats ruled weak under the promise of early large supplies at 40@42½c per bushel. Potatoes dragged at 25@30c per bushel. The market was glutted with apples at 25@50c. Provisions firm, to arrive increased to 31,910 tons, and 52s 6d was paid for iron to arrive. Hay sold at $10 with a heavy crop being cut. At Walla Walla 45@40 per bushel was offered for wheat. The cargoes market steadily declined. On the 13th Walla Walla wheat sold here at $1 1[illegible] valley, neglected. Samples of valley wheat from near by counties showed discoloration by reason of unseasonable weather in July. On the 13th THE OREGONIAN published a review of the cereal season for 1883-84, and the views of shippers and dealers regarding the damage to wheat by rains. The cargoes market fell off sharply. On the 19th the Wm H. Starbuck was taken up for New York berth to come from San Francisco. For iron for Cork 50s was refused. The spot list aggregated 11,310 tons with 3[illegible] en route on the 21st. The wheat market remained in a nominal condition. For oats dealers bid 28@30c, potatoes 20@25c per bushel. Shippers talked lower prices, giving $1 10@1 15 as their figure for valley, millers paying more. Flour ruled weaker, apples improved in price for choice. Toward the close the cargoes market steadily declined and on the 27th would admit of $1 08 being paid for Walla Walla and $1 15 for valley, but spot quotations were 2½@5c higher. Owners were willing to accept 40s for ships to arrive but shippers held off. Wheat buyers at the close named $1 05@1 10 for valley at $1@1 05 for Walla Walla, probably paying a slight advance. The cargoes market touched a figure not before reached in the past hundred years. Flour closed at $4 50.

SEPTEMBER

Inclement weather, very unfavorable to the gathering of cereal crops, ruled during the month. Rain fell on twelve different days, aggregating 4.25 inches. On no day did the fall reach one inch. Between the 3d and 12th the heaviest showers were had. On the 1st spot tonnage aggregated 10,086 tons with 41,078 en route. The cargoes market seemed to receive a check but ruled dull. The local market opened quiet with quotations difficult to secure owing to the smallness of trade and the fact that this was mainly done in the interior. Oats improved slightly. Green fruit was sent freely into Montana and as far east as St. Paul. Millers paid $1 25 for old wheat. Harvest work was irregular by reason of changeable weather and much remained to be done in September. Iron on spot asked 52s 6d. Oats sold up to 35c on the 4th. Potatoes, 20@25c. Hay sold at $9@10. Samples of new hops received from White river, but no trade passed. Wool very dull and neglected. Wet weather caused much apprehension as to cereal and hop crops, there being fully 25 per cent. of the valley wheat crop yet out. On the 6th $1 12½ was paid here for valley wheat, some interior operators paying more. The O. R. & N. Co. reduced the freight tariff in wheat to $4 per ton from the eastern section. Provisions advanced slightly, but trade was wholly on eastern sorts. On the 9th 800 ctls. new oats were sent to San Francisco, and the first of the new wheat fleet began loading. Wheat buyers lowered views because of lower advices, $1 10 being the offered extreme for valley. Iron ships quoted 47s 6d on the 11th. For hops sellers asked 25c and buyers offered 17@18c, no trade passing. Wheat improved slightly in a local way, $1 12½ being paid for valley. Oats sold at 35c. On the 15th the George F. Munson, wood, closed a wheat charter at 45s. Walla Walla sold at $1 02½, and arrivals were free. Rains did marked damage to hops and delayed picking. Grain in shock was found to have been greatly damaged. On the 18th tonnage in port aggregated 14,612 tons with 36,337 en route. Hop growers found it difficult to secure hands and expected to lose because of it. The Alpheta, iron, closed on spot at 48s 3d on the 22d, and the City of York, private. Provisions shaded off slightly. New hops passed through for New York and London, buyers offering 20@21c. Wool sold at 15@16c for common. On the 27th the spot list aggregated 17,339 tons, with 41,[illegible]01 on the way. The cargoes market advanced slightly, and the local market ruled firm at $1 02½ and $1 12½. The Kate F. Troop, wood, closed at 50s for orders. Flour closed weaker, as also oats.

OCTOBER.

Variable weather in the first months of harvest delayed threshing, but by October it was thought all grain fit to be cut had been secured. Unseasonable rains damaged the valley crop to some extent by discoloration. October opened with fair to cloudy weather; rain fell on 4th to 13th, 17th, and on five days of the last week, the total fall for the month being 4.01 in. Eight clear days overhead and 17 in which rain fell. The wheat trade promised to be active, although values were low, $1 02½ quoted for Walla Walla and $1 12½ for valley. Cargoes were hard to sell. Oats sold at 33c, with free receipts. Potatoes opened at 30@35c per bushel. Flour quiet at $4 25 for standards. A good shipping outlet for bran stiffened the local market. Local packing was commenced by one house. Dried fruit very slow, apples and plums being hard to sell. A good request was had for green fruit, apples bringing 30@35c. Hay sold at $9@11 and plentiful. On the 3d the spot list of tonnage footed up 17,4[illegible], with 37,517 on the way. The cargoes market improved 6d and the local trade in wheat was better. Oats weakened slightly. No hops selling and wholly nominal at 15@18c. Sugars off half cent. The Lord Kinnaird, iron, spot, secured 52s 6d for orders, a full rate. Wool entirely flat. Demand for wheat improved on the 6th, and values were firmer. The W. H. Besse closed a charter for Hong Kong at $9,500 full. Wheat receipts growing, Walla Walla selling up to $1 05. New pack hams sold at 17c, bacon 14½c, shoulders, 11c. The Mary A. Troop, wood, spot, accepted 47s 6d for orders on the 10th. Valley wheat sold up to $1 10. Wood at San Francisco closed at 51s 6d direct. The City of Athens was taken up on San Francisco account. Iron asked 52s 6d on the 15th. The Prince Umberto was closed for London account. To arrive 44s was paid for wood. Wheat weakened and extremes were hard to secure here, the cargoes market declining. Wheat buyers lowered bids slightly on the 23d. The Xenia closed a lumber freight for Montevideo at $16 50. The Clarence S. Bement closed for wheat at about 4[illegible]s 6d on the 25th. Oats sold up to 3[illegible]c. Walla Walla wheat sold freely at $1 05, valley slower at a fraction over $1 12½. Hops weak and under advice. Potatoes off to [illegible], with free movement. The Golden Gate, iron, closed at 47s 6d, and Ryesdale at 48s 3d for orders. In at San Francisco accepted 39s. The spot list aggregated 20,701 tons on the 30th with [illegible] to arrive. Cargoes declined another sixpence and the wheat market ruled weak, some buyers naming $1 10 for valley, $1 0[illegible] being paid for Walla Walla. Flour closed steady at $4 25@4 50, 30@75c potatoes, [illegible]

NOVEMBER

Early in the month three iron vessels were closed at 46s 3d for orders, leaving but two available on spot. Freights took a weaker turn because of a decline in cargoes afloat on the 4th, and iron at San Francisco was reported obtainable at 38s 9d. Our market was largely upheld by the small list, but 43s was deemed the extreme. Wheat was quoted at $1 1[illegible]@1 12½ for valley, and $1 05 for Walla Walla, an advance of [illegible] in the latter being occasionally paid with some buyers unwilling to go above $1 10 for valley. Flour, quote $4 25. Oats in fair trading at 32@35c for the best. Hops ruled dull, 17c being deemed best price obtainable with absolutely nothing doing on spot. A wooden vessel was closed at 38s 6d to arrive. In at San Francisco accepted [illegible] and a number of recharters were written. The W. H. Starbuck sailed with a cargo of salmon, wool, hides, etc., for New York on the 12th. Liverpool spot wheat weakened, and an occasional decline was cabled. Flour weakened here under competition. On the 12th the Carrie Winslow, wood, was closed at 40s for orders. The provision market weakened under larger offerings. On the 18th tonnage in port aggregated [illegible] tons, with 47,[illegible]12 on the way. Wheat cables continued to note declines, but this did not affect the local market, $1 00½ being paid for Walla Walla, with more business passing. Potatoes fell off in price, but shipments were large. One vessel left San Francisco for Australia in ballast, being the first, and last to do so. Green fruit fell off slightly, the shipping outlet being mostly closed. The Belle of Arvon, iron, and E. L. Pettengill, wood, accepted 43s and 40s for orders on the 19th. A cargo of Walla Walla wheat going into wooden ship sold at 4[illegible]s 3d. Standard brands flour sold off to $4 cash. The Cochrina was taken up on foreign account. Iron from San Francisco accepted 38s for orders. Millstuff weakened under increased production. On the 21st California cargoes were quoted at 38s off coast and prompt shipment. Hops ruled dull here, but a fair trade was done on the Sound. The Oregon Short Line was finished, giving us a second rail route with the east. Wheat cables reported steadying markets on the 24th. The Western Belle, wood, was closed on the 26th at 40s for orders, and the Chesebrough, a large carrier, at a less rate. Iron held out for 43s. Off grades valley sold at $1 10, choice, $1 12½, Walla Walla, $1 05@1 06. Liverpool spot advanced slightly. San Francisco freights improved slightly. Cargoes improved on the 28th a full sixpence and a much better feeling was manifest. On the 29th the cargoes market showed a further advance, which sent up New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and visibly affected our own market, $1 0[illegible] being held for Walla Walla and [illegible] at $1 1[illegible] for valley. This rise was explained by reports of untoward weather throughout Great Britain. With it sellers here were quick to demand all possible, and sales were made at figures that needed fractions to be expressed. The freight market also improved in tone, the small list here furnishing no particular field for operations. Oats closed at figures presented all month. Flour closed more dull, but standards were held up to $4 cash. Potatoes sold off to 40c per sack, shipping to San Francisco continuing free. In hops no trade worthy of mention had been done all month. Buyers' views did not exceed 15c at the close, advices being of generally weaker markets elsewhere, and particularly New York. During November 5.24 inches of rain fell, and this was mostly in the first part of the month. The number of wholly clear days was eleven.

DECEMBER.

Wheat and freights opened firm, as they closed in November. The foreign grain markets continued in good feeling. Local shippers showed some distrust of these but paid up to $1 15 for valley, some sales showing a slight advance. The Peter Stuart began loading on foreign account. Beerbohm quotations were slightly advanced on the 1st. Local buyers were apart in their views, but $1 07½@1 15 was readily obtainable. Oats ruled quiet at 30@34c. The tonnage statement showed a total of 21,043 tons in port with 34,780 en route on the 3d. Cold weather in England continued to favorably affect the foreign markets. Flour quoted $4@4 25 for standards. Millstuff, weak. Choice oats sold at 35c. Potatoes weak at 20c. Green fruit very dull, little doing. Provisions fairly steady and dried fruit weak and dull. Hay sold $11. Hops dull, inactive and nominal at 14@16c for best. On the 4th the Britannia, iron, closed at 40s 6d for orders. The McNear, wood, arrived under prior charter of 40s to load for Copenhagen direct. On the 6th the Clan Ferguson was closed for wheat. The wheat markets ruled generally easier, with light buying on spot. Provisions weakened. On the 9th Beerbohm lowered cargoes quotations of wheat and all markets ruled weaker. Sugars were reduced 1@1¼c on refined. Flour quoted $4 cash for standards. Wheat buyers bid down but sales were made at full figures. Some buyers lowered limits 2½c. The highest price paid for valley in the month was $1 16¼. Hams and shoulders lowered 1c. The Gwynedd was rechartered on spot. Cables indicated further weakness in cargoes. On spot $1 12½ was generally bid for valley, but some sales were made at an advance. Hops weakened, with no business in a local way. On the 16th the cold snap came, completely demoralizing business in all directions and shutting off receipts for a time. Telegraphic communication was greatly interrupted and the grain markets were wholly inactive. The smaller lines of produce were favorably affected and values ruled firm. English advices of 20th were of easier grain markets. The week ending 24th was a dull one locally, the most important lines showing no changes. The Ophelia began loading on owners' account. About the 27th the weather changed and business picked up somewhat. Freights closed dull but very firm, iron nominally 47s 6d for orders. Wheat quoted $1 07½ for Walla Walla, but no business was done, as deliveries were impossible. Valley quoted $1 12½@1 15, business being light, and between dealers and shippers very light receipts being had. As an extreme, $1 16 was asked. Generally steady markets were telegraphed, San Francisco being markedly firm. In hops and wool nothing whatever was doing at the close. The month showed a very light movement in both. Oats fairly steady at 30@35c, as to quality. Potatoes held up temporarily, 60@65c being obtained. Provisions closed weak. The month opened with showery weather, rain falling on the 1st to 3d and 5th. Then clear and cold to the 10th, when light rain and snow fell. Three inches snow fell on the 13th, but mild weather on the 14th melted it. On the evening of the 15th winter set in earnestly, a cold wind with driving snow prevailing for two days. This was followed by occasional sleet, mixed but generally cold weather and new snow until the afternoon of the 25th. The fall of snow equaled that of any previous winter and greatly exceeded the usual amount. All trains were more or less delayed, none arriving from The Dalles after the 16th. Valley trains were delayed one to three days at times. Ice in the rivers interfered with navigation, the Columbia being closed above the mouth of the Willamette. From the 15th to 27th business was of a city character and very dull. The last days of the month witnessed clear, freezing weather, lower river boats meeting clear ice. A number of vessels arrived in on the 27th, 28th and 29th, six of them seeking. Freights were firm, 50s and 52s 6d being asked for iron for orders. Wheat closed firm at $1 15 or a fraction better for valley, with no trade in Walla Walla qualities. Flour closed firm at $4. Oats quiet and irregular at 30@34c. Potatoes sold at 50@55c per sack. In wool and hops no spot business passed.

Domestic Trade.

Our import trade for the year shows a material decrease from 1883, both domestic and foreign. It has been made up of arrivals by steamer and sail vessels from San Francisco, steamers plying every four to five days, and coasters at irregular intervals. A steamer has made monthly trips to Alaska, calling in at Port Townsend and Nanaimo. Going up she carried an assortment of merchandise, and has furnished the bulk of the request from Alaska. This trade is divided between San Francisco and Portland. On three or four occasions the steamer has started from San Francisco, where she has been for repairs, or during the change of boats which was necessitated by the summer excursion business. On the down trip the boat brought salmon, furs and oils from Alaska, sometimes landing the bulk at Port Townsend for shipment to San Francisco. She usually called in at Nanaimo for coal, both for fuel and for the bunkers here. One small steamer made several trips hence to the sound ports taking flour, etc., and bringing lime and agricultural products. Another ran regularly for several months to Shoalwater bay, Gray's Harbor and Puget sound. She also made two trips to Yaquina. A small steam schooner has enjoyed a regular traffic to Tillamook and Yaquina, a small schooner has been steadily employed in the Tillamook trade and a small steamer has made frequent trips to the same place, sometimes going to Gray's Harbor or Shoalwater bay. Two steamers also carried cargoes direct to Yaquina, mostly railway material. The neighboring coast trade is greatly cut into by schooners from San Francisco which take out lumber, fish, etc., bringing back supplies for the camps and mills. These vessels are largely owned by parties engaged in the lumber trade, and as there is no market here for the lumber, fish and oysters, San Francisco gets the trade. Late in the year a new steamer was placed on the run between San Francisco and Portland, calling in at Coos bay, Umpqua, Siuslaw and Yaquina. The venture is meeting with a fair degree of success. In addition to this at least one steam collier has been constantly employed in bringing coal from Seattle. In the coasting trade it is impossible to accurately present a review of the business done, as cargoes were often impossible to secure, and estimated totals had to be given. During the year four vessels arrived from New York and three from Philadelphia, bringing for the most part railway material. One vessel was dispatched for New York direct from Portland, with salmon, wool, hides, etc. By the Northern Pacific [illegible] received over six million dollars' worth of merchandise during the year, or one third the total importation domestic. The Oregon Short Line opened in December, the first freight being received the 8th. This route promises to be well patronized, and there are classes of goods that can be brought here more readily by this line. It is gratifying to be able to say that the railroads have created small cause for complaint and have exerted themselves to please shippers. The proportion of trade with the east and San Francisco the coming year is expected to show a change in favor of the east, but San Francisco will always enjoy a liberal call from the north-west, and will increase our direct trade with the Islands, Europe, China and Japan.

A glance at our import valuation as given in tabulated form will show in what lines the most decided changes have been made. Imports of agricultural machinery fell off nearly one half. This can be partly explained by saying that more went direct into the eastern section, a very considerable trade having been done in this way to Portland houses without a trans-handling at Portland. Another reason is that stocks carried over from last year were of more than the usual amount. Altogether there has been some falling off. In bags, etc., but little change is to be noted from last year. The quantity received was much less larger than last year, but prices were much lower. In books, stationery, paper, etc., a small increase is to be noted, the demand steadily increasing. Boots and shoes show a decided falling off. This can only be said to be due to liberal stocks carried over and lessened trading. In building material there is usually a large decrease, due to smaller trade and lower values. The tin trade is not included in this statement. It shows a fair average. Carpets, etc., fell off nearly one half. Cigars and tobacco fell away nearly one third, a lower range of values being the most important item in the loss. The consumption cannot be said to have decreased. Crockery, etc., fell off sharply, probably owing to the full stocks carried over. Drugs and medicines show a surprising loss. Either the general health of our people must have been such as to lessen the demand or it must be attributed to stocks and values. In dry goods, clothing, etc., there is a decline of about one third. Consumption, stocks and values are the contributing causes. More furniture has been manufactured at home and less imported. Fruits, etc., have been in lighter receipt, the home product being more plentiful. The general depression in the building line has affected the hardware trade in the year, imports falling off nearly one-half. Harness, etc., show only a light decrease. The general condition of finances have not been such as to keep up the usual movement in musical instruments. Paints, oils and glass have been in lessened receipt. Stoves and hollow ware has been manufactured more largely at home, and imports are less. The grocery line shows but little loss, and this could probably be wholly traced to the lower range of values in the year. Iron and steel fell off sharply. Tin and other metals have been in the usual movement, slightly lower values in some, reducing the total value of imports. Coal, etc., has ruled cheaper but enjoyed about the usual movement. Trunks are more largely manufactured at home. Powder, etc., fell off sharply, there having been a greatly lessened request for blasting. Railroad material foots up but little more than one-third of last year's values, operations being reduced. Sewing machines fell off. Wagons, etc., and material were affected by the same causes as agricultural implements. Wines and liquors are in the usual receipt. The demand has been steadily good and the receipt of a large quantity of bottled beer from the east has helped swell the total. Woodenware shows an increase over last year, one large house having received a heavy new stock. A larger quantity of Chinese merchandise found its way here via San Francisco than during 1883. On the whole the importation of domestic articles fell away one-third. This does not look well for trade, but shows that the country is buying less. Last year it bought goods to the amount of two years' producing capabilities, and the above showing must be regarded as beneficial to the whole state, if not to business firms. When we shall reach the point where our exports can be made to pay for imports, or more than do so, times will improve and our producers be in a more satisfactory condition financially. We want an excess of exports over imports in order that old debts can be paid and more of a cash basis adopted in business dealings. The past year has been a severe one in almost all lines of business. Merchants have had to call for money long due. Low prices for most products greatly lessened the total received for productions. Consumers have had to go slow, and may have to go even slower before shouting is in order. There are many articles imported that could be raised at home profitably. Included in the grocery line are such commonplace articles as meal, provisions, vinegar, dried fruit, butter, canned goods and a host of other stuff that should be supplied through home sources. As to manufactured articles, it will be some time before we can decidedly lessen importations. Home capital is slow to venture in this direction.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade inward has been represented by the arrival of two vessels from London with general cargo, ten from Liverpool, three from Glasgow, two from Greenock, seven from Newcastle and Sydney, Australia, and three from Hong Kong. Those from Liverpool brought the usual assortment of English goods. From Australia we received coal exclusively, and from Hong Kong the usual assortment of Chinese goods. Three vessels from Liverpool came via Honolulu and two via Victoria, those via Honolulu bringing a small lot of Island rice. The coal trade with Australia falls behind that of last year, local mines having pushed their product. Vessels from Liverpool brought salt, tin, chemicals, coal and liquors as bulk of cargo. From Hong Kong rice and Chinese goods constitute the import list, and, from Australia, coal exclusively. Those from Greenock and Glasgow brought coal as bulk of cargo. We have had no direct trade with the Sandwich islands, the small amount of rice, etc., coming from the islands being brought by vessels that stopped there en route from Liverpool. The island trade may be said to be wholly enjoyed by San Francisco. With British Columbia we have some trade, sending flour, meats, millstuff and small products, and receiving in return coal, fish, oil and furs. Only a part of the Alaska trade comes to this city, as San Francisco is the principal market for salmon, oils and furs. Our foreign lumber trade shows a material increase this year over last, as four cargoes have been sent to Panama and three cargoes to Montevideo. Three vessels have sailed for Hong Kong carrying lumber, spars, shingles, flour and junk. Columbia river salmon is sent to Australasia and other south Pacific countries via San Francisco. The possibilities of an increase in our foreign trade are with China and Japan mostly. A regular line of steamers would be the most certain means of bringing about an increase. This project has been discussed frequently, it being supposed that the Northern Pacific would do something in the matter. Lately the Canadian Pacific has been moving to establish a line, but there is little prospect of one in the coming year, and we shall doubtless continue to receive and ship mostly via San Francisco. With the South Pacific, South and Central America and Mexico there will be no regular communication for some time. We do not buy enough from these countries, nor do we sell them much that would be freighted by steamer. In connection with a line of railway to the east something might be done, but the venture would be an expensive one to inaugurate. Lumber must be the principal item of shipment hence, and this must go in sail vessel. In connection with the foreign trade we must not omit the arrival of a cargo of salt from Carmen Island, the first received in several years. Of course the grain trade is the greatest item outward and this is presented in detail in this issue. We sent 500 tons flour direct to Hong Kong, and more found its way there via San Francisco. In this direction more is expected in 1885.

Foreign importations have fallen off. The increase is in tin, crockery and Chinese merchandise, with a generally lower range of values. The decrease has been in bags, cement, brick, matting, chemicals, hardware, paints and glass, hollow-ware, salt, iron and steel, liquors and railway materials. Several vessels due at the close of December are not expected to arrive in time to be included in the year's business. In 1883 large quantities of cement, etc., were imported, and these stocks are slow to be worked off. For 1885 we look for an increase in our foreign trade.

General Trade

The calendar year just passed has been an extraordinary one in Oregon's history. It has sorely tried the patience, grit and resources of her inhabitants. In a review of the year 1883 we made mention of matters likely to influence the business of 1884. The completion of the Northern Pacific, the financial collapse following a short grain crop for 1883-4, the withdrawal of, to us, an immense sum of money for stock subscriptions, a good part of which was irretrievably lost, the necessity of a change in the mode of doing business by reason of eastern competition narrowing profits so that in the end a cash basis had to be adopted, and heavy losses in our grain trade were enough to cause dull times in any community. Added to this was the general dullness all over the United States, and even the entire commercial world. With the first of 1884 it was painfully evident that people must go slow. That they did so is shown by our import tables. As compared with 1883 the imports of merchandise fell off in value nearly ten millions of dollars. A part of this falling off can be traced to a lower range of values in many lines, but this would account for only one to one and a half million of dollars. Merchants generally carried very full stocks at the incoming of the new year, yet January importations were very large. With February they fell off sharply, increasing again in March and April to an amount exceeding the January figures. May, June, July and August steadily fell off but September and October were large. November and December witnessed duller trading and greatly lessened importations. The value changes of imports in the different lines will be referred to later on. The gradual withdrawal of credits and the determination to demand more prompt settlements naturally affected trade but in such a way as to make it more conservative and less liable to losses from bad debts. From the earliest Oregon trade history, goods were sold to interior merchants without any marked reference to time of payment, and if a settlement was effected yearly the city jobber was well satisfied. Interior merchants trusted liberally, seldom affecting absolute settlements and consumers bought more extravagantly than consistent with means of payment. With the new era interior dealers sold more closely, consumers bought less freely and the city jobber found his sales falling yet. In return he had the satisfaction of knowing that new credits were safer, settlements came oftener and old credits were occasionally erased. Our jobbers formed eastern connections in order to more successfully compete with eastern sellers and succeeded in holding pretty much all the trade. San Francisco jobbers found the Oregon road a hard one to travel, their solicitors returned with such light orders as to make the business unprofitable. All of one-third of the Portland import trade of 1884 has been with the east, while eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho shows a still larger proportion of eastern trading. Portland's wholesale trade lessened materially, but the safer business done enabled our jobbers to avoid serious disaster. The greatest falling-off was in the demand from railway construction sources. Other sources of demand were evenly decreased through outside competition and generally lessened buying. The list of failures in Oregon and Washington is largely in excess of last year. Causes are only too painfully apparent. Coming under the notice of the Merchants' Protective association were nearly 200 failures and assignments, involving something over $300,000, against eighty two failures for the previous year. The sum named does not represent losses, being the amount of claims adjusted. December has been a very slow month, rail communication being closed for nearly half the month.

Money Matters

The condition of finances for the year 1883 we described as not being particularly bright. For 1884 they may be said to have been even less bright. In the first place our capitalists submitted the losses from stock investments and of an investment of probably four millions of dollars, one-fourth to one-third was lost. A general lightness in monetary affairs brought about by stock investments, extensive building operations in 1883, losses in the grain trade and the greatly lessened receipt of money from railroad work, all combined to make 1884 finances close. Lenders called in what money they could, foreign corporations refused to put out any important amount of new money and producers were compelled to meet interest debts with less money for their products. Foreign loaning companies say the mortgage tax law now existing in this state is a barrier to new loans. They certainly refused to put out new money and insisted upon calling in all loans when due. The necessity of avoiding actual loss from forced sales and a disinclination to foreclosures permitted of many renewals. The January session of the state legislature is expected to undertake a settlement of the vexed taxation question, but whether any actual change will be made is still an open question. The present laws were strictly interior measures. That is, the farming element introduced and passed them. Two years' operation satisfied the capitalist and city jobber that they are burdensome. The promoters of the laws have not fully decided the question in their own minds, and another two years may be required to force conviction. We have received very little money from new immigration, for the addition to our population has not been heavy. The Willamette valley proper has practically had no increase. Eastern Oregon and Washington territory show an increase, but our vale brought little ready money. We have stated that railway construction circulated very little money. In fact little found its way here. Construction has been confined to the O. & C. road in southern Oregon, the Baker City branch in eastern Oregon and the Cascade branch in eastern Washington. Portland has sold a fair quantity of goods along this work, but profits were narrow. The low cost of building material invited some work in this direction and probably two millions of dollars were distributed in the manner. Had it not been for the cheapening of material, next to nothing would have been done. A large amount of the work done was by capitalists whose money is seldom seen in trade circles but lay in banks at a low rate of interest. The wheat season for 1883 witnessed losses already described. When the 1884 crop was about ready for harvest it became evident that there was little room for speculation. Shippers put out no money of consequence, buying wheat in sight or certain to be soon delivered. They usually sold cargoes promptly, and did a very close business. Only a fair amount of chartering to arrive was done and even this duplicated, in a miniature way, the previous year's experience. A slight decline in freights forced small losses, but on the whole the season is not complained of. Money to work on was largely secured by prompt cargo sales, and the local banks furnished much less than the usual amount. The salmon business cut about the same figure in firmness as in the previous two years. A rather small proportion of the pack sold ahead, and the placing of lots in the eastern markets helped furnish money for canning purposes. A large quantity of salmon is afloat, much of which is in first hands, but foreign money is mostly interested in it. What the year 1885 is to bring forth remains to be seen. The prospect is that finances will be in much the same condition as now for the remaining winter months at least. Spring may bring new money and new enterprises. There is room for new industries and factories, but there is more absolute need of diversified production by the farming element. We are continually sending hard earned money out for the barest necessities of the table. However, this cannot be overcome in a day. That there is room for new manufactories is plainly evident. We buy largely of outside manufactures when we have the raw product and motive power at home. Possibly the legislature will do something to encourage the placing of foreign money in our midst. If not, home sources must be looked to, and they demand a very marked per cent., besides being far from prolific. Immigration should be attracted. There is more idle land capable of being made to produce what is needed than is now worked. A division of large farms and the cultivation of all ground capable of producing anything will bring more money into the country. While produce values are not as great as they have been the necessaries of farm life are cheapened and farming profits need not be disastrously small. Values are constantly changing, and a good price for one product will go to offset low prices in others. We believe the people are thoroughly alive to the necessity of attracting immigration.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Where Our Receipts Come From with Some Remarks upon Production

The largest valley receipts of wheat are from Linn, Marion, Yamhill and Lane counties. Washington, Benton, Clackamas and Polk also furnish wheat. Douglass has sent in some little. Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook send none to this market. Receipts from the eastern section are from both Oregon and Washington, the latter furnishing the larger portion of receipts. Wasco is not much of a grain producing county. Umatilla raises a considerable quantity, and is a good producing county. In Washington Klickitat county consumes the bulk of or directly at home. Walla Walla, Columbia and Whitman furnish the larger part of Washington's wheat. Flour is ground mostly at Salem, Albany, Turner's and Oregon City in the valley, but almost every town has one or more mills that seek market for part of their product here. The Oregon City mills have been idle since last summer. The Portland mill, at Albina, started up early in December. Flour classed as standard brands is ground by one mill at Albany, two mills at Salem, one at Turners, one at Albina and those at Oregon City. The mill in Milwaukie is in operation this season. In the eastern section the largest grinding is done by mills at Walla Walla, Prescott, Echo, Spokane Falls and Dayton. Up to October oats were received only from the valley and from Clarke county, W. T., with occasionally some from the Puget Sound section. Union county, Oregon, is now sending large shipments and, with Baker, promise to send freely in the future, although home values have been but half a cent this season. Barley comes from all sections, no one county furnishing much, but Wasco and Umatilla are increasing their outturn. Millstuff is furnished by all mills that send flour. A few potatoes come from Wasco county. Hay is almost entirely a valley product. Wool comes from all parts, the eastern section last calendar year furnishing 8,7[illegible]8,000 pounds against 1,[illegible]30,000 pounds from the Willamette valley. Wasco, Umatilla, Union, Baker and Grant are the largest producers, but Washington territory counties have always sent some. In the valley this product is general, the finest grades coming from the Umpqua valley, in Lane and Douglass counties. Jackson sent more the past year and the receipts also include a little from the extreme north of California. All the southern counties contain sheep. There is a woolen mill at Ashland and one at Oregon City. Hides come from all parts of Oregon and Washington. The eastern section sent very little fruit the past year, needing all for home use and eastern shipment. Flaxseed is mostly from parts along the Snake river in eastern Oregon and Idaho. Less is being raised compared with three to eight years ago, as it must be marketed in San Francisco at small chance of profit. Hops are raised in Lane county mostly, although counties this side furnish more or less. Valley receipts include arrivals from Puget sound, which constitute by far the most important portion. They do not appear separately. From the eastern sections receipts are almost entirely from Lake county. Lime receipts are from Puget sound, the San Juan islands furnishing nearly all received. In addition to the articles named we receive all sorts of farm products. Very little corn has ever been raised in the northwest but recent experiments in the eastern section show that it can be. We receive all sorts of fruits that can be raised in this climate, grapes mostly coming from southern Oregon. The orchards of Oregon have been largely permitted to care for themselves in late years, but there is a new movement to improve them. The crop of apples, pears, plums and prunes has been heavy, selling at prices far from satisfactory to the orchardist.

Receipts and Distribution

The crop of 1884 was a very satisfactory one as regards all products. Until July wheat was unusually promising. Late in that month heavy rains fell throughout the valley, retarding ripening and bringing about fears of important damage. At the time of the rains some wheat had been cut and shocked in the fields. These shocks had not been made in the expectation of bad weather, and the dampness penetrated them. In some of the counties in this end of the valley much of the grain was of a high color and could not rank as first grade of shipping. Occasional light rains later on proved a continuous delay to harvest. All of August and a large part of September were occupied in harvest operations. The valley outturn was disappointing on the whole. The acreage under wheat showed no marked change from other years. The actual outturn was large, and had it not been for bad weather during the harvest months the quality would have been most excellent. As it is, all not affected by high color is of a splendid quality. The off-color wheat is being used in part by millers who can mix it with white without detriment to the flour, the color being almost entirely confined to the bran. Some is shipped to California, and the poorest is used for feeding livestock. Some was used for seed, as it was generally thought to be good for this purpose. The actual loss is light in its entirety. The Willamette valley will probably have 125,000 tons for sale. As regards the outturn in the eastern section less is actually known. The acreage was less compared with the previous year, notably so in the Spokane and more distant sections. The quality is wholly satisfactory, and a good proportion of the crop has found a market. That section will probably sell 115,000 tons. The amount received here last cereal year in wheat and flour was equal to 124,000 tons of wheat from the eastern section and 88,000 tons wheat from the valley, a total of 212,000 short tons. We have herein placed the probable amount of wheat and flour to come in before August next as equal to 240,000 short tons wheat. Last cereal year the outward movement, domestic and foreign, was equal to 204,248 short tons wheat. On the same basis we should send away the current season 230,000 tons, an increase of 26,000 tons. These figures may be too large, for it is a difficult matter to narrowly estimate our outturn in the absence of direct figures regarding production. Again low prices will doubtless have the effect of causing some to be held over to next season. To date the export movement has been very free, as will be seen by the tables in this issue.

The oat crop shows a material increase over last season, when a short supply caused high prices. Stocks were kept up by importations from California and Puget sound. The 1884 crop will be equal to all needs and furnish some for export. Values now are low, 30@37½c per bushel being the extremes for the new season. Some of the crop, like wheat, was affected by wet weather, and there has been a considerable amount of off grade sent in. Eastern Oregon has furnished about fifteen hundred tons, the bulk of which went to San Francisco, one order for 700 tons having been filled. Puget sound has forwarded large quantities to the San Francisco market. Values all along the coast promise to rule low.

The potato crop was an abundant one, nothing occurring to do it any damage. Values settled to a very low figure, offerings being excessive and the shipping outlet unprofitable. A very large quantity has been sent to San Francisco.

Some damage was done to the hay crop by early rains, but this was confined to sections in the valley that usually send a small quantity to this market. Along the lower river the crop was a heavy one. Altogether supplies were large, values ranging at $9 to $12 per ton.

More barley has found its way into this market than during previous seasons, and selling at $18@20 per ton to brewers. Wasco county is coming to the front as a barley producing section.

Last year flaxseed arrivals decreased and this season promises to show further loss. This article is mostly grown in Idaho or along Snake river, finding market at San Francisco.

Last year 8,700,000 lbs wool were received here, of which 1,500,000 lbs came from the valley section. For the year 1884 the receipts are about the same, with much the same proportion between the two sections. It was expected that 1884 would show a material increase over 1883. We question if it will, yet much is held back by strong holders who would not sell at current low rates. Wool with the new season sold up to 17½c but has backed down so that 15c is the probable extreme. The eastern markets led this decline, they ruling dull all along. A large quantity has been sent east by rail and some went by sail vessel. Less went to San Francisco by reason of the new outlet.

Hides have ruled quiet to dull all the year. About the usual amount was received. Prices picked up during the summer, falling off later on. Shipments were made to San Francisco and to the east.

Hops have shown a constant increase in the past three years. For the calendar year 1883 about two million pounds [illegible]. Of the 1883 crop 1,800,000 pounds came [illegible]. Of the 1884 crop there has been received to date about three million pounds. This increase in receipts does not actually show the increase in the yield, for more of the Puget sound crop came this way with the opening of the rail route east, less going direct to San Francisco. But the crop is much larger than for 1883. Values have not been satisfactory. Before picking began some contracts had been made at 20@25 cents. By reason of full and weak markets all over the world values dropped and less selling was done. A few actual sales have been made since the season opened at [illegible] 18 cents, but lately they are further off. The actual movement will be shown in our tabulated statements.

Wheat and Flour to Europe

Shipments direct to Europe of wheat and flour for the calendar year by months were as follows:

Month	Wheat Centals	Wheat Value	Flour Barrels	Flour Value
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wheat and Flour to San Francisco

The following are the shipments of wheat and flour to San Francisco during the year:

Month	Wheat Centals	Wheat Value	Flour Barrels	Flour Value
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Northern and Coastwise Shipments.

Wheat and flour shipments by months for the year to Puget sound, British Columbia, Alaska and coast ports other than San Francisco were:

Month	Wheat Centals	Wheat Value	Flour Barrels	Flour Value
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Recapitulation of Grain Shipments

	Wheat Centals	Wheat Value	Flour Barrels	Flour Value
Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong Kong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Monthly Movement Grain Fleet.

Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Flags and Tonnage.

Statement showing number, nationality and registered tonnage of vessels employed in the grain trade for 1884:

No.	Flag	Reg. tons
[illegible]	British	[illegible]
18	American	[illegible]
[illegible]	German	[illegible]
1	Norwegian	[illegible]
86		[illegible]

Our Shippers.

Number of vessels with registered tonnage despatched during the year by firms or individuals engaged in the grain trade or as agents:

SHIPPERS	No.	Reg. Tons
Gibson, Church & Co	2	[illegible]
G. Caesar & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balfour, Guthrie & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meyer, Wilson & Co	[illegible]	865
Portland Flour Mill Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Laidlaw & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Hubler	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKenzie & Cavanaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall & Gammans	1	[illegible]
J. Bourne Jr	1	[illegible]
Oregon City F. M. Co	1	[illegible]
Salem Flouring M. Co	1	[illegible]
Total	86	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Produce arrivals from all sections by leading transportation routes for the year have been:

Wheat, ctls	3,0[illegible]7,061
Flour bbls	40[illegible],463
Oats, ctls	177,[illegible]
Barley ctls	13,76[illegible]
Bran, ctls	[illegible]216
Millstuff ctls	[illegible]
Potatoes, sks	40,[illegible]41
Butter pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs pkgs	15,1[illegible]
Wool, lbs	8,5[illegible]
Hides lbs	[illegible]
Fruit bxs	47,71[illegible]
Lime bbls	[illegible]752
Flaxseed sks	[illegible]
Hops lbs	3,[illegible]

ADDENDA.

Owing to the interruption in mail communication with Astoria and to the fact of the wires being down, we were unable to secure the very latest information and are compelled to close up some of our tables without filling them completely.

The bktne Melancthon is at Astoria with a general cargo from San Francisco for Astoria and Portland. This item could not be secured for reasons mentioned. Imports into Astoria by steamer from San Francisco for December also had to be omitted. These are for Astoria consignees, but are light, probably footing up $25,000. The Br bark Doventry, with coal cargo from New South Wales, and bark C. Southard Hulbert, with a cargo of railway material and general merchandise from New York, were outside yesterday and may have crossed in to-day. A small schooner, lumber-laden for San Francisco, passed out yesterday. Of the wheat fleet the Annie M. Law, 1179 tons, is at Astoria with full cargo on board or alongside, but the exact figures are not obtainable at this time. Receipts of valley produce for the past twenty-four hours are not included in the tables. They are 4891 ctls wheat, 2182 bbls flour, 257 ctls bran, 178 ctls millstuff, 3131 lbs wool, 315 lbs hides, 47 cs eggs and 6 pkgs butter. With these omissions, made necessary by being compelled to close up on the last two days of the year, our tables are complete and present a trade review that is thorough in every way.

W. J. VanSchuyver & Co.

This is one of the oldest business firms in the city and while nearly all kinds of business has suffered very materially from the hard times theirs has held up almost to the regulation standard. They occupy the large two-story building on Front street next to the corner of Pine and running 200 feet through from Front to First street. In this the firm carries a heavy stock of the best varieties of imported and domestic liquors. Besides a large assortment of the standard brands of whiskies, brandies, wines, and other lines they are sole agents for that most celebrated brand of Milwaukee beer manufactured by Joseph Schlitz and the toothsome drink concocted from kernel of grain known as Cyrus Noble's whisky. Besides these they have in store the Manhattan and Hickory brands, from Louisville, Kentucky. They also carry a full stock of Gilbey's London and Liverpool brandies imported direct by this house. These goods are better than such as come by rail of the same year's make, as the voyage by sea ages all liquors from one to three years, thus giving the same goods a better flavor than they would otherwise have. And too, this fact gives them an advantage over the St Paul and Chicago dealers in competing for the Montana trade. The special attention of our readers east of the Rocky Mountains is called to this fact, and the firm of W. J. Van Schuyver & Co. invite the attention of the trade to it.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Market Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Mixed fog and fairly cold weather prevailed up to [illegible], when clearing skies brought more cold, the last few days being very cold. Valley trains have been [illegible] since Saturday, and upper river boats all week. Near the close [illegible] ice in the lower Columbia has more or less delayed steamboats and vessels. For a few hours on Monday the Astoria wire worked, bringing the news of the arrival of eight deep sea vessels, and the departure of two. General trade as well as the produce movement improved as transportation was furnished [illegible] some of the smaller lines values have ruled very firm, receipts being light. To-day a light, dry snow fell. Apparently there is nothing to indicate an early end of the cold snap.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 450 ctls wheat, 24 bbls flour, 257 ctls bran, 178 ctls millstuff, [illegible] lbs wool, 345 lbs hides, 47 cs eggs, 6 pkgs butter.

Receipts for seven days ending noon to-day have been 11,277 ctls wheat, 3722 bbls flour, 1250 ctls oats, 233 ctls barley, 812 ctls bran, 476 ctls millstuff, 7 sks potatoes, 773 lbs wool, 1360 lbs hides, 325,534 lbs hops, 10 pkgs butter, 116 cs eggs, 128 bxs fruit.

Receipts by leading transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last year have been:

ARTICLES.	1884. VALLEY.	1884. EAST'N.	1883. VALLEY.	1883. EAST'N.
Wheat, ctls.	958,056	1,418,401	600,067	1,619,131
Flour, bbls.	77,522	64,195	108,182	83,174
Oats, ctls.	71,355	29,375	48,501	......
Barley, ctls.	1,873	8,568	2,730	120
Bran, ctls.	70,924	14,917	21,909	2,100
Millstuff, ctl.	18,329	5,864	22,236	3,482
Potatoes, sk.	28,365	195	12,119	708
Wool, lbs.	958,162	397,851	1,121,407	867,293
Hides, lbs.	212,701	327,330	......	358,311
Lime, bbls.	12,560	......	22,122	......
Flaxseed, sk.	12	15,627	4	28,773
Hops, lbs.	3,175,120	179,376	1,154,900	70,948

FREIGHTS.—Arrivals for the week, as far as reported, were the Chilena, Yarra Yarra, Craig Mullen, Halla and Barracouta, seeking, and Lucayas, Valparaiso, Saraca and Kincardineshire under prior charters for grain loading. These arrivals have greatly lessened the amount on the way, the figures now being 24,612. In the week the Werra sailed with a flour cargo and the Brittannia and Clan Ferguson cleared final with wheat. The Annie M. Law went to Astoria with sufficient lighterage to complete cargo. Of the loading fleet, the McNear, Western Belle, Gwynedd, Bankdale, Ann Millicent, Varuna and Ophelia are well along. They will be ready to clear very soon. The Saraca is under charter to foreign parties, as is the Bankdale. The Wm. D. Seed was reported as having a similar closing but as she was offering yesterday she is placed as disengaged. Freights are very firm, iron asking 50s and 52s 6d, as to size and voyage. There is no demand, as it is difficult to secure any considerable amount of wheat, transportation routes being in part closed, and holders having wheat in favorable position, demanding extremes. The firmness in the freight market here and at San Francisco is due to an improved grain market abroad as well as to the prospect of a shortened supply later on. With a heavy surplus of grain to be shipped from the coast and a lessened amount of tonnage in sight owners have tightened their grip, with every indication of being able to advance rates. More favorable crop weather in California causes wheat holders to sell more freely and they have more readily met buyers. Altogether the freight outlook is a good one to owners. Rates are now as high as they will probably go very soon but later on they are likely to go still higher. On the spot no early business is looked for through reasons already noted.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

In port—Finished with grain......... 3,147
Chartered for grain......... 17,797
Loading salmon......... 596
Iron, disengaged......... 3,290
Wood disengaged......... 1,276
Wood for sale......... 1,217—27,323
On way—Due December-January.... 10,457
Due January-February..... 7,664
Due later on......... 6,491—24,612

The San Francisco *Commercial News* report of the 25th instant says: "The outlook for the next crop of wheat has been materially improved by the heavy rains of the past week, and in consequence there has been more disposition to realize on the present stock, particularly as there is little to encourage belief in any great advance in the consuming markets before another harvest. In a general way the fight between the freight and wheat interests at this port must be largely based upon local conditions, owing to the unpromising outlook abroad, though any change here will, of course, aid or retard the stronger interest in this market. It is therefore of moment to bring forward the figures presented early in the month based upon the report of the state agricultural society, which placed the 1884 crop of California wheat at 1,722,605 tons. Since that report was issued no material change has occurred beyond that brought about by the weather, which at the opening of the month was sufficiently backward to cause holders of wheat to keep their grain in anticipation of a dry season. Such fears having been removed, and with no prospect of high prices another season, it may be assumed that the major portion of the crop will be exported. In addition to the 1,722,605 tons harvested in July there was a carry over stock of 50,000 tons, or a total of 1,772,605 tons to be disposed of. From this 250,000 tons must be deducted for local use, and 450,734 tons have already been shipped away in the form of wheat or flour, leaving 1,062,871 tons as now available for export. To transport this large amount there are in port here and at Wilmington, and on the way or loading for these ports, 390,445 tons register, having a capacity of 586,486 tons, and leaving an apparent deficiency in the tonnage supply of 476,385 tons carrying capacity. Included in the exports to date are 1081 short tons shipped overland by the Southern Pacific road in October. What went forward in November and this month has not been made public, but unless the quantity is greatly increased, the railroad will cut no important figure in the export trade this year. For the past three months the additions to the list of ships bound to California have been light, much below the arrivals during that time, as freights both to and from this port have been far from remunerative. With the advantage given by the situation as outlined above, and a spot disengaged list reduced to wieldy proportions, it is not remarkable that the freight market has strengthened of late and still tends upward in spite of low prices for wheat abroad, and a narrow margin of profit to wheat sellers at home, who naturally oppose vehemently further shrinkage in the values of the country's staple."

WHEAT—Foreign markets have reported more firmness with some advance over last week. New York and Chicago are higher in sympathy. San Francisco shows relatively less improvement, because of the weakness of holders or a desire to sell. Our own market has been in light trading by reason of scant deliveries, but values are both higher and on a more healthy basis. Receipts are confined to valley grades and are light. Farmers are unable to haul freely, so that warehouse stocks are liberally drawn from. Holders having wheat in a position so it can be readily delivered, have demanded and obtained some advance as against last week. By far the largest proportion of business has been between dealers and shippers at about $1 15@1 16. There is no report of more having been paid, yet round lots might do better on the spot. In the interior bids do not exceed $1 15. Millers have liberal stocks as a rule, and could soon throw considerable on the market. The actual position of shippers is not clearly defined at this time. It is known that few of them are in any need, while others have a surplus that could probably be drawn upon. Of the engaged fleet several are down the river bound up, but delayed by ice. This will hardly affect their charter, and as they cannot reach this port lay days do not pile up. How long the eastern section will remain closed to wheat shipments is past all conjecture. If the time is extended into February valley wheat will be earnestly inquired after, and values may be favorably affected in consequence. However, this is wholly a question of what may come to pass, and does not enter into present calculations. To speculate now in expectation of a marked advance appears much like betting on the weather. The course of the foreign market furnishes good reason to hope that there will be no recedence of values. Firmness at the beginning of a new year has usually been regarded as indicative of good markets later on.

FLOUR—The local movement is again quite free with shipments to Puget sound. An improvement in wheat is lending strength to flour values, and standards are very firm at $4 cash. The supply of outside brands is decreasing, but not enough to influence prices. Two mills have taken up an iron vessel to arrive for flour loading. So far the current season but two cargoes have been despatched, and the entire movement will be a light one.

MILLSTUFFS—Stocks only fair, but ample for needs. Jobbing values show more tone at; Bran, $14@16; shorts, $17; chop, $16@20; middlings, $22 50@25; ground barley, $23@25. The San Francisco market retains its strength and is a good outlet for our surplus.

OATS—Offerings of good feed rather light, but buyers are not in urgent need of new stocks. Choice feed sold in the week at 35@36c, stained at 30c. We quote fair to choice 30@34c. In the past three months we have received 1469 tons from the eastern section, and in the same time sent 2602 tons to San Francisco.

POTATOES—Values show some improvement as receipts are less and stocks decreased. Dealers are asking 25@30c per sack, while consignments would bring 25@27½c per bushel. The movement so far this season has been a very free one. At the close the market is in a better condition, San Francisco showing some improvement.

ONIONS—Stocks light, but the request is small. Jobbing at 1¢@1½c.

GREEN FRUIT—Choice apples are in small stock, with a good inquiry. We cannot quote over [illegible]@75c but in a small way. A slight advance might be had. Pears are out of stock, as are grapes.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Small request and light receipts. [illegible] oranges $4; lemons $6 50@7; bananas $3 75 per case, and limes $1 25 per hundred.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, slow at 1c. Local celery, 75c, and cauliflower, $1 50 per dozen.

BUTTER—Choice California roll, 32½c; ordinary, 20c; eastern, [illegible], 25c; local, 20@30c for common sorts, with an advance for fancy dairy to grocers. Of late considerable poorly packed local has been sent in and finds dull sale.

PROVISIONS—Generally steady, but the undertone is not considered healthy. With eastern rail routes opened, it is expected that delayed lots of eastern will be forced on the market. Local packers are doing next to nothing at present. We quote jobbing values: Best local cured hams, 13@14c; bacon, 13c; shoulders, 8@9c; country cured, 1@2c less; eastern lard, small tins, 12½@12¾c; local kegs and 10-lb tins, 10@11c; choice local in pails, 12@12½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Common sorts very dull and in large stock. Peaches and apricots in pairs are steady. Quote jobbing values: Sun cured apples, 5c; factory, 6c; prunes, 8c; plums, 8@10c; peaches, 12½@14c; new raisins, $2 25 per full box.

POULTRY—Good demand with arrivals selling up close all week. Chickens sold at $4 for common, with a slight advance for choice; ducks, $6@7; geese, $10@12; turkeys sold up to 15@16c. The holiday demand ceases to-day and values are expected to rule slightly lower.

EGGS—Selling at 40c, with light stocks and small arrivals. The demand is fair.

HAY—Stocks running down and selling values are being advanced. Dealers quote $11@12 to first hands. Receipts by boat are shut off.

HIDES, ETC.—Market very quiet with small trade passing. Quote 14@15c for dry, and 5½@6c for wet salted. Tallow rules dull at 5c for common. Quote furs and skins: Dark beaver $1 75@2 50, valley summer deerskins 20@25c, do winter 15@20c, eastern Oregon summer deerskins 15@20c, do winter 12½@15c elkskin 10 per lb. The following sell by the skin: Black bear $1@6, brown do, 50c@$5; dark fisher $2 50@5, pale do 50c@$1, silver fox $5@25, cross do $2@5, red do 75c@$1 50, lynx 37½@50c, prime dark marten 25@75c, dark mink 10@40c, land otter $1 50@5 50, wolf 37½@50c, wolverine 50c@1 50.

HOPS—A steady movement from the Sound section is continued but consignments are held here awaiting open roads. In a nominal way 12@15c may be quoted for choice, but there is no business doing. We are without our usual eastern mail advices.

WOOL—Market wholly neglected, no trade passing. A nominal quotation is 10@14c, as to quality. Buyers are few and there is no competition whatever. The eastern markets present nothing of new interest.

The Merchandise Markets.

The week has passed with a small amount of business, only a local and valley call being had. Prices remain as last given and few new influences are to be noted. Beans rule dull at last week's decline. There is a fair demand for bread, etc. Coal oil is firm with stocks greatly reduced. A coaster is in the river with 2000 cases. Coffee is in the usual trading and steady. Canned goods show no change; imports are light. Pickles rule firm. Rice shows an upward tendency under advices. Salt only steady with free stocks. Honey and cheese in the usual movement. Sugars quiet but steady. Grain bags weak under advices.

From a review of the San Francisco markets for the week ending last Wednesday, we gather the following: The closing of a year is always a season unfavorable to active business operations on this coast, and the present season is made unusually dull by reason of the heavy and continued storm of a week's duration, which has been general throughout the state, and has had a disturbing effect by interrupting trade and the free movement of goods to some extent. The business of the week in general merchandise has been extremely limited, and changes in values slight and unimportant. Coffee is steady at rates long quoted, the local trade being light with no export demand to record. Teas quiet but firm, with full and complete stocks to draw from. Stocks of syrup and molasses are heavy and prices favor buyers. Sugars unchanged. China rice in good demand, the inquiry being chiefly for new mixed. Hawaiian in steady demand, with sales at $1 75. At the close the market is firm with an upward tendency.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

BEANS—Quote pinks 3c, butter 3½c, bayos 3¼c, small whites 2¾c.

BREAD, ETC.—Quote: Ship 3½c, pilot 4@4½c, soda crackers, 5@5c other cakes and biscuits, 6@14c.

COAL OIL—Quote 27@28c for good brands, fancy selling up to 33c.

COFFEE—Quote: Rio 13½c, Salvador and Guatemala 11½@12½c, Costa Rica 12½@13½c, Java, best, 20c.

CANNED GOODS—Quote: Corn $1 25@1 60, tomatoes, 2½s, $1 10, gallons $3 50, pie peaches, $1 50@1 75, table do $2 50, assorted apple fruits, 2½s, $1 50, gallons $4.

PICKLES—Firm at $1 10@1 25 for kegs.

RICE—China mixed, $4 50; Island, $5 10.

SALT—Fine Liverpool selling at $16, $18 and $20 as to size of bags. Half ground, cons., $9 50@10 50.

HONEY—Best comb 15c, strained 8c.

CHEESE—Best local 15@18c, imported 12@16c.

SUGARS—We quote barrels: (A) patent cube, 8¼c; (A) crushed, 8¼c; dry granulated, 7¾c; golden C, 6¾c; extra do, 7¼c; extra powdered, 9½c.

GRAIN BAGS, ETC—Wheat sacks weak at 6@6½c, as to terms of sale. Hop cloth, 11c per 24 lbs; sewing twine, 35c.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Supplies of all kinds are short and prices advanced during the week. We suspend quotations from first hands for a time, as paying prices are very irregular. The main source of supply is closed to us and receipts are only from the valley. Slaughterers sell dressed to retailers at: Beef 9@10c, veal 10@12½c, mutton 9@10c, hogs 7c. Packers are buying few hogs, paying to-day 6@6½c for dressed. Values all around promise to continue high all winter. For live 2@4c less than above prices is obtainable.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Weather hazy, wind northeast, 12 miles.

Receipts—Wheat 254,000 ctls, flour 19,000 ¼ sks, oats none, potatoes 3000 sks.

Freights—The market is firm but not quotably higher from yesterday's charters.

Chartered on Spot—For Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, Br ship Forest King, wood, 1602 tons, at 32s 6d, taken by William Dresbach; Am ship Henrietta, wood, 1269 tons, 35s to Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, 2s 6d less to direct port; the Br ship Naiad, iron, 1095 tons, was offered at 40s to Cork for orders U. K., and the offer is now under consideration; the Br bk Sidlaw, iron, 499 tons, will load lumber for Coquimbo; the bk Forest Queen, merchandise for Honolulu, and the schr Challenger, merchandise, for Seattle.

Wheat—Spot, the market is firm but not higher except on cargo lots, for which $1 30 is bid; No. 1 shipping firm at $1 27½; No. 1 white, buyer season, $1 37½.

Barley—Spot firm at 92½@95 for No. 1 feed. Futures quiet; No. 1 feed, seller season, 95c; buyer the season, $1 00½.

Oats—Little or no demand. Market very weak.

Bran—Firm at unchanged quotations.

Potatoes—Very good demand for choice; Early Rose, 65@85c; Garnet Chile, 80c@$1 10.

Butter—Fresh roll firm and scarce at 30c.

Eggs—In fair demand. Fresh California, 35@37½c.

Provisions—Small business doing. Bacon, California light, extra, 14c. Hams, eastern choice to fancy, 16@17½c.

Apples—Choice very scarce. Newton pippins bring $2; mixed lots quotable at $1@1 50.

Hides—Very weak.

Wool—Sales for a week embrace 400,000 pounds, including some heavier grades of Eastern Oregon. Sellers meeting buyers' views. Prices nominal.

Hops—London market slightly better on account of purchases made owing to exceptional cheapness.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Wheat, irregular; flour steady; wool, quiet. Hides, quiet and steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Wheat, lower, 75¾ January; pork, higher, $1 62½ January; lard, higher, [illegible] ribs, $5 65 January, short ribs [illegible].

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Floating cargoes—Wheat strong.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat buyers [illegible], sellers apart, tending up. Maize firm.

Mark Lane—Wheat, turn dearer; maize firm. Quotations of good cargoes red winter off coast 33s [illegible] for prompt shipment, 33s 6d; No. 1 California off coast, 35s 6d; no. prompt shipment, 36s [illegible] spring, 33s; do prompt shipment, 33s.

Number of wheat cargoes on sale off coast less than five.

Imports into United Kingdom past week—Wheat 85,000 to 90,000 qrs.; flour, 125,000 to 130,000 barrels.

English country markets, firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Spot market—Wheat, firmly held.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Wheat and flour, [illegible], quiet but steady.

French country markets, quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, nominal, $4 84½; documentary, $4 85. Transfers, 17. Bank of England rate of interest, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, $4 81; short, $4 85.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 07¼.

Good commercial, from 1 to 1½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 101¼; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 122½.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Silver bullion, English standard, [illegible] fine ounce 49½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The McNear has hauled up to Salmon street.

The Queen of the Pacific sails hence Thursday night.

The Br bark Woodlark, hence July 18 with a salmon cargo, reached Liverpool yesterday.

The Idaho left Port Townsend to-day for Alaska.

The lower river boats to-day met with less trouble from ice than for the past two days. A number of vessels are in the river bound up, but navigation is slow.

Mail advices from Astoria report the Br bark Dovenby, [illegible] tons, outside with a cargo of coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Meyer, Wilson & Co. She is under charter to load wheat.

A few days ago the Br ship Star of Erin, Acapulco for this port, put into San Francisco, with 13 of the crew sick; the captain having died at sea. The Br bark Embleton, from Acapulco, is now in the Columbia with crew all sick. This sickness must be attributed to bad water received at Acapulco.

The list of disasters to shipping employed in the Columbia river trade during 1884 have been few, with none of a serious nature. The depth of water in our rivers has been such as to necessitate a small amount of lightering. Groundings in the river were few in number. In April the Am ship Olive S. Southard, while being towed down river, grounded on Walker's Island. She floated after lightering 600 tons of wheat. The Br ship Abeona was run aground to avoid a collision, but got off at a slight expense. On December 25, the Am ship Chesebrough, wheat laden, at anchor off Sand Island, dragged during a very heavy blow and went ashore on Clatsop spit, remaining nine hours. She was towed to Astoria leaking and will proceed to San Francisco for repairs, powerful steam pumps having been placed on board. A few minor accidents in our rivers caused no damage of consequence. In February the Am ship Sumner R. Mead was in collision off Columbia river with the Br str Wellington, losing bowsprit, etc. On her trip out from New York she received rough handling through severe weather, losing boats, bulwarks, and having cabin smashed. The Am ship Tillie E. Starbuck arrived January 10, with the loss of some spars and rigging. The Br bark George Bewley reached Cork February 28, with loss of jibboom and fore and main topmasts. The Br ship Sheuir reached Cork March 2, with loss of fore and main topmasts, and having jettisoned six hundred bags wheat. Br bark Grasmere reached Falmouth March 21, with bulwarks gone and having sustained other damage. Br ship Oberon reached Falmouth April 7, with decks swept, etc. The Br ship Largo Law arrived from Hull August 1, with damage to rigging. The Sumner R. Mead reached Liverpool October 23, having lost anchors in Cork harbor, and tugs putting in a salvage claim. The Olive S. Southard grounded in entering Havre in November, but got off next tide. It will be seen that the list of disasters is singularly small, while those occurring in our rivers were unimportant.

VESSELS IN PORT AND RIVER.

Br bk Bankdale, 1308; loading grain. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Br bk Gwynedd, 1053; loading grain. Sibson, Church & Co.

Br bk Ann Millicent, 902; loading grain. Sibson, Church & Co.

Am sh Chesebrough, 1507; cleared with wheat, returned leaky, will go to San Francisco for repairs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Am bk Western Belle, 1135, loading wheat. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Am sh McNear, 1308; loading wheat. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Br bk Ulloc[illegible], 799; loading grain. C. Caesar & Co.

Br bk Varuna, 1271; loading grain; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents.

Br bk Perthshire 896; loading salmon. A. W. Berry.

Br bk Ophelia, 1181, loading grain on owners' account. Janion & Son, agents.

Br bk Martha Fisher, 811, to load grain. C. Caesar & Co.

Br sh Citadel, 1305, to load grain. Meyer, Wilson & Co, agents.

Am bk Geo. S. Homer, 1174, to load grain. Sibson, Church & Co.

Ger bk Britannia, 841; finished with wheat. Sibson, Church & Co.

Br bk Clan Ferguson, 799; finished with wheat. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Br bk Annie M. Law, 1170; finished with wheat. C. Caesar & Co.

Br bk Wm. D. Seed, 746, wood, disengaged. Meyer, Wilson & Co.

Br bk Lucayas, 986; to load grain. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Br bk Lizzie Bell, 1046; to load grain. Caesar & Co.

Br bk Kincardineshire, 1282; to load grain. Sibson, Church & Co.

Br bk Valparaiso, [illegible]; to load grain. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Br bk Saraca, 836; to load grain on foreign account, J. Laidlaw & Co., agents.

Br bk Chilena, 680, iron; disengaged, J. Reid & Co.

Br bk Yarra Yarra, 1242, iron; disengaged. Meyer, Wilson & Co.

Br bk Craig Mullen, 761, iron; disengaged. J. Reid & Co.

Br bk Halla, 750, wood; disengaged.

Br bk Barracouta, 610, iron; disengaged. J. Reid & Co.

Am sh Mount Washington, 1217, wood; for sale, Taylor, Young & Co.

TONNAGE ON THE WAY, DEC. 31.

Vessels on the way to Columbia river and where from, with sailing date, if known, and registered tonnage:

Br bk Easterhill, 800, Brisbane.
July 26—Am bk C. S. Hulbert, 1038, New York.
Sept. 15—Br bk Gogoburn, 1068, Buenos Ayres.
Sept. 27—Br bk Abbey Cowper 689, Mollendo.
Nov. 3—Br bk Dovenby, 839, Newcastle, N. S. W.
Ger bk Flora, 970, Arica.
Br sh Montgomery Castle, 871, Valparaiso.
Br sh Star of Erin, San Francisco.
Br bk Madura, 970, Cheefoo.
Br bk Embleton, 1196, Acapulco.
Br bk Staghound, 973, Callao.
August 26—Br bk Janet McNeil, 890, Liverpool.
August 31—Br bk Renfrewshire, 898, Glasgow.
Oct. 27—Br sh Dewa Gungadhur, 694, Callao.
Oct. 28—Br bk Cambrian, 620, Buenos Ayres.
Nov. 17—Br bk Allahabad, 1143, Hong Kong.
Br sh City of Madrid, 1191, Buenos Ayres.
Am sh J. B. Brown, 1651, Valparaiso.
Br bk Yosemite, 708, Talcahuano.
Sept. 9—Br bk Banca, 1000, Greenock.
Oct. 2—Ger bk Joseph, 875, Liverpool.
Oct. 4—Br bk Haldee, 764, Liverpool.
Nov. 11—Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool.
Nov. 17—Br bk Monmouthshire, 1102, Buenos Ayres.
Nov. 15—Am sh Tillie E. Starbuck, 1931, New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Arrived—Str Newbern, Mexican ports; str San Blas, Panama; Br ship Ennerdale, Liverpool; Br ship Andora, Newcastle, Australia; Br bk Tamari, Valparaiso; Br ship Falls of Foyers, Hull. Sailed—Bktn North Bend, Gray's Harbor; brig W. G. Irwin, Honolulu; Br ship Dunolly, Cork; Br ship Argonaut, Cork; Br ship Shandon, Cork; Fr bk Petit Bourgeois, Cork.

SEATTLE, Dec. 30.—Sailed—Str Willamette, Portland.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 31.—Sailed—Str Idaho, Sitka.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 30.—Br bk Dovenby outside, bound in; Br bk Embleton, from Acapulco, anchored in the main channel. Crew all sick; new crew has been put aboard.

ASTORIA, Dec. 30.—S. G. Reed arrived down 4:30 P. M.; a schooner crossed out this morning, probably the Argonaut.

Dec. 29.—E. N. Cooke arrived down with the Annie M. Law and Bonita with the Britannia 4:10 P. M.; Mountain Queen arrived down 4:30 P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—Sailed previous to Dec. 21—Br ship John Gambles, Newcastle, England. Arrived Dec. 30—Br ship Pengwern, San Francisco.

CALLAO.—Sailed Dec. 13—Br bk Kinclune, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Arrived—Br bk Woodlark, Astoria.

SPOKEN.

Nov. 15.—Lat. 55 S, lon. 61—Br bk Jane Sprott, Liverpool for Victoria.

GRAIN FLEET, 1884.

JANUARY.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
4	Oban Bay	[illegible]	1,098	British bark	Queenstown	34,796	56,593			$56,593	Jan. 11	J. Laidlaw, Agt
9	Angerona	Heywood	1,215	British ship	Queenstown			25,927	101,527	101,527	Jan. 11	Or. C. F. M. Co
10	[illegible]	Williams	846	British bark	Queenstown			14,171	65,595	65,595	Jan. 21	Bal., Guth. & Co
11	Burgery	Milne	1,222	British ship	Queenstown	39,232	66,000			66,000	Jan. 14	J. Lourde, Jr.
15	City of Madrid	Swann	1,191	British ship	Liverpool			18,610	97,805	97,805	Jan. 19	Sib., Ch. & Co
19	Star of Erin	Coulter	999	British ship	Liverpool			16,000	88,000	88,000	Jan. 15	Salem F. M. Co
19	Moray[illegible]	Cooper	1,125	British ship	Queenstown	45,919	85,555			85,555	Jan. 21	Sib., Ch. & Co
22	Sarah Bell	Wards	812	British bark	Queenstown			14,000	66,500	66,500	Jan. 23	Sib., Ch. & Co
31	Sovereign of the Seas	Wood	1,502	American ship	Queenstown	45,708	73,150			73,150	Jan. 31	Mar. & Gamwell
	Totals		[illegible]			165,675	$281,724	88,[illegible]	$417,[illegible]	$699,115		

FEBRUARY.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
4	Bellem[illegible]	Morrison	1,368	American ship	Queenstown	45,642	77,658			$77,658	Feb. 4	Sib., Ch. & Co
6	Sea King	[illegible]	1,492	American ship	Antwerp	45,095	73,[illegible]			73,160	Feb. 7	C. Caesar & Co
6	Banca	Barber	1,000	British bark	Queenstown	38,627	62,148			62,148	Feb. 7	Meyer, W. & Co
9	[illegible]	Prideaux	961	British bark	Queenstown			16,109	82,015	82,015	Feb. 11	Sib., Ch. & Co
25	Henry James	[illegible]	969	British bark	Queenstown			16,[illegible]	70,925	70,925	Feb. 26	Por. F. M. Co
26	Isle of Erin	McCurla	880	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Feb. 29	C. Caesar & Co
27	Berwickshire	Stuart	961	British bark	Falmouth	32,000	52,751			52,751	Feb. 28	C. Caesar & Co
27	Juliet McNeil	Jones	809	British bark	Liverpool			18,[illegible]	64,708	64,708	Feb. 28	Bal., Guth. & Co
	Totals		8,522			185,065	[illegible]	49,277	$217,[illegible]	$531,[illegible]		

APRIL.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
11	Tillie E. Starbuck	Rogers	1,931	American ship	Liverpool	[illegible]	$47,201	14,[illegible]	$70,[illegible]	$117,211	April 12	C. Caesar & Co
11	River Indus	McKinnon	1,085	British ship	Bristol			17,[illegible]	[illegible]	59,258	April 15	Sib., Ch. & Co
15	Merom	Glover	1,271	American ship	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	April 20	McL. & Co
17	Highland Light	[illegible]	1,313	American ship	Antwerp	35,021	[illegible]			[illegible]	April 21	C. Caesar & Co
21	City of Carlisle	Davis	925	British bark	Queenstown	28,[illegible]	45,821			45,821	April 25	[illegible]
	Totals		6,528			[illegible]	$202,1[illegible]	32,056	$170,220	$352,[illegible]		

MAY.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
5	Olive S. Southard	Watson	1,401	American ship	Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	May 11	C. Caesar & Co
27	Sumner R. Mead	Park	1,623	American ship	Queenstown	31,[illegible]	46,920			46,920	May 21	McL. & Co
	Totals		2,024			[illegible]	$96,130			$96,130		

JUNE.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
6	Henry Villard	[illegible]	1,553	American ship	Queenstown			37,[illegible]	$113,205	$113,20[illegible]	June 6	Port. F. M. Co
12	Jorsalfarer	[illegible]	656	Nor. bark	Queenstown	20,[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	June 12	A. J. Hubler
12	Eskdale	Murdock	1,220	British ship	Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,258	52,500	June 12	Bal., Guth. & Co
14	Norseman	[illegible]	759	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			29,500	June 14	Bal., Guth. & Co
17	[illegible]	Goddard	825	British bark	Liverpool	17,525	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,657	[illegible]	June 18	C. Caesar & Co
17	Chas. Cotesworth	[illegible]	1,031	British bark	Liverpool	26,516	[illegible]			[illegible]	June 18	Meyer, W. & Co
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,162	British ship	Queenstown			[illegible]	91,560	91,560	June 23	Sib., Ch. & Co
27	Aberystwith Castle	Harries	1,055	British ship	London			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 27	Sib., Ch. & Co
	Totals		8,361			90,457	$135,[illegible]	[illegible]	$316,[illegible]	$551,[illegible]		

JULY.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
12	Red Cross	[illegible]	[illegible]	American ship	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	July 15	Bal., Guth. & Co

AUGUST.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
4	City of Delhi	Drysdale	1,139	British ship	Liverpool	1,740	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 6	Meyer, W. & Co
24	Alameda	Nickels	1,474	American ship	Liverpool			[illegible]	[illegible]	25,796	Aug. 25	Sib., Ch. & Co
	Totals		2,613			1,740	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$64,062		

SEPTEMBER.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
5	Belle of Oregon	Matthews	1,169	American bark	Liverpool	10,131	$12,22[illegible]			$12,22[illegible]	Sept. 6	Meyer, W. & Co
24	Agnes Sutherland	Anderson	1,133	British ship	Queenstown	34,685	42,77[illegible]			42,770	Sept. 26	C. Caesar & Co
26	Kirkwood	Young	1,270	British ship	Liverpool	1,721	1,98[illegible]			1,98[illegible]	Oct. 2	Bal., Guth. & Co
	Totals		3,572			46,536	[illegible]			[illegible]		

OCTOBER.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
1	George F. Manson	Morse	1,318	American ship	Queenstown	40,713	$44,865			$44,865	Oct. 3	Bal., Guth. & Co
9	Alphetta	Pearson	810	British bark	Queenstown	27,451	30,759			30,760	Oct. 9	Bal., Guth. & Co
11	City of York	Graves	1,195	British ship	Queenstown	39,187	41,750			41,750	Oct. 15	Bal., Guth. & Co
11	Jupiter	Jones	720	British bark	Queenstown	24,589	28,686			28,686	Oct. 15	Sib., Ch. & Co
13	Osaka	Love	857	British bark	Queenstown	16,496	19,165			19,167	Oct. 15	Meyer, W. & Co
15	Kate F. Troop	Hibbert	1,096	British bark	Antwerp	38,702	42,900			42,900	Oct. 19	C. Caesar & Co
16	Largo Law	Niven	1,157	British ship	Queenstown	55,798	61,121			64,121	Oct. 17	Sib., Ch. & Co
18	Grisedale	Campbell	1,222	British ship	Liverpool	27,973	32,703	347	8,275	40,975	Oct. 19	Bal., Guth. & Co
20	Lord Kinnaird	[illegible]	844	British bark	Queenstown	27,507	32,162			32,162	Oct. 23	Sib., Ch. & Co
21	Glenshee	[illegible]	849	British bark	Queenstown	31,048	35,143			35,143	Oct. 23	Sib., Ch. & Co
27	Queen of Cambria	Jones	865	British bark	Queenstown	26,550	[illegible]			[illegible]	Oct. 29	Sib., Ch. & Co
27	Mary A. Troop	Young	1,118	British bark	Queenstown	41,051	46,558			46,558	Nov. 18	Bal., Guth. & Co
	Totals		12,261			395,852	$451,655	347	$8,275	$459,965		

NOVEMBER.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
3	Prince Umberto	[illegible]	1,300	British bark	Plymouth	42,573	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 13	C. Caesar & Co
5	[illegible]	Fullerton	1,208	British ship	Gloucester	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 5	Sib., Ch. & Co
[illegible]	Dunvegan	Orr	786	British bark	Queenstown	32,095	35,400			35,400	Nov. 13	Bal., Guth. & Co
10	County of Merioneth	Wills	1,065	British bark	Bristol	37,001	41,500			41,500	Nov. 14	C. Caesar & Co
10	Abeona	Wilson	779	British ship	Queenstown	[illegible]	36,000			[illegible]	Nov. 14	C. Caesar & Co
12	Cyprus	Parker	1,003	British bark	Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 14	Bal., Guth. & Co
14	[illegible]	Williams	[illegible]	British bark	Tyne	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 14	Bal., Guth. & Co
15	Glenogil	Marshall	[illegible]	British bark	Tyne	[illegible]	[illegible]			35,217	Nov. 17	Sib., Ch. & Co
17	Havelock	Meredith	1,079	British ship	Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]			44,700	Nov. 17	C. Caesar & Co
17	Golden Gate	Holman	860	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 18	C. Caesar & Co
17	Bessie Markham	Faulkner	775	British bark	Queenstown	28,772	31,600			31,600	Nov. 18	C. Caesar & Co
18	Clarence S. Bement	[illegible]	1,386	American ship	Queenstown	61,918	[illegible]			72,416	Nov. 19	Sib., Ch. & Co
19	City of Athens	Morrison	1,199	British ship	Queenstown	[illegible]	43,092			43,092	Nov. 21	J. Laidlaw, Agt
20	Falstaff	Carnell	[illegible]	British ship	Queenstown	44,711	52,500			52,500	Nov. 20	Bal., Guth. & Co
22	Woodfield	Davies	[illegible]	British bark	Queenstown	35,781	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 20	Sib., Ch. & Co
21	Mary Blundell	Williams	822	British bark	Queenstown	25,234	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 21	Meyer, W. & Co
25	[illegible]	Jenkins	[illegible]	British bark	Queenstown	26,740	31,000			31,000	Nov. 26	Bal., Guth. & Co
25	Cwm Donkin	Stephens	771	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	22,867			22,867	Nov. 26	A. J. Hubler
27	Belle of Arvon	Evans	823	British bark	Bristol	31,550	[illegible]			34,000	Nov. 30	Bal., Guth. & Co
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,259	British ship	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Nov. 30	Sib., Ch. & Co
29	Doxford	[illegible]	682	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	25,600			25,600	Dec. 7	C. Caesar & Co
	Totals		21,703			733,955	$827,143			$827,143		

DECEMBER.

Clear'd	Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Rig.	Port.	Wheat. Centals.	Wheat. Value.	Flour. Barrels.	Flour. Value.	Total Value.	Sailed.	Dispatched By.
4	Carrie Winslow	Loring	941	American bark	Queenstown	29,451	35,019			35,019	Dec. 1	Sib., Ch. & Co
[illegible]	E. L. Pettengill	Pettengill	812	American bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 7	Sib., Ch. & Co
4	Kelvin	Leary	[illegible]	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 7	C. Caesar & Co
4	Guy C. Goss	[illegible]	[illegible]	American bark	Queenstown	45,630	50,600			[illegible]	Dec. 13	Bal., Guth. & Co
[illegible]	Mary Low	Alexander	855	British bark	Queenstown	25,165	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 12	C. Caesar & Co
11	[illegible]	Leighton	849	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 12	C. Caesar & Co
10	King Cenric	[illegible]	1,491	British ship	Antwerp	[illegible]	51,900			51,900	Dec. 11	C. Caesar & Co
11	Peter Stuart	[illegible]	1,447	British ship	Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]			51,900	Dec. 12	C. Caesar & Co
11	[illegible]	Baker	799	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 13	C. Caesar & Co
11	Scottish Chief	Doran	668	British bark	Liverpool					[illegible]	Dec. 13	Bal., Guth. & Co
12	Abbey Town	Thomas	702	British bark	Queenstown			11,220	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 14	Sib., Ch. & Co
13	Chesebrough	Erickson	1,507	American ship	Plymouth	21,468	[illegible]			[illegible]	Dec. 15	Sib., Ch. & Co
24	Werra	[illegible]	[illegible]	German bark	Liverpool	45,590	52,000			52,000		Bal., Guth. & Co
27	Britannia	[illegible]	841	German bark	Queenstown			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 29	Sib., Ch. & Co
29	Clan Ferguson	Wilson	799	British bark	Queenstown	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		Bal., Guth. & Co
	Totals		[illegible]			[illegible]	520,365	22,963	103,578	623,943		

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Condensed Statement of all exports for 1884.

ARTICLES.	DOMESTIC. Quantity.	DOMESTIC. Value.	FOREIGN. Quantity.	FOREIGN. Value.	TOTAL. Quantity.	TOTAL. Value.
Wheat, ctls	354,306	434,286	2,327,646	2,946,439	2,681,952	3,380,745
Flour, bbls	236,981	966,659	276,736	1,252,435	513,717	2,219,094
Salmon, cases	189,215	1,275,930	304,079	1,372,669	493,294	2,648,599
Salmon, bbls	2,387	16,709			2,387	16,709
Salmon, pkgs	2,355	11,275	23	115	2,378	11,390
Wool, lbs	8,142,517	1,403,758			8,142,517	1,403,758
Woolens, cases	1,121	311,600			1,121	311,600
Oats, ctls	64,406	65,920			64,406	65,920
Potatoes, sks	73,342	38,345			73,342	38,345
Lumber, etc., M	31,647	255,026	4,897	71,890	36,544	727,518
Flaxseed, sks	38,876	102,345			38,876	102,345
Hides, etc., lbs	2,528,463	209,666			2,528,463	209,666
Hops, lbs	3,578,074	524,117			3,578,074	524,117
Green Fruits, pkgs	30,045	15,852			30,045	15,852
Dried Fruit, pkgs	2,199	12,273			2,199	12,273
Pig Iron, tons	1,821	31,545			1,821	31,545
Millstuff, sks	112,196	79,864			112,196	79,864
Barrel Stock, lbs	15,416	42,027			15,416	42,027
Leather, pkgs	2,483	31,390			2,483	31,390
Tallow, pkgs	2,380	16,908			2,380	16,908
Provisions, pkgs	2,419	42,277			2,419	42,277
Copper Ore, tons			65	2,500	65	2,500
Copper Ore, sks	3,906	127,766			73,906	127,766
Barley, ctls	761	725			781	725
Onions, sks	1,643	2,361			1,643	2,361
Butter, pkgs	994	17,140			994	17,140
Eggs, cases	997	9,119			997	9,119
Other Articles		241,244		2,063		243,312
Totals		6,284,735		5,643,116		11,932,851

Water and Rail Imports.

Domestic import values for the year 1884, by steamer from coast ports, by sail from Atlantic ports, and per N. P. R. R. and O. S. L. from the east, are divided as follows:

ARTICLES.	Steamer.	Rail.
Agricultural Implements	31,851	225,976
Bags, etc	541,936	159,475
Billiard Material	2,740	2,580
Books, etc	17,040	237,867
Boots, etc	985,970	579,340
Building Material	10,112	4,971
Carpets, etc	61,260	62,450
Cigars, etc	506,955	269,795
Crockery, etc	28,650	292,375
Drugs, etc	201,710	107,810
Dry Goods, etc	1,349,195	1,226,000
Furniture, etc	96,149	100,906
Fruits, etc	227,853	13,745
Hardware, etc	474,860	619,519
Harness, etc	107,560	20,180
Musical Goods	37,010	193,100
Paints, etc	66,361	234,218
Stoves, etc	48,225	101,163
Groceries, etc	3,111,598	326,406
Iron, etc	140,911	165,297
Tin, etc	204,530	15,821
Trunks, etc	35,000	15,920
Coal, etc	244,680	
Powder, etc	271,468	43,106
Railroad Material	327,964	48,127
Sewing Machines	2,335	30,195
Wagons, etc	113,330	575,092
Wines, etc	746,384	149,229
Woodenware	58,922	104,603
Chinese Goods	77,885	
Miscellaneous	449,361	305,152
Totals	12,215,721	6,470,958

Agricultural Implements.	[illegible]
Bags, Bagging and Twine.	[illegible]
Books, Stationery and Paper.	[illegible]
Boots and Shoes.	[illegible]
Building Material.	[illegible]
Billiard Material.	[illegible]
Carpets, Oil Cloth, Etc.	[illegible]
Cigars and Tobacco.	[illegible]
Crockery and Glassware.	[illegible]
Drugs and Medicines.	[illegible]
Dry Goods, Hats, Clothing, Etc.	[illegible]
Furniture.	[illegible]
Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Vegetables, Etc	[illegible]
Hardware.	[illegible]
Harness and Saddlery.	[illegible]
Musical Instruments.	[illegible]
Paints, Oils and Glass.	[illegible]
Stoves and Tinware.	[illegible]
Groceries and Provisions.	[illegible]
Iron and Steel.	[illegible]
Tin, Copper and Lead.	[illegible]
Coal and Coke.	[illegible]
Trunks.	[illegible]
Powder, Shot, Etc.	[illegible]
Railroad Material.	[illegible]
Sewing Machines, Etc.	[illegible]
Wagons, Carriages and Material.	[illegible]
Wines and Liquors.	[illegible]
Woodenware.	[illegible]
Chinese Merchandise.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	[illegible]
Monthly Totals.	[illegible]

Bags, Bagging and Twine.	[illegible]
Building Material.	[illegible]
Carpets, Oil Cloth, Etc.	[illegible]
Crockery and Glassware.	[illegible]
Drugs and Medicines.	[illegible]
Hardware.	[illegible]
Harness and Saddlery.	[illegible]
Paints, Oils and Glass.	[illegible]
Stoves and Tinware.	[illegible]
Groceries and Provisions.	[illegible]
Iron and Steel.	[illegible]
Tin, Copper and Lead.	[illegible]
Coal and Coke.	[illegible]
Railroad Material.	[illegible]
Wagons, Carriages and Material.	[illegible]
Wines and Liquors.	[illegible]
Chinese Merchandise.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	[illegible]
Monthly Totals.	[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 31.

Alpha	80	Hale & Norcross	5 30
Alta	10	Mexican	70
Belcher	75	Mono	1 50
Best & Belcher	1 25	Ophir	55
Bodie Con	2 05	Potosi	70
Bullion	25	Savage	1 60
Bulwer	25	Sierra Nevada	65
Chollar	2 00	Union	60
Con. Cal. & Virginia	30	Utah	20
Crown Point	1 80	Yellow Jacket	1 45
Gould & Curry	1 00		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

OPENING		QUOTATIONS.	
Pacific Mail	60⅝	Western Union	57¼
Northwestern	84⅞	Lake Shore	61½
N. Y. Central	85⅝	Erie	14
Northern Pac. Pfd	38¾	Or. & Trans.	13¾
Or. Imp. bonds	70	Or. Imp. bonds	63
Pacific Mail	55⅞	N. P. common	16¾
Western Union	54	Northern Pac. Pfd	39⅞
Northwestern	84⅞	Or. & Trans.	13¾
Lake Shore	61⅞	Or. Imp. Bonds	68½
N. Y. Central	86⅞	O. R. & N. stock	69½
Erie	14¾	O. R. & N. bonds	110

The Columbia Commercial College.

This meritorious institution, conducted by Prof. W. S. James, is always open for the reception of persons who desire to obtain a thorough business education. The course of instruction embraces single and double entry bookkeeping, with the theory, practice and actual business, the whole thing being so simplified as to bring them within the reach of all. Circulars giving full information will be sent on application.

J. Selling & Co.

This enterprising firm, which has gained a reputation throughout the great Pacific northwest as enterprising and honorable business men are dealers in general merchandise, embracing almost every article used in the household. It is only necessary here to call attention to the fact that they are still at the old stand, corner First and Yamhill streets, and owing to the hard times selling goods cheaper than ever.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Hon. J. C. Cartwright, collector; J. Frank Davis, office deputy; Frank C. Cartwright, clerk.

DIVISIONS.

First Division—B. F. Cardwell, deputy, Portland, is composed of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Douglas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill counties, and that portion of the city of Portland lying north of Morrison street.

Second Division—David Steel, deputy, Portland, is composed of Baker, Clatsop, Columbia, Crook, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wasco counties, and all of Multnomah county, except that portion of Portland lying north of Morrison street.

Third Division—N. Langell, deputy, Jacksonville, is composed of Curry, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake counties.

Fourth Division—C. B. Bagley, deputy, Olympia, is composed of all that portion of Washington territory lying west of the Cascade mountains.

Fifth Division—F. L. Herriff, deputy, Walla Walla, is composed of that portion of Washington territory lying east of the Cascade mountains.

Gaugers—Oscar Kilbourn, Portland, and J. D. Laman, Walla Walla.

Storekeeper and Gauger—William M. Turner, Jacksonville, in charge of the Rogue river distillery.

Distilleries—One grain distillery, with a daily spirit producing capacity of 82¼ gallons per day, and 4 fruit distilleries. There are 82 breweries, 6 rectifiers, 46 wholesale liquor dealers, and 17 cigar factories in the collection district as now composed of Oregon and Washington territory. Collections for the year ending December 31, 1884, are as follows:

On lists	$ 1,962 76
Beer stamps	42,985 61
Spirit stamps	3,176 10
Cigars	3,940 95
Tobacco	1,029 48
Special taxes	75,118 00
Total	$128,232 93

There were 2377 special tax stamps (licenses) issued to retail liquor dealers, and 5095 to dealers in manufactured tobacco during the year.

THE FIRES OF 1884.

Through the courtesy of W. L. Eppinger, secretary of the board of fire commissioners, we are enabled to present the following statement of the fires, losses, and insurance on the same for 1884:

Total losses on real and personal property for 1884	$403,051 85
Total losses on real and personal property for 1883	318,092 20
Increase of loss for 1884	$ 84,959 75
Loss over insurance received, 1884	62,828 04
1883	56,370 98
Increase of loss for 1884	$ 6,447 96

As will be seen by the following tables, although the number of alarms is increased by 32, the actual fires have been reduced by 8. The principal losses of 1884 were occasioned by the Esmond hotel and Columbia dock fires, aggregating a loss of $193,000 alone.

The fires of the year numbered 74, alarms 98. By wards the alarms were as follows: First 41, Second 34, Third 23. The various causes of the year's alarms were as follows: Hot stovepipe 1, unknown 8, hot coffee in barrel 1, incendiary 10, chimney burning out 8, defective flue 21, children playing 2, hot stove 2, sparks from flue 5, stove upsetting 11, lamp upsetting 2, supposed incendiary 6, fire crackers 1, carelessness 8, cigarettes 1, lamp explosion 10, fireworks 2, sparks 1, light of furnace 3, smoking in hay 1, heat of furnace 1, combustion 1, defective grate 1, opium smoking 1, rubbish burning 2.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

ADDITIONAL CHRONOLOGY.

7.—Labor troubles increasing throughout the east.

9.—Joe Felchaus attempts suicide in a First street saloon.

10.—Fire in McCoy's printing office; loss about $1000.

11.—Suicide of Commander S. Dana Greene at Portsmouth, N. H.; death of Orville Risley, Oregon pioneer, in Clackamas county.

12.—Great storm in Virginia, many lives lost.

13.—Attempt made to blow up London bridge; James Coffey of Salem makes an assignment; snow begins to fall in Portland.

14.—The snow storm increases in vigor.

15.—The Dakota bill passes the senate.

16.—The heavy snowfall causes trains to make slow time on the O. R. & N. and other roads; traffic partially suspended.

17.—Trains blockaded on the O. R. & N. line near the Cascades by snow slides; S. Goldman & Co. make an assignment; Forest Grove Indian Girls' school building burned.

18.—Death of Major E. M. Baker at Walla Walla; Catholic orphan asylum at Brooklyn, N. Y., burned, several lives lost.

20.—More snow falls throughout the state; severe cold weather in the east.

21.—Relief expeditions start for the snow-bound train near Wyeth.

22.—The blockade made worse than ever by renewed storms.

23.—Several persons walk in from the snow-bound train.

24.—Cosmopolitan gambling house taken in.

25.—Hundreds of persons killed by earthquakes in Spain; $200,000 fire at Minneapolis.

26.—Committee meet to prepare a new charter; a little progress made by the snow shovelers at Viento.

27.—Death of Dr. George H. Atkinson, at New York.

28.—Weather moderates with a Chinook wind.

29.—Cold winds reduce the temperature again; William Pearson and wife kill themselves and children in a religious frenzy.

31.—Severe cold weather prevails all over the state, the snow-bound train is still in the slide, and the old year goes out with a snow storm.

MARRIAGES IN DECEMBER.

During the month of December the county clerk issued marriage licenses to the following persons:

3—C. E. T. Cooper, 38; Lucy T. Burnell, 39.

5—H. Baumann, 28; Caroline Watchman, 19.

6—John Stewart, 20; Effie Monroe, 17; Emil Richter, 29; E. B. Samoiske, 19; H. Precemeier, 29; Francy Scholck, 29.

8—C. Z. Lake, 24; Nellie F. Barnes, 17.

10—E. A. Curtis, 21; Annie A. Chown, 21.

11—A. Wildman, 29; Pauline Wise, 18.

12—J. T. DeBalt, 26; N. O. Demuele, 22; H. H. Langmaack, 40; J. Pittalkan, 23.

15—J. M. Howell, 29; Amy Nelson, 25; J. N. Shannon, 21; Sadie M. Way, 23.

18—A. Wallace, 30; K. Chamberlain, 21.

20—E. A. Ruth, 28; Luella Bonser, 23; G. M. Southworth, 20; Carrie Waldron, 19.

22—Wm. Zavery, 32; Julia Mitchell, 19; C. S. Lanson, 21; Dora Randall, 16; Jep Thompson, 23; Mollie Cornelius, 19; James Hoag, 35; Annie G. Wenger, 20; G. A. Howell, 24; Maggie A. Jacobs, 17; J. N. Maischek, 25; Mary E. Bates, 17; J. M. Vaughn, 31; Emily A. Hewitt, 30.

23—John A. Love, 22; Eliza B. McGhee, 19; Frank Brown, 28; Mary E. Rogers, 20; J. D. Hart, 24; M. G. Goodnough, 22; J. B. Grossman, 35; Agatha Mellis, 24.

24—Anton Anderson, 30; Ruth E. Miller, 18; D. W. Jarvis, 27; Estelle Whiteaker, 24; F. E. Strahan, 24; Annie Exon, 18; W. S. Craw, 31; Clementine Rowley, 24.

26—James A. Council, 32; Vern M. Evants, 19.

27—A. L. Holcomb, 23; Isabella Anderson, 21; Charles N. Powell, 27; Carrie Rooch, 18.

29—G. B. Kieton, 30; Fannie McClure, 19.

30—Wm. Ryder, 24; Carrie Skeels, 23; Joseph Richardson, 30; Frances Dobbins, 21.

31—John P. Stoop, 27; Ellen Bonser, 20; W. F. Harris, 22; Amy E. Baker, 17; J. T. Prettyman, 27; Capitola Seaman, 19; Daniel Baker, 29; Jennie Vougel, 19; Jasper Crane, 26; Caddie Schwitzer, 23; Charles H. McKee, 26; K. L. Fay, 23.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1884.

Geo. H. Durham vs. Fire and Marine Insurance Co.—Demurrer to bill sustained and plaintiff allowed 30 days to amend bill.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of Chas. Hodge—Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge appointed administratrix of the partnership of Hodge, Davis & Co.

Estate of Ashley E. Cooper—George Cooper appointed administrator.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

George Adams—Smoking opium; passed.

Ah Lim—Keeping opium house; same.

Ah Ling—same.

Ah Yeck—Selling opium to be smoked on the premises; fined $50.

Which She Admired the More.

New York Sun.

Young Mr. Smith—Are you an admirer of Tennyson, Miss Boston?

Miss Boston—To which Tennyson do you refer?

Young Mr. Smith—There is but one Tennyson.

Miss Boston—Pardon me, but there are two—Alfred Tennyson and Lord Tennyson. The former I admire very much indeed.

"A word to the wise is sufficient, but it takes a whole dictionary to satisfy a fool."

Be convinced of this fact and send us an order for the leader of all cigars,

THE FAMOUS KICKER.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., Manufacturers, S. W. corner Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

NEW YEAR'S

6-Page

OREGON.

The Potent Inducements of the State as an Immigration Field.

THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Short and Practical Descriptions of Oregon [illegible] the [illegible] Features, Etc.

In writing under this head for the New Year's edition of THE OREGONIAN, two difficulties confront at the outset: uniting completeness with brevity, and presenting something new and entertaining. For the first the solution is entirely with ourselves. For the second, we [illegible] of a great proportion of the thousands of readers of this paper an indulgence that finds reasonable excuse in the fact that the article is written for thousands of people who do not, as yet, know anything of this state, and in whose coming here THE OREGONIAN is unselfishly interested.

No country in the world offers greater or more potent inducements to farmers and agricultural laborers than this state, and we want this class of immigration. There is not a citizen in the state of Oregon, who has money invested, but must acknowledge this, and who ought to contribute something to induce this immigration. THE OREGONIAN has always done its share—in fact more than its rightful share—to forward the best interests of this state, and it has the right to say to every business man and citizen that the time for prompt and efficient labor in behalf of a large increase in our farming population, has come. A commencement, and a good one, has been made by the board of trade, that must be aided and abetted and fostered in every possible way. Merchants and capitalists, not only of Portland, but of every town and city in the state, should unite in a sustained effort in behalf of a farming immigration. That is the way to build up the country and increase its wealth. Every homestead founded in the state, every acre of land reclaimed and made productive, every new industry established adds just that much to the general wealth, and in some degree touches the interests of every man engaged in business. An increase of our agricultural population means an expansion of our commercial relations; it means an increase of trade for the merchant in the interior, and, through him, an increase in this and other cities. This state is moving gradually past all the little factions of reactionists, and escaping the retarding influence of the oblique vision of home enemies who refuse to see the great progress of Oregon and aid it by words of recognition and approval. Every enterprising man in this state needs to turn his back upon those who always stand with their faces to the rear and to the past. The glory and the progress of the state are in the other direction. It is infinitely more agreeable, as it is more profitable to be of those who are pushing on. The value of the immigration we seek is both immediate and ultimate. The money which these immigrants bring with them, and which in the aggregate amounts to a large sum, is almost immediately thrown into circulation in this state. The ultimate value is in the wealth these immigrants and their descendants will create by their labor. It is not extravagant to say that the mainspring of our growth from this time on will be the stout hearts and strong hands which we can induce to locate on the farming lands in this state. This immigration means the shooting of great numbers of eating, breathing, working, thrifty, economical people into the state, who will work with us, think with us; abide with us.

While it is true that a very great proportion of the land in the valleys is owned and cultivated by the pioneers or their descendants, this does not by any means comprise all the farming soil of this state. Besides, it is being shown every day that many of the owners of large farms are willing to divide with the bona fide farming immigrant, and at such rates as make it possible for him to invest in this sort of agricultural land. The foothill region of the state is one especially attractive to immigrants and persons with small means. In this part of the state there is both government, state and railway land for settlement, and where the land belongs to private parties, it can be purchased at a moderate price. The markets of this section are convenient and transportation good; in fact, there is about this foothill region everything which can tend to make life comfortable and farming profitable. The picture is not overdrawn at all. The foothill farmers of Oregon are among the most prosperous in the state, if not on the American continent. He has exceptional advantages over his brethren in the valleys in his facilities for stock raising. He has untold acres in the upper hills upon which he can herd his stock in the summer months, and he can without difficulty cut enough hay to feed his cattle and sheep in the short winter season.

THE STATE AS A WHOLE.

Having a Pacific ocean coast line of nearly 300 miles as its western boundary, a width of 350 miles from east to west, 275 miles in extent from north to south, Oregon embraces an area of nearly 100,000 square miles, and a little over 60,000,000 acres of land. It is a vast domain crowded with bountiful resources that an empire might well covet. It is a land of wonderful resources, for her valleys, both in extent and productiveness, are unmatched anywhere on the globe; her hill and mountain sides bear millions of acres of splendid timber; many of her hills are ribbed with the precious metals and valuable ores; the climate never made an honest enemy; her stock interests are almost beyond competition; her cereals are famous the world over; her fruit unparalleled for size or flavor; her markets and transportation among the best; her commerce compares more than favorably with that of most of the older states; her industrial and manufacturing features already great, and rapidly augmenting; her shipping is among the first in the country; she has an educational and school interest of which any of our states might well boast; her cities and towns, great and small, are growing, thrifty, busy communities; she has a dominant church interest and a social status that is in all its phases the equal of that of any of the refined and cultured communities of our common country. Briefly outlined, that is Oregon as a whole. Putting these features together, they constitute a rosary of inviting and potent inducements to the intending immigrant, whether he comes from the overcrowded and unprofitable districts of our southern, eastern or western states.

RAILROADS.

To reach this land of promise, immediate and rewarding is, at this time, an easy matter. Few portions of the common country are more accessible either by rail or water. Two transcontinental lines—the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line, bring the traveler to our commercial metropolis, and in another year, perhaps, a third line from California will be completed. A regular line of steamships run between San Francisco and Portland. Once in Portland the immigrant will find rail and river communication with all parts of the state and the Pacific northwest. A dozen lines of travel radiate from Portland to all portions of the state, and the traveler will find journeying rapid and comparatively inexpensive.

WATERWAYS.

The Columbia ranks with the great rivers of the world. It forms the northern boundary of the state, and, for a distance of more than 200 miles, is a means of travel and transportation, and uninterruptedly so. Upon its bosom, ships and steamers navigate at all seasons, transporting the products of the state to foreign climes and domestic ports. It is an avenue of wealth and wonder; Oregon's highway to the sea, and the artery of her commercial relations with the vast domain to the north. The Willamette, the largest affluent of the Columbia, flows through the heart of the valley of the same name, and is navigable for steamers through the rich producing regions of that locality. The largest steamships and other ocean-going vessels ascend it to Portland. Snake river, a navigable stream, and one of the largest tributaries of the Columbia, forms the eastern boundary of Oregon, and separates it from the territory of Idaho. Steamers ascend it to Lewis-

[illegible] YEAR'S OREG[illegible]AN.

[illegible]6-Page Edition.

OREGON.

[illegible] Potent Inducements of the State as an Immigration Field.

THE STATE AS A WHOLE

A Practical Description of Or[illegible] [illegible]—Characteristic Features [illegible]

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CLIMATE.

Among the advantages of a civilization [illegible] of society there can be [illegible] powerful [illegible] for progress and for more comfort and [illegible] [illegible] for this state. [illegible] The climate of Oregon is [illegible] and invigorating. The strong point is its evenness. The mean average heat of July is [illegible] degrees. The mean average [illegible] is 46 degrees, showing a mean deviation of only 21 degrees during the year. This compares favorably with the best climates in the United States. The violent atmospheric changes so common in the middle, southern and west [illegible] nowhere. The summer is never [illegible] suddenly and abnormally [illegible] hot. The extreme cold in the winter [illegible] for the most part a white frost, with a far [illegible] of ice in fact. Back in exposed places. No matter how warm the days may be the nights are always cool enough to enable one to sleep soundly and refreshingly under a fair quantity of bed clothing. There is never the heat that one wishes nor the cold that produces a [illegible]. The air affects the [illegible] coolness needed by man engaged in [illegible] industry, while it [illegible] the mildness that is soothing and restful to his periods of relaxation. There is in the air that steady tone which is in itself an inspiration, and inviting to labor on the part of man and beast. Medium-weight woolen underwear is universally worn during the entire year. Sunstrokes are unknown. Meat may be cured and fruit dried in the sun, and the good house-wife has no worry about moisture on her windows or plastered walls. According to the mortality statistics of the census of 1880, Oregon stands at the head of the list of states for healthfulness, the percentage of deaths to population being .69, Missouri standing 1.63. It is the easiest thing in the world to write up this feature and to make exaggerated and unsustainable assertions, but THE OREGONIAN aims at perfect reliability, and therefore presents only substantiated facts. These undoubtedly establish the assertion that Oregon, as a whole, or in part, is the healthiest portion of the continent.

In evidence of the above statement we present the following record (official) of the average number of deaths per annum in every 1,000 soldiers, by disease: Florida, 25; Texas, 5[illegible]; New Mexico, 20; Dept. of the Columbia, 9. Taking the year 1868 and 1869, we have the following: Florida, 15; Texas, 11; New Mexico, 8; Dept. of the Columbia, 1.

The years 1870 and 1871 show the same average ratio of health of those making residence in the northwest. From 1874 to 1880 the death rate was, in this department, less than four in every 1,000, while in the east it was about eight. In the deaths from malaria, this department shows an average of ten per 1,000, and in Arizona 160 per 1,000. In diseases of the respiratory organs, the average here is one in 1,000, while in Florida it is three in 1,000. In the three months which we call winter, we have the climate of many lands.

MOUNTAINS.

The two principal ranges in the state are the Coast and the Cascade. They extend north and south in the western part of the state. Willamette valley lies in between these ranges, widest near Portland and narrowest 150 miles to the south, where the ranges are united by the Calapooia spur. In the midst of the Cascade range we have Mount Hood, with its elevation of over 11,000 feet, and Mount Jefferson 9020 feet high, as the principal peaks. Within view of the greater portion of the western and northern portion of the state, are Mounts Adams and St. Helens. These ranges are unlike any seen east of the Rockies, and at all times possess a peculiar charm and under their protecting influence the valleys enjoy that justly celebrated equability of temperature, and a much greater degree of warmth in winter and coolness in summer than is experienced in a similar latitude on the Atlantic coast. During the greater part of the year these hills are charming in their robes of brightest green. They are interesting at all seasons.

VALLEYS.

The principal valley in the state is the Willamette. It is 150 miles in length and has an average width of about 60 miles. The head of the valley lies about midway between the 43d and 44th parallels, north latitude, and extends along the 123d meridian to the Columbia river, which, near the 46th parallel, forms the northern boundary. The valley is hemmed in on the east by the Cascade mountains, on the west by the Coast range, and on the south by the Callapooia mountains. Following the contour of the coast, sometimes close upon it and again from thirty to forty miles away, the Coast range divides the Willamette from the many narrow valleys along the seashore. The Cascade range separates it from eastern Oregon. In the neighborhood of 44 degrees north latitude the Coast and Cascade mountain chains are united by the Callapooia spur. The valley is the widest along a line drawn east and west and a little south of Portland, and narrowest at a point about twenty miles south of Eugene City. Throughout its length, numerous lateral valleys debouch upon it. The valley contains an area of about 3,600,000 acres, one-fifth of which is held by actual settlement, or used as grazing lands. With the exception of Maine, the area of the Willamette valley is greater than any one of the New England states, and nearly a dozen times as large as the smallest of these states. The Willamette, a navigable river, rises in the Calapooia mountains and flows the entire length of the valley. Its general course is north, and in its flow gathers up the water of forty-two streams, several of which are navigable for steamboats of ordinary size. The smaller streams are well below the general level of the country, making the drainage perfect. The Willamette is not the only stream in the valley with an immense volume of water, but broken by verdure-clad islands, flowing through this "garden of the Northwest," now in deep forests, again in the midst of rich meadow lands, it is indeed one of the really picturesque streams of the continent. But it is not a picturesque river alone, for these streams are watering this magnificent valley, forming a highway to a good market, furnishing unlimited power for mills and machinery, and clear cool drinking water for the thirsty people of our cities and towns. The scenic aspects of the valley are a constant surprise and delight to the tourist or resident, embracing views of cloud-capped and snow-shrouded mountain peaks and the pastoral of hill and dale and wide-reaching farm-fields.

Rich in its agricultural resources, in its cultivated and uncultivated lands, in its water powers and minerals, rich in its colleges and schools of earning, and with a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity, it presents to the immigrant from the east advantages that cannot be matched anywhere in this country. Harney valley is the largest body of agricultural land in Grant county. It is 240 miles southeast of The Dalles. There are numerous streams in this valley and most of the land is very productive. The climate is similar to that of eastern Oregon generally. The chief interest is stock raising. There are upwards of 200,000 head of cattle on the ranges there at all seasons of the year. The timber on the margin of the valley is among the best. Another of the fertile and pleasantly located valleys in Oregon is Grand Ronde, in Union county, Oregon. It contains upwards of 280,000 acres of the finest of farming lands, the soil adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley and all kinds of vegetables. As a stock raising region it is unsurpassed. It is in the midst of a mountainous region, and is traversed by numerous streams of water. Adjoining Grand Ronde on the east, and really a part of it, is Wallowa valley, a very rich and extensive country, with the same general characteristics as to soil, timber, stock, grain and the like.

South of this great valley is the Powder river country, a valley fertile, and especially adapted to stock raising. The railway to Baker City is bringing this land into prominence and making it very valuable.

Rogue river valley lies midway between the Willamette and the Sacramento valley. It is especially noted for its fruit, ranking, in this respect, most of the favored places in the country. The climate is splendid the whole year through, and the soil so prolific. The crops of grain are marvelous in the eyes of the eastern farmer. The soil of the foothills is a quick, rich, brown loam, and in the valley proper, a deep, rich, black, vegetable loam. The valley has the best of markets and transportation facilities.

THE FOOTHILLS.

It is gratifying to state that the valleys of the [illegible] foothills of Oregon are coming to be [illegible]. It is indisputable that the country [illegible] the Cascade and Coast ranges are among the [illegible] productive region of the state. The [illegible] of early days are all passed away, together with the often rapid getting of money, [illegible] the alternate forced idleness. [illegible] With the aid of side-hill plows these slopes can be utilized for growing grain of all kinds, while for orchards and vineyards no better location can be found anywhere. The foothill lands are destined to [illegible] important part in the future prosperity of Oregon. There is still a good deal of government land in these foothill regions, some for settlement through the railway land departments and some sold [illegible] land. In all parts and sections of these foothills lands can be secured at very moderate rates.

[illegible] WEALTH.

The mining industries of Oregon are mostly confined to the southern counties of Douglas, Jackson and Josephine, and to the eastern counties of Baker, Grant and Union. The mineral wealth is both large and diversified. Not alone the precious metals, but in coal, iron and other useful minerals the state is exceedingly rich. From the report of H. C. Burchard, director of the mint, we take the following table of the production of gold and silver in this state last year:

COUNTIES	Gold	Silver	Total
Baker	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]		5,000
Coos	[illegible]		7,000
Curry	[illegible]	200	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Josephine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	60,000	800	60,800
Total	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

He says it has been difficult to obtain reliable information as to the amount of gold and silver annually produced from mines in Oregon, for much of it is done by Chinese who are reticent as to their operations. It is probable that the total in Oregon will be fully $1,500,000.

In that portion of Baker county through which flow Burnt and Powder rivers and their tributaries, mining has thus far been confined to the precious metals, although minerals containing other metals abound. Placer gold mining, one of the principal industries of the county for more than twenty years, still gives employment to a large per cent. of the population, but is being gradually relinquished to the Chinese, who seem peculiarly fitted for that work and ready to pay a round price for ground already worked over by white men so long as the yield of gold will pay them fair wages. They are able to make abandoned mines pay, not because they are better miners than white men, but for the reason that they live more cheaply, and are satisfied with smaller returns for their labor. Baker City is about the center of the mining section, nearly all the mines of the county being within a radius of forty miles of that place.

The placer mines of this district have produced during the year about $8000, all by Chinamen; the quartz mines about $25,000, the mill running only three months during the year.

The Deer creek mines, about twenty miles west of Baker City, have been worked in a small way for several years, but the various interests have recently been purchased by Mr. Kump of Baker City, who controls all the water available for mining for a distance of eight or ten miles, and who will open up these mines next season on a large scale, unless a sale of the property should be made, for which negotiations with a Chicago company are pending.

In Pocahontas district, eight miles from Baker City, the few mines that are being worked are still paying well, and a large extent of good ground remains undisturbed, as it cannot be worked without injury to the farms in the valley below.

"Auburn, twelve miles from Baker City, was once the most flourishing mining town in the state, and her mines were the first discovered in the country; they have yielded millions of dollars, but all the bars and gulches have been pretty thoroughly worked out, though a few miners are still making a good living there.

"Perhaps the most extensive placer mining in the country is in El Dorado district, forty miles southwest of Baker City. The water supply is from Burnt river, through a ditch ninety miles in length. The mining season being short, and the keeping of so long a ditch in repair being very expensive, the owners are compelled to charge a high rate for water, so that only the best paying mines are worked with much profit.

The mines on Chicken creek, according to Messrs Beers & Weatherby, paid well during the season. Four placer mines yielded $10,000, and gold was obtained from quartz veins and crushed at McCord & Co's arastra to the value of $[illegible]000, the total production of the district is estimated at from $14,000 to $15,000.

Gold was first discovered in Jackson and Josephine counties in 1851. Perhaps the entire quantity obtained during the past thirty years has not been less than $40,000,000, more than half of which is to be credited to the first decade in which gold mining was prosecuted. Hitherto, as a rule, operations, in all their phases, have been conducted in a very superficial manner. True, some wonderfully rich deposits have been found, and worked with great profit. But only arastras and other primitive methods for crushing the quartz have been used. Claims were generally abandoned after the surface gravel was exhausted. The expense and labor of sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and employing the other scientific and profitable methods now in vogue, have not been applied. There seems at present, however, to be a disposition to prosecute gold mining with ordinary skill and vigor. Companies have been formed with the capital necessary to develop the real value of the deposits. Several claims have been opened at various points, on which large amounts have been expended for the requisite machinery to carry on hydraulic mining on a large scale.

Coal will take a foremost rank among the mineral resources which are hereafter to be a prime factor in the growth and development of the country. The abundant supply of this raw material will keep in motion many prosperous industries. Immense beds of semi-bituminous and lignite coal are known to underlie many parts of the region. Coal is found at Yaquina, at Port Orford, St. Helens, and in Clackamas, Clatsop and Tillamook counties.

Iron ores, bog, hematite and magnetic, exist in great masses, and may be easily obtained. It abounds on the Columbia river, extending from a point opposite Kalama southward almost to the falls of the Willamette river. It is also found in large deposits in the counties of Columbia, Tillamook, Marion, Clackamas, Jackson and Coos. Smelting furnaces exist at Oswego, on the Willamette river, eight miles south of Portland.

Deposits of rich copper exist at various points, notably on the line of the Oregon and California railroad in southern Oregon. Lead, tin, zinc, cinnabar, plumbago, gypsum, kaolin, pottery clays, mica, marble, granite, limestone and sandstone are also found.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Oregon are manifestly and justly proud of their educational institutions. No state in the union makes a more generous provision for its public schools, or has a more complete or effective system, and among the attractions of this state are the inducements it holds out to the intending immigrant of the old world or our own states, none and more worthy of attention than these facilities for popular education. As Oregonians we feel a degree of interest in this subject that justifies the pride we take in pointing to these schools as among the chief attractions, and in claiming for them a high degree of efficiency, an efficiency that will compare more than favorably with that of any other state in the union. The educational system embraces the three departments, the common schools, the normal schools and state university. The Willamette university is located at Salem, the capital of the state, and is in a flourishing condition, with a full corps of professors and teachers. The state university is located at Eugene city, and the Corvallis college at Corvallis, to which is attached the state Agricultural college. The income for these institutions is derived mainly from a direct tax, imposed by law, though much of their support comes from the sale of lands, granted to the state by the general government. The state Normal schools are supported by appropriations from a general fund, and are free to [illegible] who desire to become teachers in the public schools of the state. The especial pride of the people is the public school system. In each county there is a superintendent elected [illegible] and in each district there are three directors who manage all public school affairs [illegible] A large and well appointed high school is also maintained, where the youth of the city receive a finish to the education given them in the grammar schools, fitting them for the active duties of life, or preparing them for the higher educational walks of the university or college. In addition to the public schools, there are also a number of private institutions of high merit. The Catholic denomination has St. Michael's college and St. Mary's academy, and the Episcopalians possess the Bishop Scott grammar school for boys, and St. Helen's hall for young ladies. A German American school has many pupils, and the Portland business college is well attended by many young men and women of the city and state, who are fitting themselves for active business life. There are a number of higher institutions of learning in the northwest, though, as is generally the case in the east, they are located at other points than the metropolis.

CHURCH INTERESTS.

The Church interest is a dominant one in the state. There is scarcely a community or locality, no matter how isolated, but has its house of worship and a large and growing membership. In the cities and towns of the state the church edifices are commodious and handsome structures, and the pulpits are occupied by some of the most able ministers in the country.

PRICE OF LAND.

A good deal of observation and inquiry inclines us to the belief that the average price of improved land in Oregon is about $28 to $30 per acre. Unimproved lands in the valleys is estimated at from $12 to $18 per acre, though large tracts are for sale at a much lower figure—as low as $5 per acre. Improved land in the foothills is worth from $10 to $15 per acre, and this is among the best in the state for the man of small means. There are a great many considerations going to affect the price of land such as remoteness or proximity to large towns, and the markets and transportation facilities, the kind of soil, whether there are improvements, such as fences, barns and houses. Thus one might go south from this city, say sixty-five miles, and find splendid parcels of land at from $50 to $80 an acre, and within ten miles of these bodies of land, and still in proximity to transportation, market and the like, find excellent land offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, or even less. All of this land is well watered, and most of it timbered. Indeed, go where he will in the Willamette valley, or in southern or in eastern Oregon, the emigrant cannot go amiss of all the conditions for successful farming. The railway and government, as well as school lands, are sold at far less rates than any we have given. School land is sold at $2 per acre, government at $2 and $1 25, and railway lands from $3 to $8, as an average. The immigrant will find plenty of such lands in all portions of the state, convenient to markets and easy of access to transportation lines, thousands of acres in the state available to the small or large farmer with a sufficient variety of location. Farmers who have followed mixed husbandry in the older eastern states are needed here to introduce diversified agriculture, and demonstrate that "some things can be done as well as others." Wheat is the great staple, but we need the experience of men who can establish a judicious diversity in production. The class of farmers we have here already carry on mixed farming to some extent, but they depend chiefly on wheat for the income of the farm, growing oats, barley, hay, fruit and vegetables for their own use, but not demonstrating, as a rule, that the farm can have something as a source of income every month in the year.

Perhaps wheat will always be the chief staple production of Oregon, but not the only one. Meadow and pasture can be adapted to the farm in such a manner as to yield a fair revenue, and answer another purpose that our people too often lose sight of—to sustain and even improve the fertility of the soil. There is no need that the soil should become worn out when stock raising of all kinds, and sheep husbandry can be made reliable sources of profit. The farmer who keeps a few choice mares and cows, and breeds judiciously, can make them pay well. Here, though land is valuable, sheep can be used to some extent as scavengers, also to sustain the fertility, and their wool and increase will make rapid and satisfactory returns.

Poultry can be made to pay well, for we have a good market for eggs and fowls. This is already done, but could be better done than it is, and made a regular business.

Dairying pays well when well carried on, and can be made a paying branch of every farm if carefully and scientifically conducted.

Another branch of farm income that is seldom encouraged as it deserves is growing and curing pork. Eastern readers will be incredulous when they are told that most of the towns in Oregon are to-day supplied, more or less, with bacon, hams and lard brought from St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City or Omaha. Such is the case, however. All the fall and winter meat packers have paid eight cents per pound for good hogs. There is not a single thing in the conditions of our climate, or our productions, except that we do have corn as a general staple, to enforce this import of pork. We have the proper feed out of which to make good pork, and we do make some, but not enough. The man who wishes to engage in stock raising in the wide ranges can invest money in that, as much or little as he chooses, can buy out some man in business, or go into it on his own account. He can locate, if he chooses, a land claim where he can do farming and keep stock also. It will be seen from this that the man who wishes to engage in the stock business can find in this portion of the world any opportunity he can reasonably expect.

The hop grower can do as well here, and probably better, than in any old-settled hop-growing district. If there is a good market for hops he can certainly grow the hops if he understands how.

The market gardener can locate near some growing town—Portland, for instance—and can soon work up a good business.

Among the specialties is fruit growing, and there is no country in the world that offers more certain inducements in that line. Southern Oregon, that is now being opened up by railroad construction, as we have lately shown, is the natural home of vineyards and orchards. There the grape and peach thrive better than further north, but every other fruit known in temperate zones does well. If an immigrant desires to know something as to the products of this state we give him this list. Apples, peaches, prunes, plums, pears, cherries, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, figs, English walnuts, grapes, quinces. Add to this list wheat, oats, rye, barley, grasses, hops, potatoes, cabbages, onions, turnips, squashes, beets, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, celery, beans, peas, wool, etc.

GAME.

It would be difficult to find a finer field for the sportsman than Oregon. In all the valleys of the state, deer, pheasant, grouse, quail, snipe—the last four of unusual size—abound. In the fall, wild geese and ducks swarm along many of the water courses. Wild swan are very numerous on the lakes and rivers of southeastern Oregon. In the sage districts of the latter region, the sage-hen makes its home. The Cascade and Coast ranges and the minor chains are frequented by elk, deer and antelope in great numbers, as also by yellow and silver foxes, mink and martin. Black, cinnamon and grizzly bear, wild-cat, wolf and the cougar, roam in these mountains. Of the larger game, however, only deer [illegible] the inhabited portions of the state.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION.

In speaking of this matter of taxation we make a comparison with California. To show it best we give the following table:

[illegible] State. County. [illegible]
Oregon. $[illegible] [illegible]
California. [illegible]

Average each person, Oregon, $[illegible]; California, $14.

In the matter of public indebtedness the per capita for Oregon is $2 40, while in California it is $[illegible]. The state taxes amount to five and a half mills, the county taxes range from five to twelve mills, and school tax [illegible]. In addition to these a poll tax of [illegible] is levied annually on every [illegible] between 21 and 50 years of age.

HOW TO GET HERE.

The immigrant can come to Portland via the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line, which will land him [illegible] great stretches of land in eastern Oregon, or by the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. [illegible] Here you will find an Oregon immigration board, with [illegible] the intending settler [illegible] Oregon may be obtained free of any charge whatever. At these headquarters you [illegible] the Willamette valley [illegible] lands [illegible] open for settlement [illegible] price, and such other [illegible] will assist you in locating. The immigrant has only to be frank himself to obtain what he desires. A reading room is attached to these rooms, where all of the papers can be found. During his stay in the city his best interests and directions will be the duty of authorized agents. Such temporary care of new-comers as will save them unnecessary expenditures, and contribute to the pleasure of their stay in the city will be an especial feature. At this board the immigrant will find samples of the products of the valley, and as to their yield and growth, be told only that which is susceptible of easy proof. Here, too, will be found the immigration and land departments of the railways operating in this state, where reliable information respecting lands in the state is always obtainable.

THE TOURIST IN OREGON.

It is sometimes asked, what have you to offer the tourist and pleasure-seeking traveler in Oregon. Much. Indeed, Oregon has more than her share of pleasant and picturesque summer resorts, places where the citizen or the traveler in pursuit of pleasure and recreation may sojourn for the season and part with them reluctantly. Along a Pacific ocean coast line of nearly 300 miles, and within easy and inexpensive traveling distance of the central portions of the state, we have a score or two of these summer resorts, where there is an inspiration in the air, and where comforts and conveniences of all kinds may be found, at ordinary rates of living. What with variety of pastoral scenery, extent of our forests, nobleness of rivers, grandeur of snow-shrouded mountain peaks and verdure-clothed hills; richness of color in a flora that is rich beyond comparison, a fauna that is strange and interesting and a climate which for serenity and evenness has no equal in America, and all within reach of the tourist, there is enough to captivate his fancy, and to lure the invalid, artist or scientist from chamber, studio or laboratory. It is no wild exaggeration or fancy to say, that so far as the scenery of this domain is concerned, it is one of the grandest portions of the globe. Nature has showered her blessings of this land with a lavish hand.

WESTERN OREGON

Comprises that part of the state bounded on the north by the Columbia river, on the south by the Calapooia spur which unites the Coast and Cascade ranges, east by the Cascade range, and west by the Pacific ocean. This area contains about 5,000,000 acres. Not only do the physical features and characteristics of western Oregon make it to the eye of the tourist an attractive country, but no section of America affords a better proportion of timber, water, meadow, up-land and plain lands for the use of mixed husbandry. Certainly nowhere else on the continent has nature more lavishly combined the elements of beauty and utility and left so little for man to complete in order to realize his ideal of an earthly abiding place. In all portions of western Oregon the settler finds a gently rolling surface, with a soil of exhaustless fertility, and quite all of the conditions he would have chosen in creating a home. That any one should search further can only be ascribed to that senseless and unappeasable rage for going somewhere else.

At Portland, which is at once the gateway or vestibule into this grand section of country, the immigrant enters upon a stretch of territory embracing perhaps, the largest body of continuous rich land on the continent. As we have said, he will find it rich in all that pertains to agricultural resources, in its cultivated and uncultivated lands, and no matter at what day or week or season of the year he comes upon it, there will be no uncomfortable suspicion that it is a little too near the north or the south pole, and he will never, under any circumstances, have to become an apologist for the weather, nor burdened with any responsibility for its unseasonable peculiarities.

MULTNOMAH

County, of which Portland is the seat, has no very extensive area of farming land, though all, at all susceptible of cultivation, is exceedingly rich soil, the best grades of bottom land, suitable for gardening and dairy purposes. Most of the land in Multnomah county is heavily timbered. Along the Columbia river there are some very fine farms and farming lands, and perhaps no land in the state is more profitably worked. Much of this land is in the market, and the immigrant with means may very happily locate himself. In the hill lands south and west of the city there are some excellent lands for small farming, chicken ranches and the like. The city furnishes a continuously good market for everything produced.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Adjoins Multnomah on the west, and at one time both were known as Washington, Multnomah having been created out of Washington. It is, like the rest of the valley counties, an agricultural section, and has some of the finest farms in the state, which are stocked with thoroughbred horses and cattle. Washington county is not as extensive as some of the other valley counties, but fully as productive. Like most of the valley counties has been of late years almost wholly devoted to wheat growing. These matters have changed somewhat recently, and a more diversified system of farming has supplanted the old way of doing things. In the course of a few years Washington county will furnish Portland markets with a large share of fruit, and dairy products. The principal town in the county is Hillsboro, the county seat, while Cornelius and Forest Grove, all within a distance of six miles, are busy places. Cornelius is one of the best wheat-shipping points on the Oregon Central railroad, while Forest Grove receives much of its support from the excellent school at that place, under charge of the Congregational denomination. It is one of the oldest institutions of learning in our state, and has many of its graduates scattered over the northwest. There are other towns of minor importance in the county. Tualatin, Beaverton, Middleton, Gaston, Greenville and Glencoe—all good business points. The towns are all supported from the agricultural resources of the county, as there are no manufacturing enterprises of note in operation. In Washington county there are many cultivated farms offered for sale, in whole or in part, and some considerable land open for settlement.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

This county joins Multnomah on the south, and has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is one of the oldest settled counties in the state. About three-quarters of the 1,054,000 acres in Clackamas may be classed as agricultural land of the best grade. There is about three hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of this county that has passed into private hands. There is about fifty-eight thousand acres of this amount that is owned by the Oregon & California Railroad Company. There is probably about twenty-two thousand acres of school lands in this county now owned by the state of Oregon. This would make the amount of land that has already passed from the control of the general government into the hands of the state and private individuals, three hundred and forty thousand acres. This last amount deducted from the number of acres of land in Clackamas county would leave in the hands of the general government about 700,000 acres, of which amount there is at least 350,000 acres that is well adapted to settlement and when once put in cultivation will be fully equal to many of the older settled places of the county. The last named amount of land is subject to homestead and pre-emption settlement. There are no lands in this county that are subject to public entry. The aggregate valuation of all property in this county, for the year 1884, real and personal, is about $4,000,000. The state tax for said year was 5½ mills on the dollar, county tax, 10 mills on the dollar, public school tax, 3 mills on the dollar. On almost every quarter section of land living water of pure limpid quality is found.

Some portions of [illegible] are heavy timbered yet [illegible] where the timber is not thick or close. The land may properly be called hills, some part is quite broken. The timber most common is fir, of the several varieties, red, white and yellow. Along the streams cedar, ash and maple abound. In the mountains spruce, hemlock and larch are found. As will be seen from the above, the prevailing forest trees are coniferous and evergreen, some of which grow to the height of 300 or 400 feet and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter.

Oregon City, the county seat, situated at the falls of the Willamette river is beautiful and has a water power unsurpassed in the known world.

Iron ore is found on both banks of Willamette river between Oregon City and Portland, also in various other parts of the county in great quantity, and of good quality.

Limestone and coal are also found along the [illegible] of the Cascade mountains. The lime [illegible] of a fine quality.

While the Willamette and Clackamas swarm with salmon, the brooks and creeks are full of the [illegible] varieties of which the most [illegible] as well as the most abundant, is the [illegible] trout.

MARION COUNTY

Is on the east side of the Willamette river, and south of Clackamas. It is the first in the list of agricultural counties. It is bounded on the north by the Willamette river and Butte creek, which separates it from Clackamas county, on the east by Clackamas county and the Cascade mountains, which separate it from Wasco county; on the south by the Santiam river and the north fork of the Santiam, separating it from Linn county, and on the west by the Willamette river. Rich in its agricultural resources, in its cultivated and uncultivated lands, in its water powers and minerals, rich in its colleges and schools of learning, and with a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity, it presents to the immigrant from the overcrowded states, who comes to the coast with some means, superior advantages. The productiveness of the soil is marvelous to those who are accustomed to the small crops of the east. With good cultivation, forty bushels of wheat to the acre can be readily secured. A large percentage of that grown is white wheat, and the berry is large and plump, often weighing sixty four pounds to the measured bushel. Fruits of all kinds that grow in the temperate zones are at home here.

There are two main divisions, the mountain and the valley. The latter extends from the Willamette river to the foot of the Cascade mountains, a distance of about fifteen miles.

The mountainous portion contains some fourteen townships of mostly unsurveyed land, lying in a strip twelve miles north and south by forty miles east and west, and comprises all classes of land, from rich narrow valleys in the passes, up through all the grades of rolling, hilly and broken, to that of rock-bound canyons and inaccessable craggy peaks. It is generally heavily timbered, and in the near future will be valuable for its lumber supplies. Beyond the bottom the land rises in some places gradually, in others abruptly some fifty feet, and extends for a distance of fifteen miles to the south in a level plain. There is generally a skirting of timber land on the edge of the plain, from one to two miles in width, then it opens out into a low level prairie. The entire county is splendidly watered.

As a stock county Marion is good. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are almost free from disease, and the mildness of the climate and productiveness of the soil renders their raising a matter of comparatively little expense.

Land in Marion county can be purchased at prices varying from $2 50 to $75 per acre. The cheap lands, however, are in the mountain portions of the county and require labor to bring into profitable cultivation. The valley lands can be purchased for $10 per acre upwards. An immigrant with means can find land to suit him in the county at not unreasonable figures.

The tax levy for the current year is 14 mills, being lower than any other county in the state.

The Willamette river, with two lines of rail road running the entire length of the county from north to south, gives the producer and merchant ample facilities to reach the Portland and seaport markets.

Salem, the capital of the state, is in this county, and is the most handsomely laid out town in the state. The private and public buildings reflect great credit upon its citizens, and give evidence of the confidence which the people have in the future of the place.

The trade of the county is divided with the various towns, the principal one being Gervais, which has grown up since 1870. Silverton, on the Narrow Gauge railroad, has long been one of the principal business points in the county outside of Salem, and since the construction of the railroad it has improved very rapidly. We have also Jefferson, Marion, Turner, Brooks, Woodburn, Aurora and Hubbard, on the Oregon and California railroad. Aurora was originally settled by a German colony, and has become one of the most active and business-like points in the county. We also have on the Willamette river St. Louis, St. Paul, Champoeg, Fairfield, Butteville and Wilsonville, while Stayton is on the Narrow Gauge.

The water power of Salem is the best in the state. Salem homes are as a general thing well spread out, the lots being usually 82½x125 feet large, giving them attractive lawns and fertile garden spots. To those who desire a most healthful and pleasant climate, with fine lands at prices as above, Marion county offers them superior inducements, or if they seek a locality for fruit growing, for stock raising, for a dairy business, for lumbering or flouring mills, or for any other branch of industry or manufacturing, this county offers extraordinary advantages.

YAMHILL COUNTY

The land of this county, and the inducements to immigrants among the best in the state. It lies south of Washington and between the coast range and the Willamette river. It is an agricultural county. It is one of the most thickly settled counties in the state, and to-day has within its boundaries more of the early pioneers than any other. It is connected with Portland by river and railroad facilities, and has better transportation facilities to market, as a whole, than any county in the state. The Yamhill river and Willamette are both at its command, while it has the O. C. and narrow guage running through different parts of the rich agricultural section.

The surface of Yamhill is in the main gently rolling, the hills to their very summits producing magnificent crops of wheat, which for excellence of quality is not surpassed anywhere in the world. Yamhill has more pasture land than Washington and much more stock, but the latter is not of such high grade. Wheat and stock-raising are the chief industries. As a people the residents of Yamhill are unusually prosperous. In no other county is the average of wealth so great. There are in Yamhill at least fifty farm-houses with all the modern conveniences and in fact all the luxuries of city homes. Houses costing $5000 and upwards are common throughout the county, and well built and filled barns attest the general thrift. Schools are maintained in every district. There is some land open for settlement in this county, and the new-comer will have no difficulty in getting improved land at what he is likely to consider extremely reasonable rates.

Lafayette is the county seat, which is located on the banks of the Yamhill, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Willamette, and the narrow guage railroad runs through the town, and is but two miles from the O. C. railroad. McMinnville is the principal town in the county, located on the Yamhill river and also on the O. C. railroad. It is a beautiful little town, surrounded, like Lafayette, with the finest of agricultural lands. The McMinnville college, an old and very excellent establishment, is located here and has a large number of students whose presence gives the town a very pleasant social activity. Dayton is a river point, and the terminus on the Yamhill river of the narrow guage railroad which runs through the southern part of Yamhill county and the northern of Polk. It differs not from any other points in its vicinity, being the seat of a steady local trade. Amity and the various other points are thrifty local centers.

LINN COUNTY.

This county joins Marion on the south. Although not one of the largest in the state, is in fact the seventh in size. It is 300 square miles larger than the state of Delaware. It is twice as large as Rhode Island and more than half as large as Massachusetts. Agriculturally speaking, it is one of the finest counties in the state. It is bounded on the north by the Santiam river, which separates it from Marion county; on the east by the central ridge of the Cascade mountains, which abound in inexhaustible forests of the finest fir, pine, spruce, hemlock and cedar, and contains untold wealth in the form of mines of lead, cinnabar, silver and gold, on the south by Lane county and on the west by the Willamette river, which is navigable from Portland to Albany, the county seat of the county the whole year round.

The eastern portion of the county includes the western slope of the Cascade mountains, which gradually descend into very fertile rolling foothills, well adapted to agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising.

The farms [illegible] generally yield from twenty to forty bushels [illegible] to the acre of the finest wheat [illegible] world. The occupation of the people [illegible] is chiefly farming, stock raising and [illegible]. The many streams flowing [illegible] mountains and the [illegible] forests [illegible] their banks [illegible] successfully [illegible] every section of land.

Most of [illegible] land, in fact all the land in the [illegible] of the railroad, [illegible] ask high prices, from $20 to $40 per acre, but there are [illegible] may be taken [illegible] consist of four classes, government, railroad, state and university [illegible] terms. [illegible]

A county [illegible] two mountain ranges, [illegible] and delightful [illegible] great abundance [illegible] plums, prunes, strawberries, cherries, blackberries, [illegible] peaches and grapes [illegible] quantities.

The strip of foothills [illegible] fifteen miles [illegible] the entire distance across the county from north to south [illegible] proximity, to [illegible] the Oregon railway, [illegible] superior advantages for farmers and [illegible] transportation. This strip of [illegible] is very healthy, and such things as chills and fevers are rarely [illegible] known there.

The remaining portion of the county lying west of the foothill country and bounded on the west by the Willamette river is mostly prairie land. The population of the county is about [illegible]. Any man of small or large means can locate in Linn county to good advantage and be surrounded by a good class of people, have the best of schools, the social and church privileges. Albany, a city of 2800 people, is the metropolis. Brownsville, Lebanon, Halsey and Harrisburg are thriving towns, each with its share of local business. The Brownsville woolen mill is one of the best manufacturing establishments in the state.

LANE COUNTY

Lies south of and adjoins Linn county. From the coast to the Cascade range across this county it is 130 miles. The county embraces 120 townships, two-thirds of which land is susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is a rich country, and one of the best in the state. Its industries are confined to farming and stockraising. The agricultural lands are unsurpassed in their fertility, while the rolling hills are luxuriant pastures for the many cattle and sheep. A considerable portion of the country is rough and mountainous, but even its highest points are available for pasturage, which is green and good the whole year through. Hops and wheat are the chief products of the county. Wool, too, is grown, but not in such quantity as would naturally be expected in a country so well adapted for sheep. The opportunities for enterprise in this line are fine. Good sheep ranches may be bought cheap, and the outside range, to be had for nothing, as wide as could be desired.

An important and rich section of Lane county lies along the coast. The Siuslaw river, a fine stream, puts into the ocean at the western extreme of the county, and along its valleys there are large tracts of excellent land. About fifty families have settled there within the past five years, and the section is certain in a short time to become well populated. The Siuslaw river is easily entered by schooners.

Lane county offers a field for more varied industry than any other of the western Oregon counties. The grain farmer, the stock raiser, the wool grower, the hop grower, the lumber man, the dairyman and a score of others find the conditions for their various occupations at hand; while the comparative cheapness of land, its fine character and a climate somewhat more genial than that of the northern counties, are potent inducements. The county is gradually receiving an excellent class of new-comers, and as a consequence business of every kind is prosperous.

Eugene City, the county seat, is located about the center of the county, and was founded by that old and much respected pioneer, Eugene F. Skinner, who first settled on the place in 1845, and died there in 1865. The town is surrounded by hills on each side, the grandest and most beautiful being Spencer butte, which stands about six miles southwest of the town. It is a healthy place, most beautifully located and has prospered in the past and kept pace with the advancement of the state. It has the constant attractions of cheerful and beautiful scenery, and of location near the river, and during the summer months it enjoys the wholesome ventilation of the ocean breeze. Its streets are regularly laid out, and are better shaded than those of any other city in the state. The state university is the chief distinction of Eugene and a great feature in its social life. From it the place takes a high moral and intellectual tone, and this is an advantage it will always enjoy. The population of Eugene City is about 1600, and its business is that of a thrifty country center.

BENTON COUNTY

This county is sixty miles wide and forty long, extending east and west from the Willamette river to the Pacific ocean. It contains 1150 square miles of area, and has a population of about 9000. Its eastern third is level alternate prairie and light black land and the remainder is timbered hill land, admirably adapted for pasture. The level land of Benton is almost exactly like the level lands of the other westside counties. It is well watered and timbered, rich in soil—in short, a farmer's paradise. It is thickly settled, and has been for many years, and its principal product is wheat. Stock, vegetables, fruit, etc., are grown here as in Yamhill and Polk, but not as an independent and special crop. The western or coast section of Benton is a fine stock county, but it is scarcely occupied at all. The hills, originally covered with dense forests, have been burned over, and are now comparatively open. The debris of the burned forests has enriched the soil to a highly productive state, and peculiarly adapted it for the various "tame" grasses. The hills are seamed with creek and river bottoms which yield hay, or in fact, anything planted in great abundance. The climate is a softened open climate, and the extremes of heat and cold are not known. Snows are rare, and never lie on the ground more than two days together. Benton has a fair share of coast country and a natural harbor at Yaquina bay. Its western part, particularly the Yaquina country, is rapidly filling up with immigrants.

The price of land varies from $1 25 per acre government price, to $40, according to locality, but good farms, well-improved, can be bought at $10, $12, $15 and $20 per acre. The number of farms in the county is about 800; the value of the improved land over $150,000; the value of the farms and improvements, including buildings and fences, $3,250,000; the value of all farm productions for the year last past, about $750,000.

The leading industries of the county are farming and stock raising. The yield of wheat is generally about twenty-five bushels to the acre, that of oats about forty. The surplus of wheat shipped from the county last year was about 300,000 bushels. Corvallis is the county seat, a bright, thrifty city of about 1800 people. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Willamette river, on a beautiful plateau, one and a half miles wide, entirely above high water. For beautiful location, healthfulness, even temperature of climate and pure water it is not equaled in the state. It is the head of navigation on the Willamette river, except at a very high stage of water. It is the present terminus of the O. & C. R. R. western division, being ninety-seven miles from Portland. It is also the present terminal point of the road running from Yaquina bay to the east. Educational facilities are very good. The State Horticultural college, with a full complement of efficient teachers, is situated at this place, and in addition there are two district schools that are well sustained. The town is well supplied with churches, and the morals of the community are good.

Philomath is a thriving place seven miles west of Corvallis on the line of the Oregon Pacific railroad, situated in a beautiful and healthy location and surrounded by intelligent, wealthy farmers, who feel proud of Philomath college, an institution of learning in their midst under the control of the United Brethren church.

Newport is also a thriving place situated near the seacoast, in the most westerly portion of Benton county on the Yaquina bay.

POLK COUNTY

Lies south of Yamhill county, and, like it, is located between the Willamette river and the Coast range. It has an area of about [illegible] townships, equally divided between level and rolling land. It is admirably watered and timbered. The Luckiamute river, a tributary of the Willamette, is navigable for small steamers, and there are many other streams besides, which would supply an almost unlimited waterpower to saw and flouring mills. The West Side division of the Oregon and California railroad traverses the county. Not far from half the county is timber land, ash, maple, fir, spruce and hemlock being the chief varieties, although there is a great deal of white oak as well.

Its eastern half is occupied by fine farms as among the best developed sections in the state. Polk is a farming county and its industries are all incidental to the business of farming. There is some stock raising but it is carried on as part of a general business. Almost every farmer has a few head of cattle and horses and sheep. Much attention is paid to blood, one of the finest bands of sheep in the state being on the hill range south of [illegible]. The eastern or hilly section of [illegible] [illegible] wood and fir trees which with the growing demand for [illegible] [illegible] soon become very valuable. The hilly land [illegible] range and is specially adapted [illegible] and pasturage. There is no [illegible] [illegible] Polk county [illegible] all the western counties. Each farmer has from one to five acres of orchard [illegible] but little care. Apples, [illegible] [illegible] grow well [illegible], and [illegible] roads have made it possible [illegible] [illegible] to fruit culture.

The products of the county are wheat, potatoes, oats, hops, cattle, hogs, wool and flour. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and all sorts of berries yield bounteously. There is still much good land to be had at prices for [illegible] varying from $[illegible] to $40 per acre. Dallas, the county seat, is about [illegible] west of the Willamette river at Salem, and is a thrifty inland town of 700 or more inhabitants. Its business is that of a large farming center, the various branches of merchandise being represented by general and graded stores. It has several very substantial brick buildings and a number of really very handsome residences. Good schools and churches maintain a high educational and moral standard. Independence is on the Willamette river and is a rival of Dallas for the honors and advantages of the county seat. Its location on the line of the Oregon and California railroad and on the river gives it special advantage as a shipping point and attracts to it a great share of the grain of the county. Independence handles at least one-third of the wheat grown in Polk county, and is the center of a great trade. It has improved more in the last five years than any other town in western Oregon, this improvement being due to advantage of location and to the enterprise of its business men, who leave no effort untried which promises welfare to their town. Monmouth is considerably smaller than either The Dalles or Independence, and is a quiet school town. It enjoys, however, a steady business from farmers near at hand. [illegible] Christian college is located here and attracts attendance from all parts of the state.

CLATSOP COUNTY

Is the northwestern county of the state. The best farms in Clatsop county are located on Clatsop plains though the nature of the soil is not favorable to the production of the cereals, other than cereals. Clatsop county is twenty miles long and has an average width of three miles. Its soil is a light loam and sand easily cultivated and highly productive. Its climate is the [illegible] of western Oregon in winter, with constant moisture in summer, which keeps its pastures always green. Everywhere it is well watered, and timber in abundance borders the eastern margin. The chief industry of Clatsop plains is that of butter and cheese manufacture. In no locality in the world are the conditions for dairying more fortunate than here. An unfailing verdure, a pool and equable climate, rich native grasses, abundance of pure fresh water, nearness to market, all the conditions are here in perfection and all made highly valuable by constant demand and high prices for dairy products.

Along the [illegible] lands and creek bottoms noticed above there are large settlements, and all are prosperous. The conditions of life in these localities are not luxurious, but they are by no means hard for those who love a [illegible]. Travel everywhere is by water and settlers, by steam boats or in their own boats [illegible], by sail or oar. Communication with the market town of Astoria is cheap and easy, and the residents think themselves better off than those who must get to market by road or rail. The products of the country are the general agricultural products of western Oregon. In no county in the state is there such variety of employment for the wage worker. It is estimated that a million and a half dollars is paid out annually for labor in fishing and logging. It is a common thing for immigrants to settle upon government land, which may be had for the taking, and to work in the fisheries in summer or the logging camps in winter, the while making such improvements on their settlements as they can. To clear a place in the timber is the work of half a life time, but it may be done by degrees at a comparatively light cost. For dairying—and in this branch we believe the opportunities are more inviting than in any other—it is not necessary to clear the land. If it be burned over thoroughly and grass seed sown in the ashes, it yields fine green crops which cattle easily harvest for themselves. Being near the coast, snows are infrequent and never lie longer than a few hours.

The mountainous lands of Clatsop county, and three-fourths of the county is mountainous, is chiefly valuable for their splendid forests. Astoria is at the mouth of the Columbia, and the central figure in the salmon fishing feature of the northwest. It has a most healthful climate, and is sometimes called, and appropriately enough, the Venice of America. It is the favorite summer resort of the people of western Oregon. It is always in possession of a delightful sea breeze, and the hills in the vicinity are covered almost from base to dome with architectural groupings of earlier days and more modern progress. The more even portion of the city is adorned with comfortable and well constructed homes, that bespeak comfort, culture and refined taste of their owners and occupants. The future holds out bright promises for our city by the sea.

Crafts of every description ply the broad Columbia, being the only means of transportation from and to the surrounding districts of Oregon and Washington territory. Nature has done more for the Venice of the northwest than any other point on the river, and it is only a question of time when manufacturing industries will take advantage of our splendid location.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Is in a narrow strip along the south boundary of Clatsop county. It is about seventy five miles long by thirty wide. It is one of the isolated counties of Oregon and is rather sparsely settled. A schooner freight line has been put into service between the markets of Portland and Astoria, and the trip is now easily and quickly made, and rates for freight and passage are low.

The country is finely adapted to general farming, stock raising and dairying, and the land is literally 'dirt cheap.' Two bays easily approached from the ocean afford ample port facilities, and numerous small rivers and inlets make transportation cheap and easy. We do not believe that any section of Oregon offers better advantages to the settler of small means than Tillamook county. The country is new and little has been done in the way of school house and church building, but the soil is rich and cheap and the market is easily reached.

The timber of Tillamook county will be a source of great wealth when it shall be made use of, and that can not be long delayed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

This county hugs the Columbia river which is its western boundary. It is a mountainous region in its eastern half. But there is a very large domain along the river, embracing some of the richest lands in the state. For fifty miles north from the foot of Sauvie's island, along the river the country is wooded, but not wholly with the dense forest growth seen in passing up and down on the boats, and which seems to extend inland indefinitely. Each of the many creeks which find their way into the Columbia drains a wide area of bottom land, generally lightly overgrown with ash or maple, and the higher lands, which nowhere rise into mountainous dignity, are fertile and easily susceptible of cultivation. These lands are not attractive to general immigrants from prairie districts, but they exactly meet the tastes of comers from timbered countries. It costs more to get a farm under way there than in a prairie district, but there are many who deem the special expense more than compensated by the advantages of location in a timbered region and near water transportation to market. The lands in this river district ought to be public, but they have been gobbled by speculators till nearly every foot is owned. The greater part of it is for sale at about double the government rate, or $4 per acre. They yield fruit and vegetables in abundance, and are finely adapted for dairying.

Aside from farming and stock raising and the general tradeswork necessary in every community the chief industry is logging. The heaviest logs are easily floated down the creeks in the wet season, and nearly every farmer is, to a greater or less extent, a logger also. Millions of feet of timber are floated out each year, and the proceeds of its sale are largely applied to the development of the country. The logging industry, while it cuts down the timber, helps clear the land, leaving it available for the all-the-year-round pasture even before the stumps and small growths are removed.

Logging progresses at all seasons and affords steady employment to all who choose to work at it for wages. Many settlers put in such time as they can there in opening their farms, and earn their maintenance in the logging camps. Another industry which engages men of small capital and rewards them fairly is that of making shingles. There are, [illegible] portable saw mills, which with the labor of three or four men can cut three or four thousand feet of lumber per day. The resources of this section in timber and water power are sufficiently well known, and in the course of time things will, with it, doubt be developed. Columbia county possesses advantages equal to those of any county in the state, either for the capitalist or the man of small means. As a dairy and market garden county it cannot be excelled, and its proximity to Portland, coupled with cheap and desirable freight facilities, particularly fit it for these purposes. St Helens, Rainier, [illegible] and Clatskanie are the chief towns.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Lies in the extreme southern portion of what we denominate western Oregon. No region is more pleasantly situated, and no soil in the state is better adapted to diversified farming. Its soil is prolific, of a deep, rich vegetable loam and produces a fairly wonderful growth of grain, fruits and vegetables. The mineral wealth of the hill portions of Douglas county probably equals if it does not exceed that of any other county in the state. This and the neighboring county of Jackson produce great crops of corn. A large portion of the vast territory embraced within this county remains unsettled and unsurveyed, and nearly all of it will be valuable either for timber, agriculture or grazing. East of Roseburg is a vast section of country undeveloped, and we might add, unexplored, as but little is known of it. The Smith river country, lying north and west of Drain station, is perhaps the best part of the timber [illegible] of the county. The river heads in the mountains some fifteen miles due north of the town of Drain and flows nearly due west and empties into the bay or inlet at the mouth of the Umpqua, two miles below the town of Scottsburg. The east fork some five or six miles above its junction flows through a beautiful level plain, from one-half to two miles wide on either side of the stream, with small fir timber near the banks, showing that the country has once been a burn. The land close to the banks of the stream is higher than that near the hills, where numerous prairies of swamp grass with scarce any timber, the land [illegible] of them containing from fifty to one hundred acres in a place, which, to make them first-class farming lands need nothing but a drain to the river. From the forks down to tide water a distance of eighteen or twenty miles the bottoms on each side are similar, save that the growth of timber is larger, considerable logging has been done on the lower part of the stream. The foothills, or bench land next to the bottoms are covered for nearly the entire length of the river with a heavy growth of large fir timber of the best quality. This has been cleared out so that saw logs can be floated the entire length of the stream. There are numerous small streams flowing from the mountains on either side of the river, with bottoms in many places sufficiently wide to make good farms. Within the last year a number of persons have settled on the east fork of this river, and are about to commence building a wagon road from Drain across the mountains to their settlement, which will in time be extended down the river to tide water.

The Umpqua river runs its whole length through Douglas county and in its valleys are found the best farming lands of the county. The general character of Douglas county is rolling, and it affords for sheep the finest range in the world. Not even the famous highlands of Scotland are better adapted for the production of fine and firm wools. The climate is somewhat drier and warmer than that of the northern counties, and all the conditions of life are favorable. So marked is the superiority of the Umpqua valley wool that it has always been a favorite in the market and brings from two to six cents per pound more than the ordinary wools of the country. The flocks of Umpqua valley form a large feature of its wealth, but the free public range would easily support ten sheep for every one now upon it.

Nearly every farmer keeps a flock of [illegible] merino stock, and in the lower Umpqua the animals are held only for the wool and not used for mutton. In 1880 Douglas county shipped 1,000,000 pounds of wool and drove [illegible] sheep into Nevada.

Fruits of all the temperate kinds grow well in the Umpqua valley, as elsewhere in western Oregon. There are fine patches of timber in all parts of the county, and along the coast there are magnificent forests of fir and spruce.

The chief town of Douglas county is Roseburg, which is near its center and on the line of the O & C R R. For some years Roseburg was the southern terminus of the road, but it was extended last year and with its terminal character Roseburg lost most of its southern Oregon trade. But we learn from the largest merchants of the place that the loss is about overcome by the growth of local business. A railroad to connect Roseburg with the coast part of Coos bay is projected, and this will certainly add largely to its importance. The population of Roseburg is about 1200. Oakland, Drain's, Empire City, Scottsburg and Gardiner are thrifty towns in this county.

SOUTHERN OREGON

Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson and Lake counties form southern Oregon. There are three distinct sections of country and climate in southern Oregon, and the whole is distinct in a marked degree from the other natural divisions of the state. The climate of southern Oregon is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than either western or eastern Oregon, and is especially adapted to perfection in fruits and vegetables. Taken as a whole southern Oregon is one of the healthiest places on the globe. The land of southern Oregon lying on the coast is rough and mountainous, and for the most part heavily timbered, and has the moist climate of coast lines. The middle section is warmer and less moist.

JACKSON COUNTY

Is one of the largest in the state and can hardly be excelled for fine scenery, productions of soil, wealth and good climate. The county is rich with minerals, and heretofore, with the exception of the wool, the products of the county have mainly been consumed by the miners and local population. Its area is over 2700 square miles, but the greater part of its surface is mountainous. Its principal productive section is the Rogue river valley, which is about 30 miles long, with an average width of 15 miles. Agriculture is well in progress in this valley and in various other smaller valleys in the county, but as there has never been any means of transportation, it has been limited to supplying the local demand. But this is greater than in any other part of the country, owing to extensive local mining operations. Nearly 1500 men are now employed at mining in this county, and the output of the precious metals has been satisfactory and comparatively large. The output has aggregated about $140 000 annually. While this [illegible] is growing larger each season, other industries are reaching to the fore and mining will soon fall several ranks and general farming, including fruit growing, which, as stated above, is still in its infancy, are now more important interests than mining, and stock raising will soon be equal to either. The rough foot-hill lands of Jackson afford fine range and the stock interest is constantly growing. With commendable enterprise, the people have imported good blood in both horses and cattle, and some of the finest stock in the state is to be found there.

Fruit most distinguishes the county. Peaches, grapes and the whole list of general and small fruits, yield in the highest excellence of size and flavor. Hitherto little attention has been paid to fruit production because there has been no way of getting it to market, but the Oregon and California railroad, which has just reached the valley, opens up the Portland and in fact the eastern market and we learn that the business will be pursued on a large scale.

The population of Jackson county is not the usual population of a mining country. Mining is here followed as a legitimate business, fairly certain and only moderate in its rewards. There is no "rich to-day, poor to-morrow" class and nothing of the reckless spirit so common in mining countries. The people are a class accustomed to helping themselves and they are well-to-do almost to a man.

Owing to the situation of the county as well as to the sparse population in proportion to the area of the county lands are not as high in proportion in Jackson county as in the Willamette valley. Good improved farms can be bought at from $10 to $30 per acre, the last named figure being for the very best places specially well improved. Jacksonville, a prosperous town of 1400 inhabitants, is the chief business point of the county. Ashland with 1200 population is not far behind, the notable features of the later town being a collegiate school and a woolen mill. The population of the county is not far from 15,000.

COOS COUNTY

Is not so great in extent as some of the other counties, but it is an exceedingly rich one in its matter of timber. On the Coos river there is good agricultural land, and the area might be indefinitely enlarged if the tidal marshes were diked. The coal interest is quite important. The yield is large, and turns in a fine revenue to the county, maintaining a line of steamers between Coos bay and San Francisco.

At the present time farming in the county is in its infancy, as not many who engage in this business are willing to clear the land of the heavy timber and to reclaim the tide lands is quite expensive still. Those who have made farming a business for several years, and who have now pleasant country homes find a ready sale for the products which are raised and at good prices. However, the time is not far distant when all the low lands and flats will become the vast grain field, and very large crops of hay and grain can be raised when properly cultivated. All [illegible] the [illegible] river region there is an undeveloped river of coal. Half a dozen mines are being worked at this time.

Five or six large merchant saw mills produce many millions of feet of lumber each year, which [illegible] chiefly to the San Francisco market. To all practical purposes Coos bay is a part of California. Its business and social relations are wholly with San Francisco, and worse still, its industries which employ several millions of capital are under the direction of San Francisco, and their profits swell the [illegible] of the state.

Besides its extensive forests of fir and spruce Coos county has a rare and valuable [illegible] myrtle, which needs only to become known to be in great demand.

It is a fact well known that Oregon [illegible] greater variety and [illegible] woods than California. The [illegible] cedar is of the same general character but in every practical respect a better timber than the redwood. Its color is better for panel and other fine work and its grain is more distinct. We have a dozen or a score of other fine woods but the best and most plentiful of all is the myrtle which grows along the streams of the southern coast. The beauty of this wood is beyond comparison. It is nearly as dark as black walnut mottled with mahogany-colored streaks [illegible] and retains its toughness when sawed into thin strips [illegible].

Coos bay has already established a reputation as the principal ship yard in Oregon. In fact it may be said to be the only point in the state at which the construction of vessels has assumed the form of a regular business. Over 100 vessels, of all classes, have been constructed here. This fact is so apparent that it is now generally admitted that the timber in this region, for ship building purposes, combines in a greater degree the qualities, strength, durability and buoyancy than the timber of any other locality known.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Was originally part of Jackson county, having the mining excitement some years ago mining is the chief business of the county, though there is some fine farming and in the small valleys. The lumber interest bids fair to [illegible] in a few years. In [illegible] fruits and vegetables, especially melons, attain a [illegible] degree of perfection.

CURRY COUNTY

Is in the southwest corner of the state, and more isolated than any other portion of the state. It has a population of about 2500, most of the people being engaged in stock raising. Its area is mainly mountainous and very little of it has been surveyed. The people support themselves by sheep-raising, dairying, lumbering, fishing and placer mining. The arable land under cultivation produces sufficiently for home consumption. Ellensburg, a thrifty town, is the chief business center of the county.

LAKE COUNTY,

As its name implies, has a large [illegible] of lakes, many of them considerable in size. The soil is generally light and full of volcanic ashes. The county is about 160 miles square, and is sparsely populated. Its chief and indeed almost its only interest is stock raising. Its ranges are wide and fertile, and its isolation makes it [illegible] useless for purposes of agriculture. So little attention is given to farming that a great deal of the flour consumed in Lake is imported from the adjoining county of Jackson. Although [illegible], it has many fine valleys and excellent land. Linkville, the county seat, is a thriving town, with two newspapers. Sprague river valley, [illegible] picturesquely situated, contains thousands of acres of excellent land, the soil being a rich sandy loam. Linkville on Klamath lake is a good trading center. Stock raising is the most prominent business of the county. Only within a recent period have the bunch grass and sage brush lands, which were at one time cultivated, but the result of what was simply an experiment was so encouraging that a broad acreage of cereals will soon be produced.

EASTERN OREGON

This comprises at least two-thirds of the state, and embraces the six counties of Wasco, Crook, Umatilla, Grant, Union and Baker. Here we have a change of climate and soil from that of either southern or western Oregon. As we have said, the thermometer rises higher and goes lower in winter than in western Oregon. The rainfall is less by one-half. There is scarcely any rain between June and September, and the harvest times are perfect. The heat in summer, though greater than in western or southern Oregon, is never oppressive, and the winters are short, snow seldom falling before Christmas and does not lie in the valley more than a week or so in the hills from four to six weeks. Spring begins in February and lasts till May. This is the rainy season. Eastern Oregon is famous for its wheat crops and stock raising. This region is now reached from the east direct by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line, the Northern Pacific, and connections with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The latter company make daily connections with Portland.

BAKER COUNTY

Is about 200 miles long and 100 miles wide. It has a population of 8000 people. There are more than 11,000,000 acres of land in this county. About one-third of it has been surveyed. The climate, except in the southern portion, is cold in winter and warm in summer. Since the land has been broken and cultivated summer showers are getting more frequent, thus insuring a good crop without irrigation. The cereals grow to perfection in Powder river valley, also all kinds of vegetables in abundance. There is, perhaps no county in Oregon in which potatoes, onions, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, carrots, beets, strawberries, gooseberries and currants grow in such profusion, or of better quality, than in any portion of this county. In the Snake and Burnt river valleys all kinds of fruit and corn grow to perfection. Powder river valley is 28 miles long by an average of 16 wide. As yet but a small portion is settled or in cultivation. The sage brush land when cleared is the best soil.

In addition are immense bunch grass and sage brush tracts, which will eventually be brought under the plow, only requiring irrigation in many places to make them productive. At present the unoccupied lands are used as grazing grounds. There are about 80,000 head of cattle herded in the county. Much attention is paid to horse-breeding, and the animals bred here are among the best produced in the state. The value of live stock is estimated at $1,500,000, and the farm productions last year amounted to $280 000. Among the products are butter, cheese, wool, barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, apples and peaches. The mines, instead of being worked out, seem to be only partially developed. Quartz ledges that have lain idle and scarcely represented are now being worked with success. The great drawback heretofore in the development of the mineral resources of the county has been the want of capital and the immense cost of mining machinery, but that obstacle will be removed when the railroad is completed and the millions of dollars now in the rocks will be taken out and a large profit will be had to the operator.

During the past year the population of the county has increased at least 40 per cent., and the influence of this increase is manifest in the rapid and substantial growth of the center of supplies—Baker City. Carpenters, brick and stone masons, and, in fact, mechanics of all kinds, have been kept busy, while real estate has advanced more than 100 per cent. Several large brick buildings have been erected during the summer just past, and quite a number are under contract for next season.

There is no county in Oregon where an industrious man, with a small capital, can do better than in Baker county. There is a great deal of vacant land to be had and unimproved agricultural land can be had for from $6 to $10 an acre.

Baker City, a thriving town of 3000 inhabitants, is the county seat. Heretofore everything brought into or taken out of the county was freighted in "prairie schooners," but the railroad is now completed to the city and beyond via the Oregon Short Line.

GRANT COUNTY

This is state-like in dimensions. Grant is a mining and stockraising county, and its population of 6000 mostly engaged in these industries. Some farming is done in the valleys where the soil is exceedingly rich. It is capable of producing good wheat, vegetables, and in fact anything that any other section in eastern Oregon can produce, but, like Baker county, it is too far from market to raise wheat for exporting. There are some very wealthy cattle raisers in this county, and miners are doing well when they have a favorable season.

The valleys of the John Day river, although generally narrow, are fertile, and in a good state of cultivation and produce large crops of the cereals, vegetables and fruits common to the latitude. Corn, however, does not thrive owing to the cool nights. Improved farms are generally held at $20 per acre. There are thousands of acres of government land in the county subject to pre-emption and homestead entry. There is not, however, with the exception of Harney valley, any large area of level land, but there are hundreds of small valleys where the industrious settler may raise the produce needed by his family, as well as hay to carry his stock through an exceptional hard winter. Grant county is not a farming county, but it is a stock county, and one of the best now to be found within the limits of the United States. With the stock divided among many small holders instead of being concentrated within a few hands, as is too often the case, the county will support a large population. People familiar only with the prairies of Illinois or Iowa are not usually impressed with the appearance of this county, but those acquainted with bunch-grass and its possibilities are loud in their praise. The climate of the county is not easy to describe in a few words. The summer days are usually quite warm but the nights are always cool. But little rain falls during the summer months and crops are usually irrigated. The winters are greatly modified by warm southwest winds from the Pacific called chinooks.

The county is well watered by mountain streams while many springs of mineral water are famous for their medicinal qualities. There are also most excellent facilities for manufacturing but little utilized at present. Viewed from the sportsman's standpoint the country is simply a paradise. The growth of the trees is such as to give the appearance of a vast park, and there is but little underbrush. Deer in great numbers roam the woods and open timber over the plains of the Harney basin [illegible] the higher mountains, while the [illegible] leap from rock to rock on the highest peaks. Bears, panthers, wildcats, etc., are occasionally encountered. The streams are well stocked with mountain trout of delicious flavor. The chief towns of this county are Canyon City, the county seat, Prairie City and John Day City, situated in the John Day valley. All are prosperous towns, [illegible] to any found in a new and sparsely settled county, and communities well attended.

UMATILLA COUNTY

In Umatilla county we enter upon the famous agricultural region of eastern Oregon, a region made famous for its magnificent wheat and grain crops. Population about 14,000; area 4,170,000 acres surveyed, 2,000,000 settled, 1,670,000 acres. Wheat and barley are the principal grain crops, although oats, corn, buckwheat, flax, etc., do well. Average yield per acre 20 to 40 bushels, according to the amount of rainfall. Water is of no need of irrigation. The climate is much milder than that of the same latitude east of the Rocky mountains. Snow very rarely lays on the ground aside of the mountains, over four days. The soil is exceedingly fertile and easy of cultivation. All kinds of fruit [illegible] grow plentifully [illegible] vegetables [illegible] surpassed. Health remarkably good. The Blue mountains afford plenty of pine, fir and tamarack timber. Wages are from $1 to $[illegible] per day. On grain and stock farms hands get from $25 to $40 per month. Business opportunities good for all branches of trade. Professional opportunities are rather scant. There is some good government land still open to settlement. Much [illegible] and capital needed to make developments. Of minerals there are gold, silver and coal in the county. Game is abundant, such as elk, deer, antelope, the bear, [illegible], grouse, prairie chicken, wild geese, ducks, [illegible], while fish, principally salmon and mountain trout. The people are hospitable and [illegible] from the far eastern States. A great many ambitious young men are doing well here. They come in [illegible] with but little money. [illegible] years [illegible] some men settle for life with wives and homes around them. The principal product wheat, is worth this year 52 cents a bushel. All along the foot of the Blue mountains is a rich and fine arable country, from 10 to 20 miles in width. The county is well watered and there are enormous tracts of sage-brush lands hitherto used as stock ranges, which must soon be settled and turned into grain fields and orchards. Among these may be mentioned the old spring country, extending along the Columbia river a very considerable distance, and in width about 15 miles. This section is attracting considerable attention in view of its deep rich soil and mild climate, which admits of the cultivation of tobacco, sorghum, corn, tomatoes and the finer fruits, with little fear of frost. Among the principal places in the county are Pendleton, the county seat, Pilot Rock, Umatilla, Milton, Heppner and Centerville. Timber for building and fencing is supplied by the Blue mountains, and at Milton it is cheaply brought by a flume a distance of many miles.

Pendleton, situated 44 miles from the Columbia river, on the Umatilla, a rapid mountain stream. On the north and east it is bounded by the Umatilla reservation, the finest body of land in the state, which is occupied by about 400 worthless Indians. The tract of land contains 800,000 acres. On the south and west lies the great wheat and stock raising country of Umatilla county. Pendleton has a flattering future. Its progress is second to no town in Oregon, having increased from 700 population in 1880 to 2500 in 1884. Its business has increased in proportion.

WASCO COUNTY

Contains about 100 townships or 2,304,000 acres. Of this land, it is considered by our best judges, that there is something more than half of it which has a soil suited to mixed farming, most of it without irrigation. It is also estimated that there are not over 10 townships, all told, that are not of great value a portion of the year for pasturage. This with immense timber resources on the Cascade range of mountains, extending across the western boundary of the county, from the Columbia southward, and the timber border upon the Blue mountain range, on its southeastern boundary makes it one of the most desirable bodies of land in the Northwest, especially as the Columbia river runs entirely across the northern boundary.

The everlasting snows of Mt. Hood furnish a constant, never failing volume of water in Deschutes and its tributaries, which run northerly across the entire westerly portion of the county and pour their clear, cool waters into the Columbia at Fultonville, 15 miles, easterly from The Dalles. The westerly and northwesterly water shed of the Blue mountain range sends its surplus waters through the John Day river and its many branches into the Columbia, 30 miles above the mouth of the Deschutes. Thus the territory of the county, which is about 60 miles square, has the Columbia waters on the north, and is divided into three parts by the Deschutes and John Day waters from the south. The soil between these rivers and along the whole length of their sides up to the timber on the mountain slopes, is of unsurpassed richness, and suitable for vegetable growth and the production of grain, requiring only man's instrumentality in working and exposing its top by the plow and letting in the sun and air to prepare it for his uses. From the earliest settlement of the country until recently, that region has been devoted almost exclusively to stock raising. As the population increased the ranges were occupied and it became necessary to sell off the cattle. Very naturally the attention of the people was directed to agriculture, which formerly had been carried on only to the extent of supplying local consumptive demands. There was serious question as to the capacity of the country for general farming, not with reference to the richness of the soil, for that was unquestioned, but it was feared that the long seasons of dry weather would be fatal to general crops. The experiment, however, has been tried and the result is highly satisfactory. Crops last year were fair, and this year more than fair. Wheat, which was quite generally grown, is a splendid crop. The yield is reported to average from 22 to 28 bushels to the acre. Many fields, particularly well cultivated, yielded 30 bushels or more to the acre, and others, where farming methods were poor, did not produce more than 15 bushels, but the average was fully up to expectations. It is demonstrated beyond question that the country will raise grain, and that it will raise other farm products goes with this without saying.

The spring season of northern Wasco county is more than a month earlier than that of the Willamette valley, and its "truck" products could always have the first and highest sales in the market of Portland. The country is splendidly adapted for this kind of farming, and with it the drouths which must be expected occasionally will interfere less than with wheat as an exclusive crop. Besides, vegetable and fruit crops do not drain and impoverish the soil as does grain growing. Northern Wasco is the most favored region of this much favored state for fruit production. It lacks some of the minor advantages of southern Oregon, but this is more than compensated by its situation next door to the Portland market. Apples, cherries, pears, peaches and small fruits mature very early there, and their form and flavor is unsurpassed.

UNION COUNTY,

This is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the state, and is about 100 miles square. The surface of the country embraced within the county limits is mountainous and generally quite elevated, Grande Ronde valley being about 2700 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains are much higher. In places they are five, six, and in some instances, perhaps seven thousand feet above the sea.

The climate is generally dry, though fairly seasonable as to rainfall. The fall rains begin usually in September, but are not generally copious until the latter part of October or the first of November. From about the middle of November to the first or middle of March there is usually more or less snow, which in the more elevated sections accumulates to considerable depth, and in the higher mountains remains until late in the spring, not entirely disappearing in the highest ranges until [illegible]. The latter part of March, all of April, and the early part of May is usually more or less interspersed with showers and are generally there [illegible] showers in June and July.

There are not less than 100,000 acres of the best quality of agricultural lands and twice as much grazing land in the county, [illegible] the county is covered with an abundant supply of timber of a very superior quality, embracing pine, spruce, tamarack and fir. Union is a splendid stock and butter county, and it is finely adapted to fruit growing. Horse breeding is a great industry in this section, and valuable importations of thoroughbred stock from California and Kentucky have been made. The bare and timberless hills are covered with succulent bunch-grass, while the pasturage in the pine forests though lessened in [illegible] nature, is so well sheltered that cattle [illegible] strong during the severest winters. There are two considerable towns in the county, Union and La Grande.

CROOK COUNTY

Was cut away from Wasco and forms its southern boundary. It has a population of about 5000. Most of the inhabitants of this county are engaged in stock raising, though there are large tracts of good soil for general farming in the county. These wide areas will become very valuable in time, and the immigrant who settles there now will reap a rich reward as the county settles up.

CONCLUSION.

The intending immigrant, whether he comes from the over-crowded districts of our states or from the old country, has only to study through this page of THE OREGONIAN to ascertain [illegible] what this state has to offer him. What he finds is accurate and wholly trustworthy in every particular and is easily substantiated by facts here on the ground. If he comes here to farm in a general way, to raise stock, to mine, to establish new industries he will find just what he has in view. Our lands [illegible] their productiveness will reward him as a farmer. Everything in the way of soil and climate, market and transportation will meet his views. Here is a [illegible] open [illegible] for those who toil for a competency. If he is a tradesman and has a little capital, here is a wide field for him to choose from. If he seeks government, railway or state lands, now is the time to come, and make his selection. Each season the limits of such lands are narrowing, and [illegible] towns and railways settling up. With such an offering, the present inducements of an equable climate, an unmatched soil, splendid timber, the best of water in natural streams and in wells, the highest grade of educational institutions, abundant church interests, convenient markets, the permanent population of this part of Oregon, composed as it is of the best material, will most cordially welcome that immigration which will add to the material, social and financial status the force that is to develop the limitless resources of this vast domain. Immigration that will be materially felt in this direction will be most welcome. There is neither welcome nor room in Oregon for [illegible] representatives or the man who speaks of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] further on. [illegible] practical [illegible]. He need not apply. It might be well to add here that at present the inducements for professional men, mechanics or laboring men, unless they come supplied with [illegible] to create for themselves opportunities for employment, are not such as will warrant their coming. During the last two years there has been a steady increase in the number of these classes, and they have fully supplied the field, for the present at least. For the capitalist or the farmer there is room and [illegible] welcome.

ASTORIA.

The year of grace eighteen hundred and eighty four must be recorded by future historians as an off year in the annals of the city of Astoria. In common with the majority of her sister cities in the state of Oregon she has barely held her own. It is just a decade since the enterprising firm of Badollet & Co operated the first salmon cannery constructed within the precincts of our city. The first season's work of this company demonstrated the fact that a cannery located near the mouth of the Columbia river and at a port from which direct shipments could be made, secured many advantages not possessed by similar establishments situated twenty or thirty miles up the river. Shrewd cannerymen and fishermen were not slow to avail themselves of the knowledge thus obtained, and the result was that year after year new canneries have been constructed in the city of Astoria and its immediate vicinity, until we find now not less than thirty of them between the mouth of the river and Tongue point, which is only three miles above the city proper. Four hundred and eighty-five thousand cases of canned salmon, out of a grand total of 650,000 packed by all the canneries on the Columbia river, were put up in the canneries west of Tongue point in 1884, against 20,000 cases packed within the same limit ten years ago. Had the demand for this our staple product justified it 50,000 cases more might have been easily added to the above. Some idea of the importance of this industry to Astoria may be formed when we take into consideration that it required an outlay of more than $2,000,000 last season to secure the above results, nearly all of which was disbursed in the immediate neighborhood. The market price of canned salmon fluctuates the same as other merchantable products, and it is probable that the present depressed condition of its market value is mainly owing to the fact that the supply has exceeded the demand. It is, however, well known that there are other causes. One is that inferior grades of salmon from other rivers on the coast have been shipped, both foreign and domestic, and falsely labeled Columbia river salmon. The very fact of these counterfeit labels being used by unprincipled canners attests the acknowledged superiority of the true Columbia river salmon, and surely the industry has by this time assumed such proportions, and represents pecuniary investments of such large amounts, that the Columbia river cannerymen should see the necessity of at once forming an exchange or some other organization through which by concerted action and well directed wise effort they may be able, in some measure at least, to protect their own interests. From present indications it is not at all probable that all the canneries will run to their full capacity next season, and the time has gone by when canners can afford to pay the high prices they have been paying fishermen for the raw material.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

The lumber manufacturing business has increased very considerably in Astoria during the past year. The West Shore mill owned by J C Trullinger & Sons, has a capacity of 25,000 feet a day, and has been kept busy in supplying local demands. With the usual energy and enterprise which characterizes this firm, they have recently extended their wharfage facilities, it being their intention to still further increase the capacity of their mill in order that they may ship cargoes of lumber as well as supply the local trade.

The Clatsop Mill company, superintended by Mr Will Kinney has been erected during the past year. The company has constructed a commodious wharf, where vessels can load with facility and good dispatch. Within the last three months this company has shipped nearly three million feet of lumber, besides filling large orders for street planking and the local trade.

Meade, McGregor & Co's saw mill at upper Astoria does a large business in the manufacturing of lumber, principally for boxes, which they supply by thousands to the various canneries in the fishing season. Besides these sawmills Astoria has two steam sash and door factories.

Within a radius of twelve miles around Astoria are several extensive logging camps which furnish a very large proportion of all the lumber shipped from the Columbia river. The importance of this business has been overlooked and perhaps but few are even now aware of the extent to which it is carried on. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that only lumber shipped foreign passes through our custom house. The list of vessels which have crossed the Columbia river bar during the past year will give some idea of the extent and commercial importance of this branch of trade. [This list will be found in another column—ED.]

Last year there was shipped from the Columbia river more than twenty one million feet of manufactured lumber—and on an "off year" at that.

It is safe to say that five-sixths of the manufactured lumber was sawed from logs procured from logging camps in Clatsop county, of which Astoria is the county seat. Manufactured lumber is a staple article in the markets of the world. Since the sawing and exporting of lumber from the mouth of the Columbia river has increased to such an extent as to become a very substantial and promising business the inquiry naturally suggests itself: Will a railroad reaching from Astoria into the Nehalem forests [illegible] pay sufficiently well to justify the investment? We honestly believe the time is near when this question can be most [illegible] answered in the affirmative. [illegible] in addition to the timber business, there is [illegible] known to exist there, which would add [illegible] to the earning capacity of the road.

A gentleman who has been through this portion of the county and who has given much time and thought to the subject of building a railroad from Astoria to the Nehalem river, says that the greatest obstruction we have yet had to encounter is the land grant lying between here and Forest Grove. He says that nearly all capitalists who have hitherto considered this matter have been restrained from building through fear that should the road be once commenced from Astoria to the Nehalem, that the holders of the land grant would immediately proceed to build a parallel road in order to earn the land grant. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that our best plan is to endeavor to build a railroad southward from Astoria along the ocean to the mouth of the Nehalem, distant about thirty five miles. This Onion Peak road, we may name it, would not interfere with, nor be injured by the construction of a road from Astoria to Forest Grove on the land grant. It would carry out the coal from the veins around Onion Peak and would carry from the mouth of the Nehalem the timber which could be floated down stream to that point from the 100 miles of logging streams above.

His opinion is that the profits of this road in its double capacity of coal and logging railroad cannot well be overestimated. And besides all this the passenger traffic between Astoria and the seaside the summer line, and to Nehalem and Tillamook would not be inconsiderable.

Such are the ideas of the gentleman referred to, and they are sensible and practicable. However, the Central Pacific railroad company, it appears, have now obtained possession of the land grant. There is some anxiety and much difference of opinion among Astorians as to what that company will do with it. If they intend doing differently from their predecessors it is not known here, but we do hope that either the Onion Peak road or some other railroad will introduce the sound of the iron horse into the city of Astoria ere long.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

Our [illegible] railroad connection with any [illegible] anywhere might add some people to [illegible] [illegible] city [illegible] together [illegible] showing the [illegible] customs house [illegible] 1884, to Nov [illegible] by Mr C Brown.

[illegible] of imports, [illegible] consisting chiefly [illegible].

Value of domestic exports, $2[illegible] [illegible] 1884 cases canned salmon [illegible] feet of lumber, and the balance of wheat, [illegible] fish, etc, [illegible] Astoria.

[illegible]

Total collections [illegible]

[illegible] coastwise [illegible]

Clearances [illegible] vessels [illegible] tonnage [illegible]

Entered, foreign, [illegible] 2 vessels, tonnage [illegible]

Cleared foreign [illegible] vessels [illegible]

Deep water vessels which have crossed [illegible] including American vessels, [illegible] tonnage [illegible]

In addition [illegible] vessels entered, tonnage [illegible] 15 tons.

The above list [illegible] vessels in the lumber trade consisting between the Columbia river and San Francisco and other California ports.

THE PILOT SERVICE

There are in Astoria four serviceable tugs under the efficient management of Captain George Flavel, kept in constant readiness and perfect working order. In no other part of the world can this important service be conducted to give more perfect satisfaction than is done here at the present time. This is acknowledged by all shipmasters who visit the port. There have been no disasters to shipping during the past year of any kind whatever in the river or on the bar. No vessels have been detained weather bound inside and all vessels have been promptly brought in after being sighted outside. Charges for towage and pilotage are acknowledged to be no higher than for similar service in other harbors.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Although Astoria has not been exempt from the general depression in trade and commerce which has been felt all over the country during the past year, many improvements have been made, and works of public importance have been completed. The large area of ground made desolate by the disastrous fire of 1883, is again covered with buildings, all of which are as a rule of a more substantial and costly character than those which burned, and notwithstanding there has been no appreciation of value in real estate, the city assessor's returns for the year 1884 show an increased value of personal property of $50,000 as compared with 1883.

The city auditor's books show a revenue for the past year from city taxes, licenses, fines, etc., of $41,300. The disbursements for the same period have been about $30,000. Of this amount $5000 has been expended in improvements on streets, and $7710 in maintaining our volunteer fire department, which in its efficiency and discipline is second to no other in the state of Oregon. Composed of the business men of the place, well officered, with two steam fire engines and an alert hook and ladder company, thoroughly equipped and always prompt, our citizens are justly proud of the department.

EDUCATIONAL.

For many years Astoria was sadly deficient in regard to school houses. This has been nobly remedied, and to-day, next to the Odd Fellows temple, the public school buildings in the two districts comprised within the city limits, are the most prominent edifices in Astoria. The commodious building in district No 1 was furnished and ready for occupancy early in the year 1884. It cost $17,000. It is centrally located, and occupies a position commanding a magnificent view of the ocean and of the Columbia river. The school house block is valued at $4000. The board of directors consists of Mrs Inez F Parker and Messrs C H Stockton and W F Dement, school clerk, J O Bozorth. The whole number of registered scholars is about 500. Mrs F L Martin is the competent principal, and she has an efficient corps of assistants in the several departments consisting of the Misses Carrie Fields, Katie Connelly, Dora Badollet, May Trenchard and Ella Habersham. The amount paid for salaries aggregate $430 per month.

In city district No. 2, during the past year, the taxpayers have erected at an expense of $4000, an addition to the former school house, consisting of four large rooms. The building is admirably located, is two stories high, finished off with tower and bell. The rooms are all large, well lighted and ventilated. Doors and hallway are wide, and, as should be the case in all similar institutions, all the doors open outward. The number of pupils in attendance at this school is 130. Miss M F Lawrence is the able and experienced principal, and Miss Emma Connelly assistant. The directors have engaged a third teacher, who will commence her labors when studies are resumed after New Year's. The estimated value of this school property is about $10,000. Messrs J Q A Bowlby and James W Welch are directors, and Mr Charles Shively, school clerk.

GENERAL NOTES

It is generally conceded that nothing more surely indicates the permanent growth, solid prosperity and healthy prospects of a city than the fact that capital favors and seeks investment in its public works. Astoria enjoys this distinction.

In 1883 the Astoria Gas Light Company was incorporated, and has been in successful operation ever since. During the past year the Columbia Water Works Company, at an expense of nearly $100,000, has brought its mains a distance of twelve miles into the city, and we have now an unlimited and constant supply of pure water for every needed purpose furnished at reasonable rates.

The electric fire alarm has also been introduced and is in general use, connecting with every branch of the fire department. Also the Bell Telephone Company have applied for and obtained the right of stretching their wires in the city and suburbs, and more than sixty subscribers have already availed themselves of the facilities and benefits of that wonderful discovery.

And now we have a street car railway in course of construction, which the year 1885 will in all probability see in successful operation from one end of the city to the other.

Another important project on foot and likely to be commenced during the coming year is the building of a good wagon road from Astoria to Clatsop plains and to the Seaside house and [illegible] summer house. The necessity for this has long been apparent. The difficulty of bridging Young's bay has been the obstacle in the way. It is proposed now to petition the county commissioners to cause the road to be built as a county road, then, until permission is granted by the government to build a bridge, to operate a steam ferry across the bay.

The city of Astoria enjoys the distinction of [illegible] association beyond any other city on the northwest Pacific coast. Another important chapter in its interesting history has commenced with the new year. Already the United States government has publicly advertised for bids having reference to work in connection with the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river. The commencement of this most important work commences also a new era in the history of Astoria. As the seaport of Oregon this grand and absolutely necessary work is of more importance than a half dozen railroads. It will materially benefit not Astoria alone, but all this great Columbia river valley. It is a national work, and the needs of our growing and increasing commerce, would certainly necessitate its being constructed and, [illegible], the sooner it is done the better.

IN CONCLUSION.

As we have dwelt on the secular interests and material prosperity and prospects of this city by the sea, so [illegible] called the Venice of the northwest, we would not omit to state that she is not behind her sister cities in the possession of elements [illegible] of social culture and progressive civilization. Her churches, schools and benevolent societies bear witness to this fact. Of churches, the following denominations have their places of worship: Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Reformed Lutheran and Roman Catholic. A Young Men's Christian Association has been successfully maintained for more than four years. In the secret and benevolent societies we have: Temple Lodge No 7, A F & A M, Beaver Lodge No 35, I O O F, Ocean Encampment [illegible], I O O F, Sea Side Lodge No 12, A O U W, two lodges of the Knights of Pythias, a lodge of Good Templars, and one or two Working men's Protective unions, also a post of the G A R.

The Astoria chamber of commerce was incorporated in 1876, since which time it has quietly but persistently labored for the advancement of the commercial interests and welfare of the city. Through our state representatives it has urged upon congress many measures which have been productive of great beneficial results to this community. For years it has kept before congress the importance of the permanent improvement of the Columbia river bar, and the national benefits which would accrue to the commerce of the country at large. The commencement of this work is crowning evidence of the influence these useful organizations exert in the halls of congress. The growth of Astoria has received no impetus from any railroad boom. She has grown to her present dimensions entirely on her own merits. Her future is assured. She needs no adventitious aid. Her favorable geographical position, possessing in herself and in the immediate vicinity inexhaustible resources makes it only a question of time as to when this favored portion of this magnificent country will vie in wealth and importance with the [illegible] cities of the older states.

E. C. HOLDEN.

McMINNVILLE.

The public improvements have been more this year than of any year previous and of a more permanent character, at a total cost of about $[illegible]. The principal cost has been in macadamizing along several blocks of Third street, putting down first a layer of large stones, then covering the entire surface with a coating of gravel. About one mile of sidewalk has been built, six feet wide, of 1½-inch fir lumber. A cistern of about 11,000 gallons capacity has been put in at the intersection of D and Third streets. Several street crossings have been added, and a line of street lamps have been set up along Third street to the railroad station. It is the intention to build a fireman's hall and engine house the coming season.

The private buildings and improvements do not foot up in cost more than one-third of the amount of last year. Below I give in round numbers as near as could be ascertained by actual figures and careful estimates of buildings of $[illegible] and upwards. The building for the next year will be much greater than this, according to present indications.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

Charles Grissen, dwelling	[illegible]
[illegible] do addition	[illegible]
[illegible] Lynch do	[illegible]
C [illegible] B [illegible] do	[illegible]
Jakobs & Terry blacksmith shop	[illegible]
W A Anderson, barn	[illegible]
H A T [illegible] dwelling addition	[illegible]
Mrs P Derr do do	[illegible]
Mrs [illegible] barn	[illegible]
A J Nelson dwelling	[illegible]
M[illegible] hall improvements	[illegible]
Methodist parsonage	[illegible]
M [illegible] dwelling	[illegible]
M R Butler do	[illegible]
John Brooks do and improvements	[illegible]
Thos Turner do do	[illegible]
J Zigler do	[illegible]
A Anderson do	[illegible]
John Rhodes store	[illegible]
F F Brown do addition	[illegible]
W D McDonald dwelling	[illegible]
Thos Pettigrew do	[illegible]
F Rus[illegible] store brick	[illegible]
Jones Hill & Co sash and door fac'y imp.	[illegible]
McMinnville Warehouse Co imp	[illegible]
B J Hartman store imp	[illegible]
L H Cook dwelling addition	[illegible]
W T Newby do	[illegible]
R B Hayden barn	[illegible]
D H Turner dwelling imp	[illegible]
J W Cowles do do	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Products of the principal trades and manufactures of $1500 and upwards:

W H Bingham furniture	[illegible]
C D Johnson blacksmithing	[illegible]
W T Booth do	[illegible]
Jakobs & Terry do 3 mo	[illegible]
R N [illegible] wagon maker	[illegible]
Chas Grissen baker and confectioner	[illegible]
J W Aldeman fruit-dryer	[illegible]
S A Manning tinner	[illegible]
A H and O O Hodson tinners	[illegible]
B [illegible] & [illegible] butchers, 358 cattle, [illegible] sheep and 124 hogs	[illegible]
Jones Hill & Co sash doors and woodw'k	[illegible]
Six & [illegible] flouring mill 7500 bbls	[illegible]
McMinnville foundry	[illegible]
Yamhill County "Reporter" and job office	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

WHEAT RECEIPTS.

	Bushels.
McMinnville Warehouse Co	60,000
Smith & Richmond	64,300
John J Six	31,000
Total	155,300

SHIPPED

McMinnville Warehouse Co	[illegible]
Smith & Richmond	[illegible]
John J Six	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Leaving a total on hand of 112,200 bushels, of this amount 24,000 bushels have been sold, and is awaiting shipment.

Some warehousemen estimate that there is about 30 per cent. of the wheat raised still in the hands of the farmer, one-half of which is merchantable wheat, uninjured by the harvest rains. An effort was made to get the total amount of grain threshed in the county by inquiry of the men who did the threshing, but the unlooked for snow distracted our mails, and but few of the precinct reports have been received. For 1879 but one other county in the state reported more wheat in the United States census than Yamhill. Our crop that year was [illegible] bushels on 51,992 acres, we estimate the increase of acreage harvested this year over that of 1879 at 20 per cent. and the yield per acre 30 per cent. more than in 1879. This would make the wheat product of the county in round numbers 1,450 000 bushels.

The public school has an attendance of about 165. Baptist college, 100. The population of the town is about 1150. The bank of McMinnville started here at the close of last year, has increased in business, and will soon move into larger and more commodious quarters.

The county fair grounds, containing [illegible] acres adjoining the town, have been fenced this year with an eight-foot board fence, and other improvements added.

The town is favorably situated, with railroad and telegraphic communication, the people are as prosperous and enterprising as any of the towns of the state, and as an effort is being made to vote on the relocation of the county seat, McMinnville has honorable aspirations with a fair prospect and hope of success.

SALEM.

The year just closed has not been crowned with the prosperity anticipated by the more enthusiastic at its commencement. The depression in business circles has been very perceptibly felt, especially during the last three months. Abundant crops of cereals, fruits and vegetables led many to hope that the close of the year would be attended with better times and a [illegible] easement in financial circles. The crops were mostly saved, but harvest being over it was found that prices for produce of all kinds were re[illegible] producers have gene[illegible] clined [illegible]. This but increased the ti[illegible] of the [illegible] market and compelled ou[illegible] ness men [illegible] carry them still longer in long credits [illegible] and constant p[illegible] of their creditors elsewhere. The inevit[illegible] sult has [illegible] that a number of mercha[illegible] financially embarrassed while some ha[illegible] compelled to make assignments for be[illegible] of their creditors. Never during our [illegible] years residence in Oregon have we [illegible] hard times so universal as now. [illegible] cry of [illegible] merchants is reducing expenses to the lowe[illegible] and retrenchment is the watchword al[illegible] the line. Money is very scarce and gil[illegible] security is needed to effect loans on suc[illegible] even. Real estate is low and mortgag[illegible] avoided rather than sought after by mone[illegible] ers, and if accepted must cover property [illegible] or three times the value of the amount [illegible]. Business men anticipated a revival of trad[illegible] the holiday season, but th[illegible] ing the precedented storms that set in [illegible] days previous and have since con[illegible] nipped their expectations in the bud, an[illegible] sales have not averaged much more tha[illegible] third of those of the holiday season o[illegible] and large stocks will have to be carried [illegible] a natural result. Some of our merchan[illegible] complaining over the fact that their fa[illegible] customers are holding back their whea[illegible] depriving them of their money, cla[illegible] that the market gives no promise of [illegible] prices and that in times like these a half [illegible] better than no bread at all, and it certainl[illegible] look a little hard that having carried the[illegible] tomers for several months that now that [illegible] is over that they should longer be embar[illegible] for the want of what is justly due them. [illegible] is however two sides to every question[illegible] our country readers might argue very diff[illegible] ly. The feasibility of the mortgage tax [illegible] come in for its full share of controversy [illegible] generally acknowledged as one of the cau[illegible] the present depressed condition of financ[illegible] cles. The average sales of 1884 will no[illegible] equal those of the preceding year, but th[illegible] receipts have probably been less and bo[illegible] counts much larger. Our merchants and [illegible] ness men generally are not discouraged b[illegible] means, and their confidence in Salem an[illegible] future greatness of our state remains unsh[illegible] and they enter the new year with renew[illegible] ergy, hoping and expecting better time[illegible] greater ease in the money market.

During the year just closed there hav[illegible] about 60 new buildings of various kinds e[illegible] in and around Salem which some clain[illegible] cost an average of $1000 each, which, how[illegible] might by others be deemed a high estima[illegible] is fair [illegible] presume, however, that the [illegible] buildings have cost in the neighborhood of [illegible] 000. Among the principal buildings mig[illegible] named the new school house, now enc[illegible] $12,000; Eugene Breyman's new resi[illegible] $[illegible]; Jacob McCoy's dwelling, $3000 [illegible]wick's dwelling, $2500. Episcopal chur[illegible] tory and improvements, $2500, Christian c[illegible] parsonage, $1800, deaf mute school bui[illegible] $1500, and others of minor importance [illegible] each adding to the beauty of our city an[illegible] wealth of our municipal corporation.

ALBANY

Albany is the county seat of Linn count[illegible] a city of about 2000 inhabitants. It is favorably situated on the east bank o[illegible] Willamette river just below the mouth o[illegible] Calapooia. It has the great advantage of river and railroad transportation—the O[illegible] and California passing through it, and it i[illegible] on the direct line of the Oregon Pacific ra[illegible] now in course of construction. The town [illegible] on a level prairie which extends from the [illegible] to the foothills of the Cascade mountains, [illegible] tance of sixteen miles, embracing the mo[illegible] tensive and valuable section of the Willa[illegible] valley. As a manufacturing city it has no[illegible] in the state, power being furnished by the [illegible] tiam Ditch and Canal Company, which w[illegible] ganized in August, 1872, with a capital of [illegible] 000. This canal taps the Santiam river [illegible] Lebanon and flows a distance of twelve [illegible] through a rich farming country to the [illegible] side of Albany. It divides at the corn[illegible] Eighth and Vine streets, one branch run[illegible] down Vine street and emptying into the [illegible] with a fall of over thirty-two feet. [illegible] other [illegible] runs down Eighth stre[illegible] Thurston street, thence to the [illegible] where [illegible] a fall of thirty-six [illegible] a number of lateral ditches leave the [illegible] stream [illegible] running the entire length [illegible] city under the sidewalks make a safe guar[illegible] against fire and furnish an immense amou[illegible] hydraulic power which, being so much che[illegible] has almost superseded the use of steam [illegible] streams furnish the power for the M[illegible] flouring mills, Magnolia flouring mills[illegible] Red Crown flouring mills, James [illegible] [illegible] factory, Zeiss & Hochstedler's sas[illegible] door factory, Brink & Son's furniture fa[illegible] L P [illegible] chair factory, John Brush & [illegible] established manufacturing wire cl[illegible] [illegible] and woven wire mattresses, Gr[illegible] [illegible] furniture factory, Turner's custom [illegible] Robinson & West's lumber mills, Cher[illegible] Parker [illegible], James Cherry's foundry [illegible] and A[illegible] machine factory, and a nu[illegible] of others of lesser note. [illegible] the matter of manufactur[illegible] city [illegible] well at present, and has a [illegible] future as the canal has much [illegible] power will be required.

For [illegible] years past the improvements [illegible] in Albany were in advance of the city and [illegible] during that time the city has been [illegible] catching up. It has now re[illegible] that [illegible] as spring opens improve[illegible] will again commence. The school dir[illegible] now [illegible] competent architects drawing [illegible] plans for a large and commodious school b[illegible] the contract for which will be let this [illegible] and [illegible] construction commenced early i[illegible] spring. The buildings will cover an [illegible] the [illegible] of the city, purchase[illegible]

EUGENE CITY

[illegible] repeated with increased e[illegible] [illegible] The improvements during the year 18[illegible] [illegible] of those of 1883. The stagn[illegible] [illegible] less prevalent in other [illegible] of [illegible] during the last six months [illegible] [illegible] slight here, and for th[illegible] six years there has not been a single fail[illegible] business, excepting one which was caused [illegible] lack of confidence on the part of the credit[illegible] one of the members of the firm. With a th[illegible] population of 2000, Eugene pr[illegible] none of the indications of a "boom," [illegible] the county, every feature evinces a stead[illegible] permanent growth. During the year just c[illegible] [illegible] have received grea[illegible] than ever before, while freer ex[illegible] [illegible] furnishings, fronts, et[illegible] the part of its business men indicate their [illegible] of the city. With the last year the cash [illegible] cent. [illegible] has advanced from 15 to [illegible] and dwellings at the [illegible] 15 to 18 per cent, on th[illegible] [illegible] has been expende[illegible] [illegible] improvements durin[illegible] [illegible] we give only a few o[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have made improvement[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] market [illegible] situated practically at the [illegible] of the Willamette valley in the midst of [illegible] county resources where the lumberman [illegible] man and stockraiser, and the grain, fruit, [illegible] and hop grower find rich rewards for th[illegible] industry with the state universally among [illegible] tractive features, and with a well earned [illegible] tation as a place of high social, moral a[illegible] tellectual character, Eugene takes its [illegible] among the first cities of the state. J [illegible] have already avail[illegible] themselves of the s and benefits of that wonderful dis- now we have [illegible] car railway in [illegible] which the year 1885 will [illegible] successful operation [illegible] important project on [illegible] and likely of a good wagon road from Astoria to the plains and to the Seaside house and summer house. The necessity to this long been apparent. The difficulty of [illegible] been the obstacle in It is proposed now to petition the county road, then [illegible] permission to te a steam ferry across the bay to build a bridge, [illegible] enjoys the distinction of lowest Pacific [illegible] any other city on terminus [illegible] Another important [illegible] history has [illegible] Already the government has publicly advertised reference to work in connection improvement of the mouth of the Co- [illegible] the commencement of this work commences also a new era in ry of Astoria. As the seaport grain land it is [illegible] necessary work importance than half [illegible] railway. It will materially benefit not Astoria it all this great Columbia river valley national work and the needs of our and increasing commerce would ly necessitate its [illegible] constructed and, the sooner it is done the better.

IN CONCLUSION

have dwelt on the secular interests and prosperity and prospects of this city by [illegible] of the north, we not our [illegible] to state that she is not behind cities in the possession of claims to of social culture and progressive civil- Her churches, schools and benevolent bear witness to this fact. Of churches, the following denominations have their places of worship: Presbyterian, Metho- Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Congrega- Reformed Lutheran and Roman Catholic. ng Men's Christian Association has been lly maintained for more than four years. t and benevolent societies we have Lodge No 7 A. F. & A. M. Beaver [illegible] I. O. O. F. [illegible] Encampment I. O. O. F. Seaside Lodge No 12, A. [illegible] lodge of the Knights of Pythias, a Good Templars, and [illegible] two Work- Protective Unions, also [illegible] post of the storia chamber [illegible] commerce was in- [illegible] with time it has persistently the real [illegible] the advance- the commercial interests and welfare of Through our state representatives it upon congress many measures which productive of great beneficial results mmunity. For years it has kept before the importance of the permanent im- of the Columbia river bar, and the benefits which would accrue to the of the country at large. The com- [illegible] of this work is convincing evidence ience these useful organizations exert of congress. The growth of Astoria ed no impetus from any railroad boom, [illegible] to her present dimensions en- ter own merits. Her future is assured. no adventitious aid. Her favorable ial position, possessing in herself and immediate vicinity inexhaustible re- makes it only a question of time as to favored portion of this magnificent [illegible] in wealth and importance with [illegible] of the older states.

E. C. HOLDEN.

McMINNVILLE

[illegible] improvements have been more than of any year previous and of a permanent character at a total cost of 00. The principal cost has been in ding along several blocks of Third tion, down first a layer of large stones, ing the entire surface with a coating. About one mile of sidewalk has six feet wide of 1½-inch fir lumber. A about 11,000 gallons capacity has been he intersection of D and Third streets. eet crossings have been added, and a treet lamps have been set up along t to the railroad station. It is the in- build a fireman's hall and engine coming season. vate buildings and improvements do p in cost more than one-third of the last year. Below I give in round s near as could be ascertained by ac- s and careful estimates of buildings of upwards. The building for the next be much greater than this, according indications.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS

ssen dwelling,	$ 600
[illegible] addition	300
[illegible]	200
[illegible]	600
erry [illegible] blacksmith shop	400
rson [illegible] barn	400
r dwelling, addition	600
r [illegible] do	300
barn	[illegible]
n dwelling	[illegible]
ll improvements	300
[illegible]	60
dwelling	[illegible]
r do	[illegible]
es do and improvements	2,000
omer do	1 100
[illegible] do	350
n do	400
es store	300
n to addition	250
onald dwelling	1,500
grew do	400
ore bank	[illegible]
& Co sash and door factory, imp	1,500
le Warehouse Co. imp	1,000
nan store imp	700
dwelling, addition	300
ty do	700
n barn	300
r dwelling, imp	350
es, do	300
	[illegible] 730

of the principal trades and manufac- 1500 and upwards

ham furniture	$ 1,500
son blacksmithing	3,000
b d[illegible]	2,400
ers [illegible]	500
wagon maker	2 000
er baker and confectioner	3,500
am fruit dryer	1,500
[illegible] tinner	[illegible]
O Hodson tinners	[illegible]
& Fauhes butchers [illegible] cattle 431, 124 hogs	10 4[illegible]
& Co sash doors and woodwork	10 000
mill, 7500 bbl	37 500
foundry	4 000
nty Report [illegible] job office	1,500
	[illegible] 450

WHEAT [illegible]

	Bushels.
W [illegible]	60,000
[illegible]	64,200
[illegible]	51 000
	1[illegible]5,200

[illegible]

W [illegible]	[illegible] 000
[illegible]	30,000
[illegible]	50 000
	82,000

total on hand of 113,200 bushels, nt 24,000 bushels have been sold, ting shipment. rehousemen estimate that there is r cent. of the wheat raised still in f the farmer, one-half of which is le wheat, uninjured by the harvest effort was made to get the total grain threshed in the county by in- men who did the threshing, but the r snow distracted our mails, and but recinct reports have been received. t one other county in the state re- wheat in the United States census [illegible] Our crop that year was 937,816 1,302 acres, we estimate the increase harvested this year over that of 1879 cent. and the yield per acre 30 per cent. This would make than in 1879. This would make product of the county in round num- 0 bushels. e school has an attendance of about college, 100. The population of about 1150. The bank of McMinn- here at the close of last year, has business, and will soon move into more commodious quarters. ty fair grounds, containing 100 ing the town, have been fenced this eight foot board fence, and other ts added. is favorably situated, with railroad phic communication, the people are s and enterprising as any of the the state, and as an effort is being e on the relocation of the county nville has honorable aspirations, prospect and hope of success.

SALEM

ust closed has not been crowned sperity anticipated by the more en- ts commencement. The depre- ess circles has been very perceptibly ly during the last three months. ops of cereals, fruits and vegetables hope that the close of the year ended with better times and a more ement in financial circles. This costly saved, but harvest being over that prices for produce of all kinds were very low, and producers have generally refused to sell. This but increased the tightness of the money market and compelled our business men to carry them still longer in face of long accounts already run and constant pressure of their creditors elsewhere. The inevitable result has been that a number of merchants are financially embarrassed, while some have been compelled to make assignments for the benefit of their creditors. Never during our fifteen years' residence in Oregon have we heard the cry of "hard times" so universal as now. Merchants are reducing expenses to the lowest ebb, and retrenchment is the watchword all along the line. Money is very scarce and gilt-edged security is needed to effect loans on short time. Real estate is low and mortgages are avoided rather than sought after by money lenders, and if accepted must cover property of two or three times the value of the amount loaned. Business men anticipated a revival of trade during the holiday season, but the unprecedented storms that set in a few days previous and have since continued nipped their expectations in the bud, and their sales have not averaged much more than one-third of those of the holiday season of 188[illegible], and large stocks will have to be carried over as a natural result. Some of our merchants are complaining over the fact that their farming customers are holding back their wheat, and thus depriving them of their money, claiming that the market gives no promise of higher prices, and that in times like these a half loaf is better than no bread at all, and it certainly does look a little hard that having carried their customers for several months that now that harvest is over that they should longer be embarrassed for the want of what is justly due them. There is, however, two sides to every question, and our country readers might argue very differently. The feasibility of the mortgage tax law comes in for its full share of controversy and is generally acknowledged as one of the causes of the present depressed condition of financial circles. The average sales of 1884 will no doubt equal those of the preceding year, but the cash receipts have probably been less and book accounts much larger. Our merchants and business men generally are not discouraged by any means, and their confidence in Salem and the future greatness of our state remains unshaken, and they enter the new year with renewed energy, hoping and expecting better times and greater ease in the money market.

During the year just closed there have been about 60 new buildings of various kinds erected in and around Salem which some claim have cost an average of $1000 each, which, however, might by others be deemed a high estimate. It is fair to presume, however, that the sixty buildings have cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. Among the principal buildings might be named the new school house, now enclosed, $[illegible]; Eugene Breyman's new residence, $[illegible]; Jacob McCoy's dwelling, $3000; B[illegible] dwelling, $2500; Episcopal church rectory and improvements, $2500; Christian church parsonage, $1300; deaf mute school building, $[illegible], and others of minor importance, but each adding to the beauty of our city and the wealth of our municipal corporation.

ALBANY

Albany is the county seat of Linn county and a city of about 2000 inhabitants. It is most favorably situated on the east bank of the Willamette river just below the mouth of the Calapooia. It has the great advantage of both river and railroad transportation—the Oregon and California passing through it, and it is also on the direct line of the Oregon Pacific railroad now in course of construction. The townsite is a level prairie, which extends from the river to the foothills of the Cascade mountains, a distance of sixteen miles, embracing the most extensive and valuable section of the Willamette valley. As a manufacturing city it has no equal in the state, power being furnished by the Santiam Ditch and Canal Company, which was organized in August, 1872, with a capital of $30,000. This canal taps the Santiam river near Lebanon and flows a distance of twelve miles through a rich farming country to the south side of Albany. It divides at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, one branch running down Vine street and emptying into the Calapooia with a fall of over thirty two feet. The other branch runs down Eighth street to [illegible] street, thence to the river, where it has a fall of thirty six feet. A number of lateral ditches leave the main ditch and running the entire length of the city under the sidewalks make a safe guarantee against fire and furnish an immense amount of hydraulic power which, being so much cheaper, has almost superseded the use of steam. These streams furnish the power for the Magnolia flouring mills, Merchants' flouring mills, [illegible] flouring mills, James Dannals' [illegible] factory, Zevss & Hochstedler's [illegible] factory, Brink & Son's furniture factory, L. Putnam's chair factory, John Brush & Son's establishment manufacturing wire cloth, perforated zinc and woven wire mattresses, Graf[illegible]'s furniture factory, Turner's custom mills, Robinson & West's lumber mills, Cherry & [illegible]'s foundry, James Cherry's foundry, [illegible] and Allhouse's machine factory, and a number of other establishments of lesser note. As can thus be seen in the matter of manufactories the city is richly endowed at present and has a most flattering future, as the canal has much surplus power when required.

For some years past the improvements made in Albany were in advance of the city and county, and during that time the city has been slow but steadily catching up. It has now reached that point and as spring opens improvements will again commence. The school directors now have competent architects drawing the plans for a large and commodious school house, the contract for which will be let this winter and its construction commenced early in the spring. The buildings will cover an entire block near the center of the city, purchased for that purpose.

EUGENE CITY

All that this journal has said of this young city on former occasions similar to the present might now be repeated with increased emphasis. Its improvements during the year 1884 have not fall short of those of 1883. The stagnation of business more or less prevalent in other parts of the state during the last six months of the year has been only slight here, and for the past six years there has not been a single failure in business, excepting one which was caused by a lack of confidence on the part of the creditors in one of the members of the firm. With a thrifty, energetic population of 2500, Eugene presents none of the indications of a "boom," but, on the contrary, every feature evinces a steady and permanent growth. During the year just closed street improvements have received greater attention than ever before, while freer expenditures in the line of furnishings, fronts, etc., on the part of its business men indicate their confidence in the continued growth and prosperity of the city. Within the last year the cash value of property has advanced from 15 to [illegible]0 per cent, business houses and dwellings at the same time yielding from 10 to 18 per cent on the investment.

More than $100,000 has been expended on building and other improvements during the year 1884. Of these we give only a few of the more costly:

Charles Baker hotel, brick	$11,00[illegible]
F. E. Lucky, resid[illegible]	[illegible]
Prof. J. W. Johnson [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] brick	4,000
Mrs. F. B. [illegible]	[illegible]
J. L. Page	[illegible]
A. Hunt [illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]hanoff	[illegible]
A. J. Bonner	[illegible]
T. R. Hayes, add[illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. Rinehart [illegible]	[illegible]
Episcopal rectory	[illegible]
A. L. Ogden [illegible]	1,00[illegible]
Improvement William [illegible]	1,00[illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]	1,00[illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] brick	4,[illegible]0
Mrs. [illegible] Hill [illegible]	1,00[illegible]
[illegible] old one	1,500

Twelve others have made improvements to the amount of $1000 and over, twenty three to the amount of $500 and over, while numerous sums have been expended on houses and grounds amounting altogether to about $110,000. This is exclusive of the cost of the ground on which the buildings and other improvements were placed.

The necessary purchases have been made by the Eugene Mill Company to supply the city with a system of water works and the company chartered for that purpose, also by Messrs. [illegible] & Echels for the erection and equipment of a flouring mill to be located near the depot. But there are not a sufficient number of factories, foundries, etc., to supply the demand in this locality. During the year Portland has been called upon to ship to Eugene 20,000 barrels of lime, nearly 100,000 lath and a corresponding amount of sash, doors, hardware, moldings, etc. Lane county produces annually more than 1,000,000 pounds of hops, 700,000 pounds of [illegible]. These are shipped through the warehouses of Eugene. 300,000 pounds are now lying in the warehouses awaiting a sufficient increase in the market price. Situated practically at the head of the Willamette valley, in the midst of varied county resources, where the lumberman, dairyman and stockraiser, and the grain, fruit, wool, and hop grower find rich rewards for their industry, with the state university among its attractive features, and with a well earned reputation as a place of high social, moral and intellectual character, Eugene takes its place among the first cities of the state.

J. N. G.

WASHINGTON.

A Prosperous and Populous Territory that Should be a State.

ITS UNLIMITED RESOURCES.

Sketch of the Territory by Counties—A Liberal Minded People Ahead of the Age They Live In.

Washington, the most remote of our territories from the center of government, is one of the richest in natural resources and the most advanced of any as far as the liberal mindedness of its people is concerned. Its area of 69,994 square miles comprises agricultural, grazing, timber and mineral lands in such judicious proportions that it could easily prosper and develop its resources without drawing a dollar's worth of goods from any of its neighbors. The territory is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west the waves of the broad Pacific lave its shores along the entire border. It has a coast line of 1[illegible]5 miles, counting in the shores of that magnificent body of water known to the world as Puget sound. Divided by the Cascade range of mountains into two sections, wholly dissimilar in climate, soil and resources, it is nevertheless cemented firmly into one commonwealth by the very demands that rise from that dissimilarity. The climate of the eastern section is colder and drier than that of the western section, the Japanese current warm from the warm south Pacific ocean lending a portion of its mildness to the lands west of the Cascades from the California line to Alaska. The area of land exclusive of uncultivatable mountain ranges is [illegible],000,000 acres. Of this amount fully 20,000,000 acres are covered by the finest body of timber on the continent, 10,000,000 acres are plains and prairies, and [illegible],000,000 acres rich alluvial bottom lands. The western section is densely timbered, and the eastern section contains all of the prairie lands, a few bottoms only being clear of timber in the western section.

Puget sound is a beautiful archipelago covering an area of over 2000 square miles. Its waters are everywhere deep and free from shoals, its anchorage secure, and it offers every facility that a great commerce would demand. The whole region about the Sound is inexhaustibly rich in timber, as well as in deposits of coal and iron. Water power sites are quite abundant, and gold is found in paying quantities in many of the river beds. There are several commodious harbors for vessels of light draft on the coast line exclusive of those found at the mouth of several rivers. At these places a thriving trade is carried on in lumbering, coal mining, fishing, oystering, dairying and agricultural products. So deep is Puget sound and so abruptly do the shores rise from the water that, in many places, there is no anchorage near the bank. Steamers wind in and out of the long projecting rocks, now disappearing around some jutting headland or verdant island, now in the broad open bay and then darting through some narrow, rocky channel just wide enough to admit of their passage constantly revealing new beauties to the traveler at every turn and making his voyage a succession of lovely pictures.

The territory has no public debt and its taxes are light. The value of all property as assessed during the past year was $51,008,484, an increase of $[illegible],900,[illegible]17 during the year. The population of the territory is about 1[illegible]5,000, having doubled since 1880. In general enlightenment the people are ahead of any state in the union. Woman suffrage has been an accomplished fact for a year and has proven an unquestionable benefit to the moral and general development of the territory. At the recent election the taxation of church property was decided upon by a majority of over 2000, under the new law.

The territory is divided into the following counties: Adams, Asotin, Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Kitsap, King, Kittitas, Klickitat, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pierce, Pacific, Spokane, Stevens, Skamania, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Thurston, Whatcom, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima. For convenience in description the northeastern corner of the territory is commenced with and several others will be treated of in such a county that would otherwise be mentioned in the territory at large more fully. The largest county in Washington, and at the same time one of the least settled is

STEVENS COUNTY

This county is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho and on the west and south by counties in the territory. Its northern line stretches through four degrees of longitude, and altogether it contains nearly one fifth of the area of the territory. It is nearly all taken up by the Moses, Colville and Spokane Indian reservations. The few settlements made are in the extreme eastern section, in the Colville valley, and in the southwest portion where the Wenatchee valley affords a home for a few adventurous settlers. The Columbia river enters the county from British Columbia about [illegible] miles from the northeastern corner of the territory, and flowing in a southwesterly direction cuts it in two unequal sections. The western bank forms the eastern boundary of the Colville Indian reservation and as it reaches the 48th parallel of latitude it takes a sudden bend to the west, flowing in that direction about [illegible] miles and forming the southern boundary of the county as far as it goes. Then again turning southward, it is still the boundary of the county until the northern boundary of the new county of Kittitas is reached.

Just before the Columbia reaches the boundary line and in British Columbia the Clarke's Fork enters it, after flowing about 50 miles through the eastern portion of Stevens county. Spokane river for a short distance forms the southern boundary of the county and enters the Columbia at Camp Spokane. The Okanagan river is another large river finding its source in Osoyoos lake on the northern boundary and flowing southwesterly into the Columbia, dividing the reservations of the Colville and Moses tribes. The Wenatchee river divides Stevens and Kittitas counties. [illegible] of these rivers the Columbia and Clarke's Fork are open to navigation by small steamers, and some day will prove valuable factors in the growth of the county. Rapids occur at intervals along the Columbia and the Kettle falls is an obstruction which must be overcome. Stevens county has several lakes within its borders, one of them very large. Lake Chelan is in the southwestern portion of the county and is about [illegible] miles long by two miles average width.

It is deep and located amid the wilderness. Some day its vicinity will be thronged with those who will go there to find health and recreation among the solitudes of what is now a wilderness. Osoyoos lake on the northern boundary and Calispell, Loon and [illegible] lakes in the eastern section are all handsome bodies of water.

The [illegible] of Stevens county by two large Indian reservations and its distance from railroad communication with Portland has kept back its settlement. There are but a few small settlements in the entire county and its vote last November was but [illegible]. About a dozen townships have been surveyed in the Colville valley and it is there that the principal settlements are made. The Colville Indian agency at Colville City and Fort Colville garrison by United States troops are located in [illegible]. [illegible] is the nearest railroad point and contains about [illegible]00 people including the troops. Colville has two flour mills, a brewery and [illegible] and is the county seat. [illegible] is being settled slowly. Chewelah is a thriving little hamlet of [illegible] people, 54 miles northwest of Spokane Falls. Walker's Prairie, Marcus and [illegible] are postoffices where a few settlers are paving the way for future towns. In the Wenatchee valley, south of the Indian [illegible], [illegible] townships have been surveyed and a number of families gone in to locate. There is a large body of land in this section just east of the Cascade range which is well watered and timbered and capable of producing most of the crops grown in a temperate climate. Its proximity to the Puget sound region and the Columbia river will some day be a great advantage to enable the settlers to have two routes to a market.

Stevens county has an assessed valuation of $242,[illegible]. The population is about 1600. It has vast resources, but they must remain undeveloped until those of counties nearer lines of railroad are opened. The reservation occupied by Moses tribe of Indians is said to contain much excellent land and there are mineral bearing lands of remarkable value all over the county. Near Colville a company of Port[illegible] and Tacoma capitalists have been developing mines of great richness for months and a thriving camp has sprung up in the vicinity. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and coal are found in localities scattered all over the county. A railroad is contemplated opening up the Colville valley and the Kootenai company will develop a portion of British Columbia directly adjoining this county on the north, thus assisting materially in the advancement of its material interests. A newspaper has just gone into the county and appears at [illegible], the Stevens County [illegible].

SPOKANE COUNTY

This county has been divested of much of its territory by the legislature, and is now a compact body of excellent land destined to become one of the most prosperous in the new state of Washington. It is bounded by Stevens county on the north, Idaho on the east, Whitman county on the south and Lincoln county on the west. The Spokane river, Hangman's, Rock and Deep creeks water it well with the assistance of a large number of smaller streams, and it has for some years been a favorite section for settlement. It is nearly all good farming land, and few sections are entirely useless for either grain raising or grazing purposes. Wheat is the main staple raised, although oats, barley and flax are good crops to handle. Fruits nearly all grow well. The climate of the county is like that of Ohio, and is seldom as cold as the usual winters in that state. The county is all surveyed, and a land office at Spokane Falls affords all the necessary information needed by the intending settler. The Northern Pacific railroad runs through the county from northeast to southwest, affording an outlet for its products to Portland, the market for the northwest. Cheney is the county seat, although Spokane Falls is the largest city. It is a thriving place of 1,200 people, and has grown from nothing in 1880 to its present population. It is 3[illegible]8 miles from Portland, on the Northern Pacific railroad, and the distributing point for a large section of country. Two weekly newspapers, several manufacturing establishments, an excellent fire department and ample banking facilities are afforded. Churches and schools are well supplied and the new academy founded by B. F. Cheney of Boston, for whom the town was named, affords higher education for the young people.

Spokane Falls, the county seat, is a bustling, thriving town, with great natural advantages. It is destined to become a place of very great importance owing to its situation on the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad, its enormous water power, and the fact of its being at the head of the great canyon of the lower Spokane, which begins at the falls, and which is with difficulty crossed below. Through the medium of the Spokane river, Coeur d'Alene lake and the streams which enter it, a great area of valuable timber land is tributary to the town by water. As nearly all the productive wheat land of the Columbia basin must be supplied with lumber and fuel from other places, a great part of this lumber and fuel must be distributed by rail from Spokane Falls in return for the wheat which will come there to be ground into flour and carried below for shipment to Europe. The town has already churches, public and private schools, newspapers, flouring and other mills, and is growing rapidly.

Besides the county contains Latah, a flourishing town of several hundred inhabitants, on Hangman's creek, having a weekly paper; [illegible], a village of 150 people on Lake creek a few miles northeast of Spokane Falls. Medical Lake is a thriving village on the shores of a lake of the same name, whose waters are regularly visited by hundreds of people for their curative properties. The principal business is manufacturing a salt from the waters of the lake which is shipped far and wide. The population is above 200. Rockford, 25 miles southeast of Spokane Falls, is a thriving town of 500 population. It has flour and saw mills and does considerable business with the surrounding country. Spangle, 1[illegible] miles southeast of Cheney, is a hamlet of 150 people in a rich agricultural region, and Spokane Bridge, about the same size, is a lumbering city on the Idaho line east of the city of Spokane Falls. Several other small hamlets are dotted over the county, the supply points for their various vicinities. The population of Spokane county is about $10,000 and its assessed valuation $[illegible],200,1[illegible]6.

LINCOLN COUNTY

This county adjoins Spokane county on the west and was formerly a portion of that county. It is 30x50 miles in area, but little diversified in soil and resources. The main crops are wheat and the staple grains, all of which find a market in the mills of the county or at the ships at Portland. Nearly all the county is surveyed, and during the past year it has been a favorite locality for settlement. The great bend of the Columbia gives a name to several hundred square miles of excellent farming lands and the Big Bend country as it is called, is destined to [illegible] the northwest. The Crab creek section [illegible] fine land [illegible] rapidly receiving the attention it deserves from settlers. There are no large rivers in the county and it is nearly level. The Columbia and Spokane rivers form the northern boundary. Sylvan lake, an enlargement of Crab creek, [illegible] lake near Sprague and several smaller ones in the northwestern portion of the county add variety to the landscape. The population of Lincoln county is about 4000 at present and during the past year it has grown more rapidly than any other in the state.

Sprague, a busy little city on the Northern Pacific railroad, is now the county seat of the county, having secured it by vote at the last election. Sprague has a population of about 1[illegible]0 people, has large railroad repair shops and although first settled in 1882 has outstripped all its rivals in that vicinity except Spokane Falls. It has churches and schools, a bank, good theatre building, and an excellent newspaper, the Herald. There is considerable excellent land in its vicinity and the town does a thriving business with the interior. A few manufacturing industries common to new countries are in operation. Besides Sprague there are several other growing towns in Lincoln county. Harrington, a new town which has grown from almost nothing to have about 500 inhabitants during the past year, is about 2[illegible] miles northwest of Sprague. It has a newspaper and other necessities of civilized life and is growing rapidly. Davenport, 3[illegible] miles west of Spokane Falls, was formerly the county seat of Lincoln county, but lost it at the recent election. It has 300 inhabitants, and does a good trade with the surrounding farmers. [illegible] with 200 inhabitants is the metropolis of the Big Bend country and a growing place. Camp Mondovi and Miles are small settlements having from 100 to 200 inhabitants. The latter is located on Spokane river, adjoining Fort Spokane, a government post where a detachment of the Second U. S. infantry is stationed.

Lincoln county has few mineral deposits as yet known. Indications of coal are plentiful and a fine marble quarry has been discovered near Fort Spokane. There is some timber in the county, and the mountains of Stevens county on the north will furnish all that may be needed for years after the supply has been exhausted. Water power is small, and the main business of the population must be farming for many years to come. The Northern Pacific railroad cuts across the extreme southeastern corner of the county and affords an excellent outlet for its surplus products. The assessed valuation of the county is $[illegible].

[illegible] COUNTY

This county was [illegible] established by the legislature and is of irregular shape, being about [illegible] miles from north to south and [illegible] miles from east to west. It is but sparsely settled as yet, having only about 530 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of $[illegible],000. Its northern, western and a portion of its southern boundary is formed by the Columbia river, while Lincoln and Adams counties bound it on the east and south. Its area is mostly grassy plains, poorly watered, and as far as known is better adapted to stock raising than farming. There are a number of patches of good farming land, but [illegible] too remote from the railroad to be of great value as yet. In this county are found the grand coulees as they are called, which are immense depressions and canyons, formerly the bed of the Columbia river. These coulees cut up the country in various directions, and in some of them small lakes exist, relics of the time when the mighty river flowed over the [illegible]. They afford excellent shelter in winter [illegible] among the bunch grass plains [illegible]. Between the coulees the soil is sandy loam, [illegible] colored, with a subsoil of clay through which small pieces of limestone are thickly scattered. The land is gently rolling, and has a gentle slope [illegible] river. An excellent wagon road, opened and used by the government for hauling supplies between Walla Walla and Camp Chelan, runs the whole length of this prairie. Badger mountain [illegible] the prairie on the southwest and lies between it and the river on that side. On the north summit and slope of the mountain is a large body of pine timber and from here the settlers will obtain their stock of lumber for building and also their fuel. The coulees bound the district on the eastward, and from the third whose arm, the Columbia, completes the boundary. So the Columbia meanders along three sides of the district, and when congress provides for the clearing of the channel of this noble river, so that commerce may pass over "unvexed to the sea," the people who go in and occupy the land of promise may have water navigation to compete with railroads in carrying their products out and their necessary imports in.

Douglas county has no town worth mentioning. [illegible], about 1[illegible] miles directly west of Spokane Falls and 10 miles east of the Columbia river, is the county seat, and has perhaps 100 inhabitants. Priest rapids, in the Columbia river, and the head of steamboat navigation above Celilo is on the south boundary of the county and will some day probably be the outlet of its productions. The county has received little attention from immigrants, and an excellent opportunity for settlers will undoubtedly be taken advantage of next year.

ADAMS COUNTY

This is also a new county having been cut off the western end of Whitman county by the last legislature. It is bounded by Lincoln, Whitman, Franklin and Douglas counties. It has a population of 600 and an assessed valuation of $[illegible]. It has but few streams of note and the land has not been thought as valuable for agricultural purposes as that of contiguous counties. But it is now claimed the county contains a very large area of fine farming lands, and as a recent writer expresses it, "can raise any cereal grown in the United States to perfection and as to garden truck surpass any portion of the territory north of Snake river." The county is nearly all level, a range of elevated land in the eastern portion being the only exception. It contains much good grazing land. Ritzville, a small town of 200 people, [illegible] miles northwest of Sprague, is the county seat. There are no other towns in the county and few postoffices doing what little business is necessary with the scattering settlers. The Northern Pacific bisects the county from northeast to southwest and the Palouse branch of the O. R. & N. company's line runs along the southeast border. Adams county has few resources aside from farming and has little timber. It will probably be found to have the elements necessary for the support of a large [illegible] is the settlement of a [illegible].

WHITMAN COUNTY

This is one of the finest agricultural counties in the territory and is extremely rich in all the elements that make up a prosperous community. It has been settled for several years and has now a population of nearly 12,000. Its assessed valuation is $[illegible]. It is well watered, the Snake river forming its southern boundary and the Palouse river with a number of its tributaries draining nearly every section. The soil is adapted to the highest cultivation and is generally a dark loam of great depth, composed of alluvial deposits and decomposed lava overlying a clay subsoil. This in turn rests upon basalt formation which is so far below the surface of the ground as to be visible only on the banks of the deep water courses. The constituents of the soil, which is much the same in adjoining counties, render the same peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, and Whitman county is one of the great wheat exporting counties of the upper Columbia basin. All the mineral salts which are necessary to the perfect growth of this cereal are abundant, reproducing themselves constantly as the processes of decomposition gradually proceeds in the volcanic ash. The clods are easily broken by plow and harrow and the soil quickly crumbles on exposure to the action of the atmosphere. It is only within the past few years that the exceeding fertility of this region has been thoroughly understood. Its history has been much the same as that of western Kansas. For years it was thought the climate was too dry and the soil too barren ever to become cultivated with profit, and spots where now are located some of the great wheat farms were considered unfit for cultivation but a comparatively few years ago. Now Whitman county is one of the most populous of the counties of eastern Washington, ranking only second to Walla Walla.

The largest stream which flows through the county is the Palouse river. Its source is in the Coeur d'Alene mountains, and it empties into the Snake river about 120 miles below. In places its fall is rapid, and many excellent water privileges are afforded, notably at Palouse City and Colfax, where flouring mills, sawmills and planing mills are established and maintained. Pine creek is the next stream of importance. Its source is also in the Coeur d'Alene mountains, and flows into Rock creek, which rises in Spokane county and empties into Rock lake, seventeen miles in length in Whitman county. Both of these streams afford water privileges and flouring and lumbering mills have been erected at different points along their banks. Among the smaller streams are Cottonwood, Silver, Clear, Dry and Cedar creeks, north of the Palouse; and Union, Penawawa and Almota creeks south of the Palouse—the Almota affording a water power on which a flour mill is operated at the village of Almota. There are several lakes of water in the county, Rock lake being the largest. Big lake lies almost equally in Spokane and Whitman counties. [illegible] lakes lie fifteen and twenty three miles respectively, west of the Palouse river. [illegible] lake is two miles long and affords an excellent watering place for stock. Sulphur lake is comparatively [illegible] pond [illegible] being strongly impregnated with the mineral indicated by its name.

Besides wheat raising the county has large flocks of sheep and considerable [illegible]. Its soil is peculiarly adapted in some portions to the cultivation of flax and farmers can occasionally be found who consider it a more profitable crop than wheat. Fruits of most kinds do well on all the low lying lands, and berries grow in the greatest abundance. There are many young orchards but owing to the newness of the settlements they are comparatively untried. The main export of the county is wheat, a few carloads of other grains finding a market in Portland. The low price of wheat during the past year, and the great increase in its production has led many farmers to take up other crops, and a more diversified list of products will be grown hereafter. Whitman county has considerable timber and is situated in close proximity to the great timber belt of the Coeur d'Alene mountains in Idaho. Several saw mills in the county supply the immediate demands. [illegible] settlers and the finer grades of lumber can always be secured in unlimited quantities from the Portland mills and factories. For the transportation of the surplus products of the county the Snake river and the Palouse branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation road afford an easy means, and several steamers are kept busy during the grain season transferring wheat from the various landings along Snake river to the railroad [illegible] shipment to Portland.

Colfax, the county seat of Whitman county, is a growing city of about 1[illegible]00 inhabitants located 3[illegible]0 miles northeast of Portland, on the Palouse branch of the O. R. & N. railroad. It has a large trade with not only the farmers of its own county but those of Idaho adjoining that county on the east. The Palouse branch is continued to Moscow just across the Idaho line and Colfax derives some trade from it. The city has a United States land office, two good weekly newspapers, three banks, and the usual supply of schools and churches. Two flouring mills furnish most of the flour needed for home use, and some for export. The other manufacturing industries are few and only for local consumption. Almota is a shipping point for grain on Snake river, fifteen miles south of Colfax. It has about 100 people. [illegible] Farmington is a thriving little city of [illegible]00 inhabitants near the Idaho line, twenty three miles northeast of Colfax, and soon to be the terminus of a branch line of railroad from Colfax. It is in a fine farming community and has a bright future. A weekly newspaper is published there. Garfield is another business place twelve miles northeast of Colfax [illegible]. [illegible] is a new town 7 miles northwest of Colfax with [illegible] population and growing rapidly. Palouse with 300 inhabitants is 18 miles east of Colfax. It has a weekly newspaper, a bank, flour and saw mills. [illegible] inhabitants is on the Palouse branch between Moscow and Colfax and there are several other small hamlets of [illegible] next year [illegible] this region.

ASOTIN COUNTY

Situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the territory is the county of Asotin, so called from the Indian name of its principal stream and a beautiful name that has long been considered one of the prettiest spots in the country around. The county was partitioned off from Garfield by the last legislature, and has a population of about 1700. Its assessed valuation the past year was $[illegible]. Snake river forms its northern and eastern boundary, Oregon its southern and Garfield county adjoins it on the west. The Blue mountains occupy the southwestern portion of the county and thus render fully one-fourth of its area valueless for agricultural purposes. But Asotin proper and the valleys of several other streams to the south afford excellent land for grain raising and a good number of settlers have gone in during the past year to locate there. There are few towns. Asotin, the county seat, having about [illegible]00 inhabitants, and being the trading place of most of the settlers in its vicinity. [illegible], twelve miles south, is the center of a good body of land and has 100 population. Asotin county has plenty of timber and the Blue mountains contain minerals that are already attracting some attention.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Sandwiched between Asotin and Columbia counties on the east and west, with the Snake river for its northern boundary and the Oregon line for its southern, lies Garfield, one of the later counties manufactured by the territorial legislature. It is similar to Asotin county in topography, but has more farming land, and has the advantage of being nearer a market. The Blue mountains encroach upon the southern portion of the county, and cut off all communication with Oregon except in a roundabout way, but they furnish timber, and the many streams that course through the county to a common resting place in Snake river, find their sources in the cold springs of its canyons. Snake river furnishes an outlet at present for the surplus products of the county, but a line of railroad is projected from Grange City to Lewiston, Idaho, passing through Garfield county from west to east. The surface of Garfield county is generally level, Alpowa and Pataha creeks and their tributaries cutting it up a little. All is excellent grain land, and a number of prosperous settlements have been made during the past three years.

Pomeroy, the county seat, is a city of 800 inhabitants 30[illegible] miles from Portland and twenty six miles northwest of Dayton, the nearest railroad point. Two weekly newspapers, a bank, flour and planing mills, schools and churches, are possessed by the city, and shipments of grain and produce are quite large. Pataha creek, on which the city is situated, affords water power which has been utilized in various ways by manufacturers. Pataha, seven miles east of Pomeroy, has about 300 inhabitants, who derive a support from the surrounding farming community. These are the only towns of importance in the county which has a population of about 3000. The assessed valuation of property is $1,10[illegible],[illegible]. The wealth and population of the county have increased considerably during the past year by immigration.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

This county was formerly one of the most [illegible] in the territory but has been shorn of much of its glory by the erection of Garfield and Asotin counties out of its eastern side during the past two years. However, it still maintains a good position in the list, with a population of 7000 and an assessed valuation of $2,8[illegible]4,570. It is bounded on the north by Snake river, on the east by Garfield county, on the south by Oregon, and west by Walla Walla county. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road from Walla Walla enters the county on the east in two branches—one running to and terminating at Dayton, and the other at Riparia on Snake river. The county contains more farming land than Asotin and about as much as Garfield county but its superior means of communication and the presence of a city of considerable importance in its midst has caused more wealth to accumulate than in both the others. Besides Snake river on the north, Columbia county is watered by the Touchet and Tucannon rivers and their tributaries. This district is, in the main, a heavy rolling plateau, whose average elevation above the ocean level is about 1,200 feet. It is treeless, except in occasional spots, and is everywhere covered with rich bunch grass. The soil is a light decomposed ash highly tinctured with alkali, yields readily to the plow and is highly productive. The climate is dry, warm in summer—the thermometer frequently registering plus 100 degrees and even higher—and cold in winter, when minus twenty and even lower is frequently known. The rainfall varies in different localities from twelve to twenty five inches per year, and specially favored valleys show less extremes of heat and cold.

Dayton, the county seat, is a prosperous city of 3000 inhabitants, 2[illegible]8 miles from Portland, and thirty-eight miles east of Walla Walla, and connected with both cities by rail. It has one daily and two weekly newspapers and a monthly journal devoted to the schools. It was settled in 1871 and has grown with the demands of the country. Three flouring mills furnish flour staple for the inhabitants, and some for export. A woolen factory, the only one east of the Cascades in either Oregon or Washington, is doing a good business and adds materially to the prosperity of the city. Besides, the above industries there are two planing mills, several saw mills, a furniture factory, water works, a good fire department, two banks, an opera house, schools and churches. It is the eastern terminus of the Dayton branch of the O. R. & N. Co's line and [illegible] railroad shops. The future of Dayton is a fortune one, and it will always remain one of the secondary cities of the territory. Besides Dayton there are no towns of much importance in the county. Riparia, Marengo, Huntsville and [illegible] are small settlements doing a shipping business for the farming lands in their [illegible], but without special resources of their own.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

This county has long been the richest county in eastern Washington, and is still within the past three years the most populous and wealthy in the entire territory. It now stands second only to King in [illegible]. Its population is about 12,000 and its assessed valuation last year was $[illegible]58.

[illegible] contains a large body of fertile land, and has a thriving farming population. Walla Walla is the oldest county in eastern Washington. Here the first farming settlement was made, here the first wheat was raised, here the first railroad was built and here was the best developed [illegible] and the greatest wealth. Walla Walla valley contains about thirty-six square miles and is watered by the Walla Walla river. It is a light rolling prairie of rich ash and alkali soil and is finely adapted by situation and surface features for general farming. It was not timbered originally but it is now dotted thickly over with green orchards and groves of waving poplars, each lot marking the location of a thrifty farm. The whole valley is thickly settled, and the greater part of it under the plow. For twenty years after the first settlement in this region it was thought that only the narrow strip which bordered the river was fertile, but experiments on the higher land locally known as "benches" demonstrated that they would yield well and now these lands, once thought to be worthless, yield fine crops of wheat, and are quite as valuable as the river bottom land.

The county is favored by nature, having the Snake and Columbia rivers as its northern and western boundaries, and all the advantages to be derived from close proximity to such valuable communication with the markets of Portland and western Oregon. The county is watered by these streams and by the Walla Walla and Touchet rivers, Dry and Mill creeks, and many other streams finding their source in the Blue mountains. Nearly its entire area is cultivatable, the exceptions being the dry plains along the banks of the Columbia and lower Snake rivers. Even these would raise crops if water was placed on them. The staple crop of the county is wheat of which hundreds of thousands of tons have been shipped to Portland for years past, and the amount exported is growing annually. Oats, barley and other small grains, vegetables of all kinds, and fruits in profusion, are at home here. For many years Walla Walla fruits have tickled the palates of the hardy miners and pioneers of eastern Oregon and Idaho, and now the county is dotted with fine orchards all over its surface. Apples thrive especially well, small fruits and such vegetables as [illegible] farms.

The county seat and the metropolis of the upper Columbia basin is Walla Walla, a city of about 6000 inhabitants and second in size in Washington territory. It is situated on Mill creek 21[illegible] miles from Portland, and is at present the terminus of the railroad line the Walla Walla branch of the O. R. & N. Co., the [illegible] to Dayton and Riparia, and the Blue mountain extension to Pendleton. These lines of road tap one of the richest agricultural regions in the world and bring to Walla Walla a large amount of trade which her merchants are not slow to turn to good account. Mill creek, upon which the city is situated, affords excellent water power which has been utilized by a number of manufacturers. Among these enterprises are four flouring mills, one of them a large exporter which has sent thousands of barrels to find a market in foreign lands by way of Portland, [illegible] assisting in supplying the demand from the large business of the [illegible] city. There are also [illegible] sash, door and blind factories, a planing mill, three furniture factories, iron works, tannery, large agricultural implement factory and many other smaller industries. It is the metropolis of the upper Columbia for [illegible] years, and has thus earned [illegible] as a manufacturing point which will enable it to hold its position [illegible] years to come. The city is lighted by gas, has excellent water works, an efficient and well equipped fire department, telephone communication with surrounding [illegible], and all the other attributes of a first-class and thoroughly prosperous city. It has three daily and seven weekly newspapers, nine or ten churches, ten schools, an academy and college, an excellent hospital, two prosperous banks and fine public buildings. Its trade with the surrounding country will reach between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 annually. The city has a large number of fine brick business blocks, many handsome residences, and is one of the most charming inland cities on the continent. During the past year its growth has been fair, and thousands of dollars have been expended on new buildings and other improvements. The city is growing steadily and will soon have a population of 10,000 prosperous people.

Fort Walla Walla, situated in the suburbs of the city, is the headquarters of the Second United States cavalry, and several hundred soldiers are stationed there constantly. Their presence adds materially to the business of the city, several hundred thousand dollars being paid out at the post every year, and most of it finding its way into the hands of city merchants and saloon keepers. Fort Walla Walla has a history which would form very interesting reading, but is beyond the scope of this article.

Waitsburg, twenty miles northeast of Walla Walla, is a pretty little city of 800 inhabitants on the Dayton branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's line. It is the largest place in the county outside of Walla Walla, and does considerable shipping business and some manufacturing. A weekly paper is published there, and the city has the usual complement of churches and schools, as well as a college under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. Prescott, nineteen miles northeast of Walla Walla, is a shipping point for a large farming settlement, and has about 150 population. Wallula, thirty miles west of Walla Walla, is a place with a history, but has little else to commend it. It is the junction of the Northern Pacific with the Oregon Railway and Navigation railroad and the terminus of the branch lines tapping Walla Walla and Columbia counties. Its population of [illegible]00 persons derive their support almost entirely from railroad shops and workmen. The country adjoining has the most desolate appearance imaginable although it would yield some crops by careful irrigation and cultivation. The experiment will perhaps be tried when the better lands are all under cultivation.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Although this county has an admirable location it has been slow of settlement by reason of the forbidding aspect of its lands and the general opinion that they were worthless except for grazing purposes. Experiments made during the past year in the neighborhood of Ainsworth have shown, however, that the land is capable of a good degree of cultivation with excellent results. And there will undoubtedly be a considerable settlement made during the coming year. Franklin county is located between the Snake and Columbia rivers and is triangular in shape, Adams and Douglas counties bounding it on the north. Its assessed valuation for 1884 was $14[illegible],000, and the population about 800, of which one-third are living in Ainsworth, the county seat. This city has a location which from a glance at the map would seem to insure its becoming a large and prosperous inland city. It is at the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers, each draining several hundred thousand square miles of territory, rich in all manner of agricultural and mineral wealth. The Northern Pacific railroad here crosses Snake river on an immense steel bridge and the Cascade branch leaves the main line. Yet with all these apparent advantages Ainsworth has but about 300 inhabitants whose living is derived mainly from the railroad shops of the Northern Pacific. Possibly its position may be of value to it in the course of time but the laws of trade are against it at present.

KITTITAS COUNTY

This county is situated between the Columbia river and the Cascade mountains, with Stevens county on the north and Yakima county, from which it was taken by the last legislature, on the south. The county is well watered by the Wenatchee and Yakima rivers and their tributaries, and possesses many bodies of excellent farming lands with great resources of other descriptions. The surface is broken, the Cascade mountains and their spurs and foothills occupying a large portion of the county on the west. The Kittitas valley is a large tract of good land which is being settled rapidly, and the Wenatchee valley on the north is receiving some attention.

The county is well timbered and several large lakes are located in the neighborhood of Snoqualmie pass. The line of the Cascade branch railroad will run through the county, entering it at the southern boundary, and after passing through Ellensburg turning to the north west and crossing the Cascade range at Stampede pass. The road will be completed to Ellensburg early in the spring of 1885, and the county's growth will receive a great impetus thereby.

The resources of this county are as varied as any county in Washington. The great bodies of timber on the slopes of the Cascades and in the valleys of the rivers will afford occupation for thousands for years to come. Gold mines have been worked for several years in several localities and many thousands of dollars are annually taken out of them. Silver, coal, iron and other minerals are found in quantities sufficient to give employment to many men, and the county is almost unexplored as yet. Doubtless the construction of the Cascade branch will be the means of opening many new mines, especially of coal and the cheaper minerals for which there is now no market in that section.

The county seat is Ellensburg, beautifully located in the Kittitas valley. It has a population of 1,000 and has all the elements surrounding it to make a large inland city. Two weekly papers, a bank, several flour mills, and factories and churches and schools make up the usual complement of necessities to a thriving city. Ellensburg ships a considerable number of cattle across the Cascades to Seattle markets and when the railroad reaches it, will send a large amount of its stock to the Portland market. There are no other towns in the county. The population of Kittitas county is 4000 and its assessed valuation in 1884 $[illegible]47,[illegible]40.

This fertile region is situated between the high parallel ranges of the Cascade range is twenty five miles long and twelve miles wide. The first settlements in it were made fourteen or fifteen years ago, when its vast prairies were covered with a large growth of rye and the famous bunch grasses. These were tempting fields to look upon by the stock raiser and he was not long in making it a temporary home for his herds of horses and cattle. Its bubbling brooks flowing down the mountains in all parts of the valley, together with its pastoral advantages, rendered it an object of peculiar attraction to the Lower Yakima stock breeders, all of whom used the Kittitas as a summer range. Many discouraging stories were told persons who were traveling over the country in search of homes—that Kittitas was a cold, snowy and inhospitable country to live in during the winter, that some cattle had to be carried out on account of the deep snow and would certainly have starved to death if the Indians had not taken them down where provisions were to be had. These stories, however, did not keep [illegible] from settling up. [illegible] so fast that the summer range in Kittitas was needed for the [illegible].

YAKIMA COUNTY

This county is next to Stevens county in size and comprises nearly 8000 square miles of land some of the finest of which is occupied at present by the Yakima Indian reservation. It is bounded on the north by Kittitas county, Snake river forms a portion of the northern and the eastern boundary and Klickitat is on the south. The Cascade range separates it on the west from the Puget sound section. The county is penetrated from that direction by numerous long spurs which trend eastward in the direction of the Columbia. Between these long hills [illegible] fertile valleys. [illegible] the Yakima river a [illegible] stream which runs south ward and eastward, cuts through these long hills at nearly right angles and in this way crosses the several valleys comprising the Yakima country. The first and one of the largest of these valleys through which the river passes after it flows from the Cascade mountains is known as Kittitas, which was recently made the center of a new county. Further down the river, south and east of Kittitas, are numerous small valleys, including the [illegible], Selah, Natches and the Atanum. In the latter valley, at the junction of the little stream known as the Atanum with the Yakima river is the town of Yakima City. Opposite the town a large fertile tract of country known as the Moxee. Immediately south of it, the river cuts through another of the long hills already mentioned and enters another valley, the greater portion of which unfortunately is included within the Yakima Indian reservation. This is, in fact, the finest valley or tract of land in Washington territory and if it was available for settlement would be one of the most prosperous and wealthy sections [illegible]. Yakima [illegible] the center of a large system of valleys [illegible] the most important inland city in the territory. Opposite this reservation is an immense country which has but recently attracted attention and is now rapidly taken up by settlers. It is in reality one of the most inviting fields for settlement in Washington. From the Yakima river it slopes back and rises gently until it reaches the summit of a long range of hills, and from the slope in the opposite direction and toward the Columbia. There is room in this vast tract for thousands of prosperous settlers. The general name given to it is Sunnyside. Below the reservation and on the opposite side of the Yakima river from Sunnyside is a somewhat singular tract of country known as "Horse Heaven." It derives its name from the fact that it is covered with a tall growth of bunch grass and was until recently the undisturbed roaming place of large bands of fat horses and cattle. The Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad is being constructed up the Yakima river, and like the [illegible] through numerous valleys. In passing through the Cascade range of mountains to the sound it will give the whole of the Yakima country easy access to the water and make it one of the most favored agricultural and stock raising regions in the northwest. It has a mild, delightful climate and for fertility [illegible] is unexcelled anywhere in the world. It yields large crops of grain, hay, hops, vegetables and fruits and many other valuable products such as tobacco, flax, broom-corn, and sugar cane.

Yakima is the county seat and from its location confidently expects to be the capital of the new state of Washington. The Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad has now reached there and as soon as the road is completed to Puget sound it will be the most available place for such capital unless Ellensburg should enter the field as a competitor for the honor. Yakima has a population of about 1,500, has two good weekly papers, and several manufacturing industries. It is 2[illegible] miles from Portland, and is now connected with it by rail. Prosser Falls is a new town on the Northern Pacific which has sprung into existence during the past year. It has several hundred inhabitants and has some advantages which are thought to be favorable to its growth. Wenas is a village of [illegible] people twenty miles from Yakima in the Wenas valley. The population of Yakima county is about [illegible] and its assessed valuation in 1884 was $1,[illegible]. It is largely comprised in cattle and horses.

KLICKITAT COUNTY

This county stretches along the northern bank of the Columbia for 1[illegible]5 miles and is less than thirty miles wide from north to south at its widest part. It has a population of [illegible] and an assessed valuation of $[illegible]. It is remarkably well watered by the Klickitat and White Salmon rivers and their tributaries, and a large number of creeks [illegible] the county, from north to south, [illegible] Columbia river. Its resources are in stock raising and timber production. It raises also produce which is shipped to The Dalles across the Columbia, and some stock is sent to Portland. At the various landings on the river cordwood is got out and sent to market in scows and occasionally a sawmill does an export business on a small scale. Most of the crops of temperate climate do well in the county. Along the southern slopes of the Columbia river grapes do remarkably well and vineyards could be made very profitable. Some other fruits grow well in the county although the climate is not as favorable to others as that of counties further up the Columbia.

The county seat of Klickitat is Goldendale, a city of 500 population, 11[illegible] miles from Portland. It has a small trade from the surrounding country, and ships some grain and lumber. It is connected by daily stages with The Dalles and Yakima. It has two weekly papers, saw and flour mills, and is a temperance town. Centerville is a small post village of 100 people nine miles southwest of Goldendale. Cleveland, thirty miles northeast, has 200 inhabitants and is the center of a growing community. Columbus is a more aspiring village on the Columbia river, ten miles southeast of Goldendale and having 200 inhabitants. It ships considerable grain and produce. Gilmer is a growing settlement on the White Salmon river with flour and saw mills. Bickleton, Lyle and other villages are centers of agricultural and timber regions of some importance.

SKAMANIA COUNTY

This is the least valuable and populous of all the counties in Washington territory. It takes in the summit of the Cascade range and foothills on either side where the Columbia forces its way through them to the sea. As a consequence it has little or no farming land, and its sole resources are lumber manufacturing, and working of whatever mines may be found in the rugged hills of the Cascades. Mount St. Helens is in the northern part of the county, and Mount Adams just over the eastern edge, in Yakima county, and the grandest of the Columbia river scenery is situated in this county. Thus it has some advantages, and its growth will doubtless be steady even if it is slow. The population of the county is less than 1000 and its assessed valuation in 1884 was $[illegible]. Cascades is the county seat. It is on the Columbia river 41 miles from Portland, and has several saw mills. It ships some lumber and produce. [illegible] Landing and one or two other small hamlets along the river bank ship lumber and wood to Portland market.

CLARKE COUNTY

We are now in an entirely different region from that described heretofore in this article. The climate of all the counties above mentioned has been more like that of the eastern states, being cold and dry in winter and the thermometer showing greater changes than in the section of which we are now to treat. Clarke county is one of the oldest and best settled of the counties of western Washington. It has a population of about 80[illegible]. Its assessed valuation in 1884 was $[illegible]. [illegible] Its close proximity to Portland, the metropolis of the Pacific northwest, will always be an advantage to the county in furnishing a ready market for its products of every kind and rendering real estate more valuable. Clarke county is bounded by Cowlitz and Skamania counties and the Columbia river, the latter flowing along its southern and western sides. It is nearly all good farming land but most of it is covered with heavy timber, as is all of western Washington. Its productions are grain, fruits, vegetables, lumber, wool and dairy products. For the latter the best market is found in Portland. Like all counties in western Washington it is very sparsely settled, owing to the great difficulty of clearing up farms. [illegible] for cultivation. [illegible]

[illegible] is the county seat. It is seven miles from Portland by [illegible] but twelve miles by river. Steamers and stages connect the two cities daily [illegible]. The present population is about [illegible], including the United States troops at Vancouver barracks. It is a beautiful little city [illegible] growing steadily. It was settled in 18[illegible] by the Hudson Bay company [illegible]. It has a [illegible] good school and churches, and two weekly papers. A fine court house [illegible] Roman Catholic cathedral and several other good buildings have been erected during the past few years. [illegible] The city has a good [illegible] water works, telephone [illegible] bank and a number of manufacturing industries. [illegible] the Second cavalry and [illegible]. The government has [illegible] expensive, necessary improvements during the year, [illegible] finished the post [illegible].

[illegible] is a new settlement [illegible] Portland [illegible] is destined [illegible] a remarkable [illegible] used by Portland capital. An extensive paper mill [illegible] constructed [illegible] industries [illegible] flourishing [illegible] thirty [illegible] miles from [illegible] produce. [illegible]

COWLITZ COUNTY

[illegible] Clarke county and [illegible] Columbia river [illegible] the county of Cowlitz. [illegible] Wahkiakum on the west and Lewis on the north. In 1884 it had an assessed [illegible] about [illegible] many streams [illegible] length by [illegible] Landing. [illegible] is rough [illegible] remain many fine farms still being [illegible]. There are [illegible] under cultivation. The surface of the country is quite diversified, and forests of fir and cedar abound. There are, however, fine tracts of prairie land still to be taken up, as only one-half of the county has been surveyed and three-fourths of the land is vacant. Numerous coal veins, still undeveloped, are known to exist. The exports are cattle, hogs, general farm [illegible] Kalama [illegible] Cowlitz river is a [illegible] to Portland [illegible] Kalama is a [illegible] Oak Point, on the [illegible] Kalama, has large [illegible] land trade [illegible] offices [illegible]

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY

This is the smallest county in the territory, having an area of 140 square miles. The value of the taxable property for 1884 was $[illegible]66, and its population is about 1000. It is located between Cowlitz and Pacific counties and the land is rocky and mountainous, abounding in dense growths of timber. There is little agriculture carried on, excepting along the river, where garden vegetables and hay are produced. The people mainly engage in salmon canning, and there are several large establishments for this purpose. Cathlamet is the county seat. It has a population of 150, and ships some lumber and salmon. Waterford, Eagle Cliff and Brookfield are salmon canning points on the river.

PACIFIC COUNTY

This is the most southwestern county in Washington, [illegible] forms it. The population is about 2800, which is swelled at least 1000 more in the summer season by seaside visitors. The assessed valuation in 1884 was $601,195. The county is well watered by many streams, of which the Willapah and Nasal, emptying into Shoalwater bay are the largest, the latter being navigable for fifty miles by light draught steamers. The bottom lands have deep, rich soil, are of an average width of ten miles, and are well adapted to agriculture. Vegetables grow to great size and grain and fruit are produced largely on the cleared lands. The Nasal river valley has not been surveyed, but it is reported to contain large tracts of good land, which may be easily cultivated. The soil here is a rich, sandy loam, producing good crops, and farmers raise fine cattle and sheep. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, the only exports are lumber, fish, and oysters, the latter in large quantities. Fish and game are abundant, the salmon, however being inferior to the Columbia river variety. The lumber mills at Centreville and South Bend are busy establishments, the latter shipping 1,000,000 feet per month. There are twenty one school districts in which schools are open. Little more than half the land in the county is surveyed and about one quarter of that is still subject to entry.

Oysterville, the county seat, is 167 miles from Portland, and contains about 300 inhabitants. It has a weekly paper, tannery, and ships lumber and oysters, which latter are found in large quantities in Shoalwater bay, a beautiful body of water in the western portion of the county. Ilwaco is a little village of 300 inhabitants on the Columbia river near its mouth, and one mile from the ocean. Its vicinity is a favorite summer resort, and thousands of people from Portland and other points visit the weather beach every season to sport in the surf of the mighty Pacific. This beach is one of the finest in the world, being over twenty miles long and nearly level, with a floor as hard and beautiful as can be found on any beach in the world. These advantages have attracted such general attention that considerable money has been expended in summer residences along the beach, and in a few years it will become as popular a resort as Long Branch or Cape May on the Atlantic.

LEWIS COUNTY

This county is located between Skamania, Cowlitz, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Thurston and Pierce, and its eastern boundary is the Cascade range. It is the largest county in western Washington and one of the best. It has a population of 5000 and an assessed valuation of $1,510,280. It is the oldest county of western Washington, having been settled at a very early day by the Hudson Bay Company, when Lewis county embraced almost the entire country west of the Cascade mountains. Most of the land is covered with heavy growths of timber, and is of a most diversified character. There are a few prairies in various portions of the county, the soil of which, as a rule is very rich, differing in this respect from many prairies in other portions of the coast counties.

The Cowlitz river, navigable for all but thirty five miles above its mouth, runs through the southern and eastern portion of the county, and the Newaukum, the Skookumchuck and Chehalis rivers traverse the westerly and northern portions, which with numerous tributaries make the country exceedingly well watered. The water of all these streams is clear and cold coming as it does from melted snow and mountainous springs and every where abounds with trout and other small fish affording great opportunities to the angler. Every river and creek is bordered with a strip of bottom land varying from a few rods to a mile in width covered with heavy growths of maple, ash, fir and cedar. These grounds, when cleared, cannot be excelled for fertility, and are doubly worth the cost of clearing. Much of the ground in the eastern end of the county is yet belonging to the railroad land grant [illegible] and for sale by the railroad company. The county is well supplied with schools, [illegible] district, and traversed in all directions with passable roads. The Northern Pacific railroad runs through the county [illegible] and regular steamers run [illegible] the Cowlitz [illegible] thus affording [illegible] communication with Portland and the Sound. [illegible] and the general [illegible] crops of all [illegible] vegetables of every description [illegible] all kinds of fruit except peaches and grapes attain rare size and flavor.

Lewis county offers great inducements to settlers both in [illegible] and cultivation. Already Lewis county [illegible] manufacture [illegible] great [illegible] water and the excellence of feed [illegible] make this county peculiarly adapted for dairy purposes and its nearness to market [illegible] over [illegible] in [illegible] miles are everywhere [illegible] The population [illegible] years, and [illegible] four

Chehalis [illegible]

[illegible] COUNTY

[illegible] The soil [illegible] wheat, oats, barley [illegible] uplands are rough and timbered [illegible] maple and ash. The pasture [illegible] the county are excellent and [illegible] a place for dairying and stock raising [illegible] for farming [illegible] good quality [illegible] mountains all the streams [illegible] rivers flowing into the [illegible] salmon, and the various fishes of the [illegible] are richer than those of the Atlantic [illegible] In Chehalis county there is an immense quantity of government and Northern Pacific railroad land of good quality awaiting settlers, the line of the railroad passing along the entire eastern section.

Montesano is the county seat, situated on the Chehalis river, a short distance above its junction with Gray's harbor, and is 155 miles from Portland. It has a population of about 500 and is growing rapidly. Steamers ply between [illegible]

[illegible] the Northern Pacific [illegible] newspaper [illegible] It is the mouth of the [illegible] It has about 30[illegible] inhabitants [illegible] miles farther, nineteen miles west of Montesano, is a flourishing lumbering town of [illegible] inhabitants. An extensive steam sawmill is in operation here, owned by California parties and [illegible] considerable lumber every month. [illegible] Chehalis City, Satsop, Sharon and Oakville, are all growing villages. The country around Gray's harbor is one of the finest harbors in the world and is destined to become the seat of many [illegible] industries, and the importance of its trade cannot be estimated. It has a deep and straight channel, and ships of large draft can easily enter. It drains a large scope of valuable farming country, all of which will some day be thickly settled.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

This county lies north of Chehalis and between it and Clallam [illegible] strip about fifteen miles wide running along Puget sound on the east of Clallam county. It has an area of [illegible] square miles, most of it occupied by the Olympic mountains, and all densely timbered. It has about 2500 inhabitants and an assessed valuation in 1884 of $[illegible]. There are several thriving farm settlements, but the chief industry is lumbering. Good iron ore has been found at Chimacum, near Port Townsend, and iron works are in operation on a small scale. The latter is the county seat and also the port of entry for Puget sound. The district court is likewise held here, and the place is garrisoned by United States troops, and has the marine hospital [illegible]. At Port Ludlow and at Port Discovery are large steam sawmills. Jefferson county offers a fine field for lumbering, dairying and farming and but a little of its territory has been explored. The Quinault Indian reservation occupies a portion of the western half of the county, as well as that of Chehalis, and has some fine farming lands in its limits. Considerable lumber is shipped from this county to various countries, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. Port Townsend has about 1500 inhabitants and is quite a flourishing city. It has a daily, semi-weekly and weekly paper, a national bank and a number of manufacturing industries.

CLALLAM COUNTY

This is a large and almost unsettled county in the extreme northwestern corner of the territory, bounded by the Pacific ocean and Puget sound on two sides and by Jefferson county on the other. Its population is about 1000 exclusive of Indians, of whom there are a large number. The assessed valuation for 1884 was $340,840. There is very good land along the strait, and the river bottoms have a rich soil. These latter, in their wild state, are covered with vine maple, alder and other deciduous growths, with groupings of hemlock, cedar and white fir. The ridges between the salt water and foot-hills have much fir timber. There is excellent grazing, and all the cereals, vegetables, roots and fruits flourish. The climate is mild and equable. The woods abound in game, the rivers in fish, and the salt water fisheries bid fair to develop into a profitable industry. The county is virtually unsettled, and offers no end of opportunity to those willing to reclaim the land. The principal towns are Port Angeles, New Dungeness and Neah Bay. New Dungeness is the county seat and has about 150 inhabitants. Neah Bay has the unenviable notoriety of having the greatest rainfall of any place in the United States, not uncommonly receiving over 130 inches in a single year.

KITSAP COUNTY

This county is nearly surrounded by water, a small isthmus about three miles wide connecting it with Mason county on the south, the arms of Puget Sound almost enveloping it in their folds. It has 140 miles of shore line on Hood's canal and Admiralty inlet, and also includes Bainbridge and Blake's islands. Its area of 410 square miles is densely covered with magnificent fir timber and lumbering and ship building are the principal industries of the people. The population is 2,800 and assessed valuation of property $1,073,002. Port Madison, on Bainbridge island, is the county seat, and Port Gamble, Port Blakely and Seabeck are all centers of lumber manufacture, several of the largest sawmills in the world being located here. Whenever the timber is cleared from the land the soil is found to be very rich and excellent crops of produce of various kinds are raised.

MASON COUNTY

Lies on the southwestern shore of Puget sound, south of Kitsap county. Area 900 square miles. Value of taxable property, $546,628. Population, 1000. Three-fourths of the county is rugged and mountainous, but the river valleys of the Skokomish and smaller streams tributary to Hood's canal, have good agricultural land. Stock raising is the principal pursuit, there being excellent pasturage. Cereals and vegetables thrive, but hay is the chief product. The high lands are well covered with spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar and maple, and many persons are engaged in logging. Oakland is the county seat, and has about 200 inhabitants. Other towns are Arcadia, Skokomish and Union City.

THURSTON COUNTY

Lies at the head of Puget sound, and between Chehalis, Mason, Lewis and Pierce counties. It is one of the oldest counties in the territory and has a population of 6000. Its assessed valuation in 1884 was $3,4[illegible]. The surface of the county is densely wooded with fir, cedar, oak, ash, maple and alder. Logging is one of the chief industries [illegible] here is, however, much prairie and bottom land adapted to stock raising and agriculture. The best butter is produced by the [illegible] of the county, and the cereals [illegible] vegetables [illegible] The Northern Pacific railroad passes through the county and a branch road [illegible] connects with Olympia. The Deschutes, Black rivers and many creeks water [illegible]

Olympia, the county seat [illegible] capital [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COUNTY

[illegible] some day become of great commercial importance. From here branch roads run to Puyallup and Seattle and the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific will probably connect with the Puyallup branch when completed. A large amount of coal is shipped from here every month by ship to San Francisco and by rail to Portland. The city has excellent school facilities and has been especially favored by the [illegible] who own [illegible] property [illegible] considerable money in extending its educational facilities by the endowment and erection of higher schools and academies. It has done considerable manufacturing and has machine shops, where the cars, engines and rolling stock [illegible] It has daily and weekly newspapers, three banks, fire department [illegible] and known.

Steilacoom, once thought to be the future great city of the Sound is now a sleepy going little place of [illegible] inhabitants, doing some business in a manufacturing line and shipping flour, feed and wool. Puyallup is a growing town in the center of the hop region, with 300 inhabitants. It does a heavy business in the shipment of hops and produce. Carbonado is a coal mining town of 800 inhabitants thirty seven miles southeast of Tacoma, and the terminus of the Puyallup branch. Here are large coal mines worked for the San Francisco and Portland markets. [illegible], Alderton, Wilkeson and Lake View are thriving towns.

KING COUNTY

This is the wealthiest and most populous county in Washington. It has now 17,000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation last year of $10,117,040. The face of the county is diversified by hill, valley, lake and stream. There are about 114,000 acres of agricultural land in the county. The remainder is heavily timbered with fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar and other trees. The cultivated lands produce large crops of vegetables, oats, hops, grain and fruit and for mixed farming and dairying the county cannot be surpassed. There are extensive fields of excellent coal and large deposits of iron. In King county, as well as in all the Sound counties, the same kind of climate prevails, and a description of the agricultural resources of one will generally hold good with all. All around the Sound in the midst of the timber, along the river bottoms and on the uplands, clearings are being made, homes built and settlements established which in a few years will be flourishing farms and thriving villages. While the country is not attractive to the prairie farmer, it possesses superior attractions for settlers who are familiar with and have been accustomed to a timbered region. The extra cost of fitting an acre for cultivation is offset, balanced by contiguity to market, quantity and variety of production, absolute surety of crops, value of the timber sold and reserved, freedom from extremes of heat and cold, immunity from hard winters, necessitating heavy outlay for feeding stock, and the facility with which the products of the farm may be turned into cash. For the small farmer, that large proportion of the agricultural class who prefer to own a quarter section and farm it well rather than to own a whole section and live in yearly dread of failure of the one crop on the success of which depends his profit, and failure of which brings ruin, the country lying west of the Cascade range cannot be beaten. It is in every way adapted for general farming, dairying and fruit raising, and as such will attract and support a larger population than those regions where bonanza farming is the rule and small holdings the exception.

Seattle, the county seat, and the largest city in the territory, is nicely situated on Elliott bay 195 miles from Portland and has a population closely approaching 10,000. It is well built, has many fine business blocks and costly residences, and is rich in all the resources that go to make a prosperous commercial metropolis. It has a well sheltered harbor, entirely free from obstructions, with good anchorage and water deep enough for the largest vessels alongside the wharves. The territorial university, five school houses, many churches, three daily and several weekly newspapers, several well kept hotels, gas and water works, are some of the features of this busy city. It is connected with the coal fields of Newcastle by railroad, and it is the principal port on Puget sound for the fleet of large passenger steamships in the Pacific coast trade and the steam colliers of the Oregon Improvement company's lines. Besides the heavy exports of lumber and coal, there is a large business in salmon packing and in manufactures of wood, iron, flour, etc. There are three national and one private bank, several theaters and a number of large sawmills. Thousands of tons of coal are annually shipped to San Francisco and other markets and several hundred miners are employed constantly. A street railway system also adds to its metropolitan appearance. Seattle is destined to become to Portland what such cities as Boston and Baltimore are to New York and Philadelphia and had it the farming country at its back that Portland has it would prove a formidable rival. As it is it has no rival in Washington worthy of the name and in push and energy its citizens have no superiors on the coast. There are no other towns of note in King county.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Is located between King and the new county of Skagit. It has an area of 1030 square miles, an assessed valuation of $601,862, and a population of 3500. There are vast tracts of marsh and tide lands at the deltas of the Stillaguamish and Snohomish rivers, much of which is cultivated, yielding heavy crops, especially of oats and barley. Hop growing is also successful, and there is a great deal of good river bottom land open to settlement. The country is densely wooded, and lumbering is the principal industry.

It is estimated that there are 200,000 acres of excellent, and as yet unappropriated farming lands in Snohomish county, and as much more eminently suited for grazing purposes. The former is found along the rivers and is generally termed "lime and maple bottom." It is newly formed, being of alkaline sediment and organic matter. It is more sandy as it approaches the water courses, depending in this respect much upon the rapidity of the current of the streams, while further back the soil becomes more peaty. The river and tide marshes are mostly peat, but have a considerable sediment. The bottom and tide land is remarkably productive, and as a consequence has been mostly settled up, although in the Stillaguamish river, in the northern part of the county there are still tracts unsettled, and on the Snoqualmie and Skykomish and Pilchuck rivers, southeast of Snohomish City, are many good ranches to be found on the river bottoms. [illegible]

[illegible] will largely [illegible] by proper improvements. The [illegible] of agricultural and lying contiguous to this stream, and which seem likely to become prominent farming centers in the future, are the Olympia marsh and the bottom lands around the mouth of the Sauk, the leading tributary of the Skagit. The first of these contains 90,000 acres of what is generally admitted to be as fertile land as is to be found in the world. It lies two miles north of the river some ten miles from its mouth and directly in the [illegible] proposed railway from the [illegible] iron mines to the [illegible] Sound. It may be easily cleared [illegible] with very light growth [illegible] although of course [illegible] has been [illegible] The valley of the [illegible] probably [illegible] to attention [illegible] emigration to these portions of the country is truly wonderful. All through [illegible] out the county [illegible] vegetables [illegible] with great success, especially [illegible] the Skagit, where their culture will probably become a prominent industry [illegible] and [illegible] wheat, and all other necessary [illegible] favorable. As to the mining and lumber interests of the county which must of course exert a powerfully favorable influence upon its prosperity and progress, little can be said in an article of this description. They are both [illegible] large interests and will, beyond a doubt, increase enormously in the near future.

The assessed valuation of Skagit county for 1884 was $[illegible] and of Whatcom county $[illegible]. The population of the two counties is about 6000. [illegible], the county seat of Skagit county, is a brisk little city of 400 people and doing a good business with the surrounding country. There are good mines of gold and silver in the western portion of the county and some [illegible] Whatcom is the county seat of Whatcom county [illegible] inhabitants. There are no other towns in the two counties of importance.

ISLAND COUNTY

This county is composed of two islands, Whidby and Camano, at the junction of Juan de Fuca and Rosario straits and directly in [illegible]. It has an area of [illegible]0 square miles [illegible] The population is 1,000 and assessed valuation of property $[illegible]. Whidby island has an area of 115,000 acres of which the [illegible] is heavily timbered with fir and cedar. Camano island comprises 80,000 acres, of which [illegible] are timber of the same varieties as those on Whidby. The arable lands on the islands produce good crops of wheat, [illegible], fruit, garden vegetables and fruit. Coupeville is the county seat, and other villages are Coveland and Utsalady. At the latter place there is a large sawmill.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Is composed of the islands which form the Archipelago de Haro. These islands are San Juan, Waldron, Orcas, Shaw, Guemes, Lopez, Stewart, John's and Decatur. Area [illegible] square miles. Value of taxable property $210,0[illegible]. Population 1,000. The county seat is on San Juan island. There is a good proportion of agricultural and grazing land on most of the islands, although they are mainly mountainous. The inhabitants engage profitably in mixed farming, dairying and sheep husbandry. The latter occupation prospers extraordinarily as the animals find excellent pasturage throughout the year on the wild mountain grasses, and the wool clip is nearly three pounds per sheep. Vegetation is earlier than at the head of Puget sound, and there is less rainfall than in other sections of west Washington territory. There are valuable limestone deposits and the limestone deposits and the lime kilns in operation turn out thousands of barrels of excellent lime. Silver ore also has been recently found. Much of the territory of these islands is unsettled. Game of all kinds, especially deer, is abundant.

GAS AND WATER.

Miles of Water Mains Laid and Over a Quarter of a Million Dollar Expended. The Work Done.

In every city of much size the use of water and gas generally reaches such dimensions that nothing can supply the demand but large works owned by the city itself or by incorporated companies. The city of Portland long ago reached this stage, and our sister city has been supplied for several years by such companies. The city of Portland is supplied by two separate companies, which are really one being under the same management, the Portland Water Co. and the Portland Gas Light Co. The Portland Water Co. has, during the past year, expended a large amount of money in increasing their capacity for supplying the city with water. The works in south Portland have been attempting to supply this demand during the past few years but the company finding the task becoming too great, began the work of improvement in the year 1885. A site was selected at Palatine hill about five miles above the city and an excavation commenced for the works. At the point selected the solid rock has been blasted out of the river bank, and an massive brick building constructed for the machinery used in hoisting the water from the river. In this building are placed two immense Worthington compound duplex pumping engines, with a combined capacity for delivery to their reservoirs and mains in the city over 10,000,000 gallons daily. Just above this building is the engine building, where boilers and machinery are placed. All the work done at this point has been performed in the most substantial manner, and meant to last for years. The grounds about the works are being cleared and put in good shape for residence purposes and a number of persons from Portland will make their homes there.

The works at Palatine hill were not quite completed, with the exception of the great reservoir which will be built during the present year. The present system of pumping direct into the mains and city reservoirs will therefore be continued until this large reservoir is completed. From the pumping works to the city reservoirs and water supply system, about [illegible] miles of heavy riveted wrought iron pipe [illegible] This pipe was made [illegible] cost over $[illegible] during the year over [illegible] miles of mains throughout the city [illegible] 10,000 inhabitants.

The Portland Gas Light company [illegible]

[illegible] of money have been employed [illegible] of manufacture of gas and the improvements of the various companies, thus distributing many thousands of dollars among the citizens of the two cities, and returning to them a portion of the monies paid out for these two vital and necessary commodities. Probably few cities in the world are as well supplied with these facilities as our own.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

A Large Territory, Rich in Mineral and Other Resources.

THE WOOD RIVER REGION

[illegible]

[illegible] Idaho territory, that [illegible] is just now beginning to receive [illegible] its rightful position to the world. It has been until the past two years almost unknown to everybody outside of its own immediate neighborhood. By the construction of the Northern Pacific through its northern portion and the Oregon Short Line through the southern half, it has been made accessible and tolerably well opened to settlement and business enterprises. The territory has an area of over 55,000,000 acres, of which 16,000,000 are capable of cultivation and 20,000,000 are good grazing lands. There is much land that can be cultivated by irrigation, especially in the Snake river basin, the sagebrush soil, when water can be placed upon it, yielding at the rate of 40 and 50 bushels of wheat per acre. The general climate is mild, except in the mountainous regions, where it is very cold in winter and not easy of access on account of the deep snows that lay on the ground during the cold months.

The territory is divided into three sections. The southern, or Snake river basin, stretches from the northeastern corner along the eastern border to the Utah line, and then that river making a sudden bend to the westward, this section is extended across the territory from the eastern to the western boundary line. All of this [illegible] section is of low elevation or flat sand plains, with here and there a grassy valley, watered by some stream fringed with small cottonwoods, alder, or aspen trees. The middle section lies between the Snake river plains and north Idaho, and is entirely composed of mountains, some of the most rugged in the world, and here and there a small valley suitable for agriculture. These mountains are cut up by the Salmon, Weiser, Payette, Wood, Boise and other rivers and their tributaries, and are thickly timbered with pine, fir and spruce. On their bosoms are locked minerals of untold value, but it is the general opinion of all who have studied them much that middle Idaho is destined to prove one of the richest mineral bearing regions in the world. In some portions the mountains are literally honeycombed with ledges. North Idaho is as distinct from the other sections as could be imagined. Its climate is tempered by the warm and damp winds of the Columbia basin and its summers are moister and winters milder. No irrigation is needed to raise good crops, while the climate admits of greater variety of products than any other section. The population of Idaho is about 80,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

In the southern and eastern sections of the territory there are many small valleys that have a sufficient rainfall to produce fair crops of some kinds in nearly all years, but as a general thing it is necessary to irrigate in order to obtain the fullest returns for labor expended on the soil. In Oneida county which occupies all that portion of the territory lying east of Snake river, and Cassia county except a small portion in the extreme southeast, there is a farming and grazing population of several thousand. Most of these people as well as the population of Bear Lake county which occupies the extreme corner above mentioned, are Mormons, and they have developed the country to a fine farming region. Around Bear lake there are a number of small Mormon towns that have by the exertions of the inhabitants become beauty spots upon a land naturally forbidding aspect and while nearly all are poor they raise a large quantity of grain and vegetables every year, and are slowly acquiring a good property. As a rule these people are not polygamists, the bishops and wealthier classes only having the means to indulge in the luxury of more than one wife. Some fruit is raised in this section also. The valleys of Bear lake, the Malad, Portneuf and other rivers are the most thickly settled sections.

Coming west there are small settlements on Goose creek, Cassia creek, Raft river and Marsh basin, in Cassia county, which are also mainly composed of Mormons. In Owyhee county west of Cassia, the valleys of the Bruneau, Catherine, Sinker and several other creeks are settled by stockmen and ranchers. The crops raised in all the above sections are the hardier grains and vegetables only. North of Snake river there are few farming settlements until the Boise, Payette and Weiser valleys are reached, in the western portion of the territory. In the Boise valley, which is peculiarly mild at its head, hardy fruits do exceedingly well, and Boise apples have long been favorably known throughout the territory. This is the most thickly settled of any of the southern Idaho valleys and raises most of the grain and fruit used by the territory and mines of that region. Payette and Weiser valleys have been settled later, but the latter has more good land and is growing rapidly. Salmon river valley, in Lemhi county, is early settled and has much good land.

In northern Idaho lies the best farming lands of the territory, and those only that are capable of raising nearly all crops without irrigation. The Camas Prairie section, the valleys of the Clearwater, lower Salmon and Palouse rivers are all composed of rich land and have for many years been cultivated. They are really a portion of the upper Columbia basin, and as rapidly capable of development as any portion of eastern Washington or Oregon. Wheat for export is shipped to Portland by thousands of tons every year and their crops are being raised in such profusion that they are occasionally [illegible] in the same shipments [illegible] is favorable to the growth of flax [illegible] Portland [illegible] immigration coming into the northwest [illegible] the country is settling up very rapidly [illegible] Washington territory [illegible]

MINES AND MINING.

The [illegible] source of Idaho's wealth [illegible] has been nearly $100,000,000 [illegible] mines. Minerals are found all over the territory [illegible] south and east of Snake river [illegible] gold quartz and placer mines [illegible]

[illegible] Wood river [illegible] discovery and [illegible] more extensive [illegible] water and timber, all [illegible]

[illegible] smelting works have been constructed [illegible] several [illegible] in the district and much bullion is turned out at home. Some of the mines, as the Minnie Moore, Idahoan, Muldoon, Elkhorn, Bullion and [illegible] have yielded well up in the hundreds of thousands and the Idaho was recently sold for $400,000. The works of the Philadelphia company at Ketchum represent an expenditure of over $500,000. The Wood river mines are now in direct communication with Portland and are [illegible] with the [illegible] coming [illegible]

The mines of Western Alturas county are many of them very rich, especially [illegible] the Atlanta [illegible] of Alturas are these situated on the [illegible] is from fifty [illegible] hundred [illegible] Monarch [illegible] of Nevada. Among the prominent [illegible] the Monarch was the first developed. It has been worked at irregular intervals, [illegible] it is said to have knocked down fifty thousand dollars worth of ore from this mine in one day. The Buffalo mine is another exceedingly rich property and adjoins the Monarch. Other promising mines adjacent to the Atlanta ledge are the Last Chance, the Magnet, Echo, Jessie Benton, [illegible] others destined to be great producers for the next twenty-five years. On Queen's river, twelve miles north of Atlanta, are a number of good mines. The Rocky Bar district, twenty-five miles west of Atlanta, is famous for its [illegible] and Vishnu, both of which have turned out a vast amount of gold. The other prominent mines are the Confederate State, Bonanza, Mountain Wild, West Alturas, Avalanche, Golden Eagle, Vermont, Bennett, and others too numerous to mention. Eight miles east of Rocky Bar lies the Bonaparte, upon which a great deal of work has been done. These mines in the western portion of the county have been producing for the last ten years from one quarter to over half a million dollars annually, and yet very few of them have been worked with any regularity.

The Sawtooth mines are in the range of mountains bearing that name, deriving the name from the peculiar way in which its many lofty peaks are linked along for miles, one after another. At a distance it would readily remind the explorer or prospector of saw teeth in huge or illusive proportions, and is one of nature's wonders in production. This range of mountains lies [illegible] west of the Wood river country [illegible] miles. The general character of the formation is granite with porphyry streaks and lime, granite with and across. With this porphyry is found veins of silver and sometimes gold, occasionally some galena ores with much zinc and antimony. Among the earliest locations made in 1878 and 1879 were the Wise Silver, Comstock, Silver Bow, Atlantic and a few others in Jake's gulch above the Red Fish lakes. These were found from the many silver float found in the rock bed and west from the hill sides. In 1881 the celebrated Pilgrim mine was discovered by some poor prospectors in Beaver canyon, some five or six miles south of Jake's gulch. The Pilgrim was soon sold for $30,000 and is now opened so that it is a fine producing property. It is now [illegible] Col. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., [illegible] of Black Hills, and Mr. Graham of Bloomington, Ill. The Silver King was discovered in August 1881. At first the small particles of float or broken off fragments of croppings from the ledge were found in or near the creek, at the foot of a high hill or mountain, and after [illegible] searching for the lode for some time it was discovered by the hardy prospectors. Not to be overcome by nature's obstacles, they proceeded to hunt the treasure hidden by the wash from the mountains and growth of woods in the centuries past by turning one of the many mountain streams, and washing off the loam from the small hill above, where the pieces of rich ore could probably come from. Nor was this device unsuccessful, for after two weeks sluicing off the suspected hill, they came down on one of the richest silver veins it has been my good fortune to see in almost twenty years in mining countries. In a few short weeks a shipment of [illegible] fourteen tons was made to the Tuley sampling works which returned to the discoverers at least $300 per ton and this was not closely assorted ore. In July, 1883, this property was sold to Col. M. T. Scott, Chase and Graham, for about $100,000, since which time work for the development of the mine extracting and shipping ore to the Beaver and Columbia Consolidated, has been energetically pushed with very flattering success. There are a number of other fine properties in this immediate vicinity among which are the Eureka, Sunbeam and Hidden Treasure, also a number of claims belonging to the Beaver and Columbia Co., which company, also own a very fine and complete ten-stamp mill which is now running night and day, and turning out silver bricks in proportion to the [illegible] being worked. About eight miles south of Beaver canyon are the mines of the Vienna Company, who have twenty-seven claims patented. This company has a twenty-stamp mill, which has been kept constantly running on ores from two or three of its claims, giving employment to at least 250 men, who work in the mines, mill and furnish wood and supplies.

The mines of Boise Basin, the Banner district, those of Yankee Fork, where is located the Charles Dickens, the richest gold mine in the world, and the [illegible] district in Washington county, are all worthy of mention, and turn out thousands of dollars worth of bullion annually. The lack of transportation facilities prevents the best development of many good mines in Idaho, and until a railroad runs through the Salmon river valley, there is likely to be slow progress made in the work. The celebrated Coeur d'Alene mines have been described in another column of this paper in a separate article.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Boise City the capital of the territory and the county seat of Ada county, is the largest and wealthiest city in Idaho. It is pleasantly located on the north bank of Boise river at the head of the valley of the stream, and has a population of about 2000. It has been settled since 1863, and has many handsome residences and beautiful homes. A United States assay office is located here and the usual government offices. A fine [illegible] court house and [illegible] school house have been erected and several neat residences during the past two years. There are several flour mills and some smaller industries, but there is little manufacturing carried on except for home consumption. There is a tri-weekly and a weekly newspaper published in the city and a strong national bank. Boise Barracks about a mile north of the city is the headquarters of two companies of United States troops. It was formerly a necessary post, but is now unnecessary to the protection of the region, owing to the settlement of the country, and will probably be discontinued in a few years. The assessed valuation of Boise city is [illegible] upon $1,[illegible].

Albion, county seat of [illegible] county is a growing little town of [illegible] inhabitants, with [illegible] the center of the Mormon settlements [illegible]

Atlanta is among [illegible] and Alturas [illegible]

Bellevue, Alturas county, is an incorporated city on the Wood river branch of the Oregon Short Line with about [illegible] inhabitants. [illegible] schools [illegible] shipments [illegible]

[illegible] is a small town of [illegible] people [illegible] Snake river in [illegible] county. It is [illegible]

[illegible] is a [illegible] mining town [illegible] Yankee Fork [illegible] Custer county [illegible]

[illegible]

Ketchum is another of the new towns of the Wood river district. It is twelve miles from Hailey, has 800 inhabitants, a semi-weekly and weekly paper, and smelting works, saw mill, and the usual supply of schools and churches.

Lewiston, one of the oldest and the largest city in northern Idaho, has a population of 1200, and does a large business in shipment of grain and produce, as well as a supply point. It has several banks, flour mills and other manufacturing industries, and from its location will eventually become a rich and populous city.

Malad City, county seat of Oneida county, is a Mormon town of 600 inhabitants in the Malad valley, a few miles north of the Utah line. It has mills and factories and all the accessories of a [illegible] a farming supply point.

[illegible], a flourishing town of 800 inhabitants is situated in Nez Perce county, thirty miles north of Lewiston, and at the terminus of a branch of the O. R. & N. railway from Colfax. It is a growing shipping point in a country rich in agricultural resources.

Paris is the county seat of Bear Lake county, has 800 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a well settled farming region, occupied almost entirely by Mormons. It has several manufactories and mills.

Rathdrum is a new town on the Northern Pacific railroad, and the county seat of Kootenai county. It has about 400 population and derives trade from the ranchers and miners of the surrounding section.

Salmon City, county seat of Lemhi county, is a quiet town of 150 inhabitants, shipping lumber and produce to the mines of the vicinity.

Shoshone has 700 inhabitants, and they are mainly supported by the railroad, the town being at the junction of the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line with the main line. It has railroad shops which give employment to a large number of hands.

Silver City is another old-time mining town whose best days have apparently been seen, although the introduction of new capital properly managed would result in making something out of the mines again. The town now has 600 inhabitants, and several quartz mills in operation.

Weiser is a small town lately established in the Weiser valley, and is the county seat of Washington county. It has four hundred inhabitants, a weekly paper and a bank. The valley contains much good farming land and is growing rapidly. Weiser is on the Oregon Short Line road.

Besides the above there are a number of other thriving villages of from 100 to 300 inhabitants that will ere another year be worthy of a more extended notice.

A Dangerous Case.

ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. Ten years ago I was attacked with the most [illegible] painful pains in my back and —Kidneys.

[illegible] of my legs and to my bowels [illegible] and I was given up to die. [illegible] what Hop Bitters had done for [illegible] gave me some. The first dose [illegible] hunting through my [illegible] so much that I slept two [illegible] I had not done for two months. Before [illegible] bottles I was well and at work as hard [illegible] could for over three weeks; but I [illegible] my strength, and taking a hard [illegible] with the most acute and painful [illegible] through my system that ever was [illegible] again and after several weeks [illegible] on crutches for life, as they said, [illegible] in my case, and he said Hop [illegible] and would cure me. I poohed [illegible] earnest I was induced to use [illegible] I threw away my crutches [illegible] lightly and kept on using the bitters for [illegible] until I became as well as any man [illegible] so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and [illegible] with from two to three bottles per year. There is [illegible] to be sick at all if these bitters are used. [illegible] supervisor [illegible] picture of health. [illegible] bottles of Hop Bitters. [illegible] LET THEM SUFFER?

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

HEALTH.

[illegible] Swift's Specific cured me of rheumatism three [illegible] after my physicians had exhausted their [illegible] with no giving relief. [illegible] GOODYEAR, Att'y at Law, Brunswick, Ga.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism nearly forty [illegible] bottles of Swift's Specific cured me. [illegible] to the suffering. J. H. WALLER, Thompson, Ga.

[illegible] relieved of severe rheumatism [illegible] the use of Swift's Specific, and [illegible] winter without a relapse. SIDNEY HERBERT, Ed. So. Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga.

TWENTY YEARS — I had been a sufferer from rheumatism [illegible] years was reduced to a skeleton [illegible] about, even in crutches. Swift's Specific [illegible] sound and well. MRS. EZRA MERSHON, Macon, Ga.

[illegible] Specific has relieved me of rheumatism [illegible] stop my ulcerations. REV. W. A. KIRK, Cross Plains, Ala.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on [illegible] Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

[illegible] account for the [illegible] ulcerated [illegible] salt rheum [illegible] arising from an [illegible]

OREGON [illegible] DRUGGISTS [illegible] WISTAR'S [illegible] WILD CHERRY for many years [illegible] LUNG COM- [illegible] Oregon [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

VARICOCELE [illegible]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Northwest.

ITS CLIMATE AND RESOURCES

[illegible]

The province [illegible] territory [illegible] a colony in 1858 [illegible] the two colonies were united in 1866 under the name of British Columbia, and so continued until the 20th of July, 1871, which date the colony became one of the provinces of the dominion of Canada.

[illegible] the coast, [illegible] line [illegible] about 600 miles, but [illegible] indentations, would measure [illegible] as many thousand miles. It extends from the 49th parallel [illegible] latitude northward to [illegible] north latitude. The [illegible] portion [illegible] has a broad mountainous [illegible] islands and arms of the sea, and [illegible] islands along its whole length [illegible] parallel to the coast range of mountains [illegible] range, partly submerged, which appears above the surface of the ocean in the large islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte, is represented in the south, by the Olympian mountains of Washington territory and northward, by the [illegible] Alaska. In the inner [illegible] submerged range which forms a natural barrier [illegible] protection of the mainland shores of the province are three remarkable gaps [illegible] the Strait of Fuca, the wide [illegible] between Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, and Dixon's entrance farther north. The Strait of Fuca and these entrances are continued eastward, and represented in the inland interior, by depressions more or less marked in the structural character of the mainland, as is evidenced by the course of the great drainage rivers. The Fraser reaches the sea opposite the end of the Strait of Fuca, the Skeena falls into the Pacific near the head of Dixon's entrance. A persistent northwest and southeast sea valley, accessible from the ocean through these sea gaps, thus stretches along the whole sea-board, separating the island-fringed deeply indented coast of the mainland from the large outlying islands above mentioned.

Broadly viewed there are two grand divisions of the country — the humid forest region of the coast, and the dry grazing region of the interior of the mainland. Vegetation is luxuriant in the coast region, the soil of the arable area is moist and loamy. The interior is more open, with plains and valleys, climate dry, timber scarce and either poor soil fertile but light herbage [illegible].

CLIMATE.

"The climate of British Columbia west of the Cascades, including Vancouver island and Queen Charlotte's islands is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows down the west coast of America, just as the Gulf stream flows up along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapor arising from the warm sea is blown inland, and becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land falls as rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land instead of condensing the vapour dissipates it, at least in the neighborhood of Victoria.

[illegible] the island of Formosa, on the eastern coast of China, a current analogous to the Gulf stream is observed moving to the northeast [illegible] Japan and part of it enters Behring's sea and warms the northern part of Alaska, while the other part is deflected farther to the east and passes down the west coast of America carrying with it the heat necessary to produce the exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver and the west coast generally. It is this stream which gives the heat and moisture that are the cause of the magnificent forests found in Alaska southward.

East of the Cascades the climate is different. The heat and cold are both greater. It is also not continuously hot in summer but not so as to destroy vegetation. Little rain falls. Warm rains fall in April and May, and again, but not always, in August and September. Winter is [illegible] November is frosty, and December, January and February cold and wintry, but [illegible] Snow [illegible] average of years, [illegible] March and April are variable [illegible] places [illegible] green grass in March. The above description applies to an immense territory in the southern portion of the 'East Cascade' region. The description must be made towards [illegible] Approximation [illegible] Rocky [illegible] the rugged Cariboo [illegible] has its natural effect [illegible] falls snow is deeper on [illegible] the winter [illegible] for a few days [illegible] In the southeast [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] small proportion of the [illegible] coast of the mainland of British Columbia is available to agriculture. In many parts [illegible] absence of sufficient good soil, or the [illegible] of rain and cloudy weather, would prevent the profitable cultivation of cereals. On the

ITISH COLUMBIA.

Facts Concerning this Section of the Pacific Northwest.

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES

or Intending Immigrants as to the Inducements it Offers to Them [illegible] sent Settlement.

[illegible] ince of British Columbia including [illegible] Queen Charlotte and other islands [illegible] coast) is that portion of Canada [illegible] on the Pacific Ocean. It is the [illegible] territory on the western, or Pacific [illegible] of the North American continent. [illegible] commanding geographical position, [illegible] its harbors, the variety of its re[illegible] vast deposits of coal, iron and other [illegible] economic value the province may [illegible] in many respects, a duplicate, [illegible] America, of Great Britain. [illegible] Island Vancouver island was [illegible] a colony in 1849. The great [illegible] territory became a colony in 1858. [illegible] colonies were united in 1866 under the [illegible] British Columbia, and so continued [illegible] 20th of July, 1871, at which date the [illegible] one of the provinces of the dominion of Canada.

[illegible] on a straight line, is about 500 [illegible] following indentations, would measure [illegible] thousand miles. It extends from the [illegible] parallel of north latitude northward to [illegible] 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude. The [illegible] portion of the coast has a broad mountain [illegible], cut by numerous inlets and arms [illegible], and fringed with islands along its [illegible] length. Running parallel to the coast [illegible] is another range, partly submerged, which appears above the surface of the [illegible] large islands of Vancouver and Queen [illegible], and is represented, in the south, by [illegible] mountains of Washington [illegible], and, northward, by the [illegible] coast archipelago of Alaska. In [illegible] half-submerged range which forms a [illegible] for the protection of the mainland [illegible] of the province, are three remarkable [illegible] namely, the strait of Fuca, the opening between Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, and Dixon's entrance north. The Strait of Fuca and [illegible] are continued eastward, [illegible] in the inland interior, by depressions more or less marked in the structural [illegible] of the mainland, as is evidenced by [illegible] the great drainage rivers. The [illegible] the sea opposite the end of the [illegible], the Skeena falls into the Pacific [illegible] of Dixon's entrance. A persistent [illegible] and southeast sea valley, accessible [illegible] ocean through these sea gaps, thus [illegible] the whole sea-board, separating [illegible] ragged, deeply-indented coast of the [illegible] the large outlying islands above [illegible].

[illegible] viewed, there are two grand divisions [illegible] country,—the humid forest region of the [illegible] the dry grazing region of the interior [illegible]. Vegitation is luxuriant in the [illegible] the soil of the arable area is moist [illegible]. The interior is more open, with [illegible] valleys, climate dry, timber scarce [illegible] soil fertile but light, herbage [illegible].

CLIMATE.

[illegible] climate of British Columbia west of the [illegible] including Vancouver island and [illegible] Charlotte's islands, is wonderfully like [illegible] Britain, except that the summers [illegible] drier. A warm current of water [illegible] the west coast of America, just as [illegible] flows up along the coasts of [illegible] and in its passage warms up the [illegible] Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to [illegible] slope of the Cascades those forests [illegible] wonder of the world. The vapor [illegible] from the warm sea is blown inland, [illegible] becoming condensed by the cooler [illegible] falls in rain or fog upon the [illegible] valleys and produces the moist climate [illegible] winter and spring. During the [illegible] the temperature of the land and [illegible] reversed, and the land instead of [illegible] the vapour dissipates it, at least in [illegible] neighborhood of Victoria.

* * * *

[illegible] island of Formosa, on the eastern [illegible] a current analogous to the Gulf [illegible] observed moving to the northeast. [illegible] and part of it enters Behring's [illegible] the northern part of Alaska, [illegible] part is deflected further to the [illegible] down the west coast of America, [illegible] with it the heat necessary to produce [illegible] exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver [illegible] the west coast generally. It is this [illegible] gives the heat and moisture that [illegible] the magnificent forests found [illegible] southwards.

[illegible] the Cascades the climate is different. [illegible] and cold are both greater. It is al[illegible] hot in summer, but not so as [illegible] vegetation. Little rain falls. Warm [illegible] April and May, and again, but not [illegible] August and September. Winter is [illegible] November is frosty, and December [illegible] and February cold and wintry, but [illegible] clear and sunny with little ice. Snow [illegible] deep on an average of years, but [illegible]. March and April are variable. [illegible] then begin to show grass. Hill sides, [illegible] show green grass in March. The [illegible] applies to an immense territory [illegible] southern portion of the "East Cascade [illegible]." The description must be modified [illegible] regards certain districts. Approximation [illegible] range, or to the rugged Cariboo [illegible] mountains, has its natural effect; [illegible] more rain falls, snow is deeper. On [illegible] parts of the Fraser river, the winter [illegible] very severe cold for a few days [illegible] near freezing point, another [illegible] of intense cold, and then perhaps [illegible] all at once. In the southeastern [illegible] the province, a remodification takes [illegible]. The effect of approximation to the [illegible] there mitigated by the influence [illegible] to the border of the great [illegible] desert which stretches south to [illegible]. All at the headwaters of the Columbia [illegible] is delightful, extremes are [illegible]. Snow generally goes as it falls. The [illegible] is very great, and it is therefore [illegible] that, when made accessible, it [illegible] be the resort of thousands of invalids [illegible] the Yale district, [illegible] The district has peculiar climatic [illegible] The climate differs essentially from the [illegible] Fraser and the coast [illegible] seasonally, more [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which stretches south to Mexico [illegible] a severe winter [illegible] its southwest corner [illegible] of the Arrow lakes—these [illegible] their eastern flanks, for [illegible]

THE COAST REGION

[illegible] comparatively small proportion of the [illegible] of the mainland of British Columbia is suited to agriculture. In many parts [illegible] absence of sufficient good soil, or the [illegible] cloudy weather, would prevent the profitable cultivation of cereals. On the northern coast, the islands and mainland shore are almost everywhere covered with a coniferous forest, with the exception of the mountain sides and summits which are too steep for vegetation to cling to. Viewed from the water, the trees frequently appear somewhat scrubby and small, but on closer examination are found to be of considerable size. The covering of soil is almost everywhere scanty, a fact connected with the absence of extensive glacial deposits, which is referred to in the various reports of the Canadian Geological Survey staff. This is also found to be the case in the islands, which, from their low and uniform outline, might be supposed to have some agricultural value. Thus it is that, even were the climate more favorable to agriculture, the area of land actually available for this purpose, on the northern part of the coast, would be small, with the exception perhaps of the low alluvial northeast portion of the Queen Charlotte islands. It is supposed, but not proved by systematic observations, that that portion of the islands is somewhat sheltered from the rain-bearing winds.

The estuary of the Salmon, on the mainland opposite to the Queen Charlotte islands, occupies a valley which resembles one of the inlets elsewhere penetrating the coast range, but has become filled with debris brought down by the river, so that where from the bold banks one would be led to expect deep water, it is not found. The mountains are steep and generally have rounded outlines. For the most part, as above said, they are densely wooded. In a few cases, wide areas of bushes and swampy meadows seem to occupy the higher slopes, but many large bare surfaces of solid rock are visible, from which snow slides and land-slips have removed whatever covering of soil may have originally clung.

SOIL.

On Vancouver island the soil of the land is chiefly that which has been derived from drift deposits of clay and sand [illegible] at no great elevation above [illegible]. A great part of it [illegible] with the area occupied by the softer rocks of the cretaceous coal formation. The surface soil is generally of a dark brown color, and in some places graduates downward into the drift, while in others it is separated by a rather sharp line from it. It follows the undulations of the surface, and Mr. Richardson of the Geological Survey describes it as generally gravelly and light at the higher levels, and finer grained at the lower. It may not improbably be of marine origin, and formed during the emergence of the land.

The gravelly soil found as above stated in various parts of the south of the island, is poor, from its inability to retain moisture. The rains are drained off into lagoons and the sun dries up the surface. This soil produces large timber and coarse grass. What could no doubt be cultivated upon nearly all the other soils with proper culture. The clay-vegetable soil above mentioned, is very valuable particularly where it has been mixed with alluvium. With subsoil drainage this soil would carry the heaviest possible crops of wheat and other cereals. The clay, when found by itself, would, like all heavy clays, require special treatment. The sandy and gravelly loams are eligible for barley, oats rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, root and leaf crops, etc. The deep loamy soils everywhere are especially eligible for fruit culture. The alluvial deposits in the valleys are in many places very valuable. Mixed with the decayed, and the decaying, vegetable matter brought down by the numerous streams from watersheds, they form a rich black soil many feet thick. The brown earth, or "humus," forms soil of great value, according to the materials with which it mixes. Though light and porous, many soils, so formed in the valleys and plains of the eastern coast, are well constituted for absorbing and retaining moisture as well as heat. The brown earth appears to be rich, when resting, with a depth of two to three feet, on a gravelly, or even sandy, subsoil, if we may judge from the successive crops of potatoes which the Indians have raised from such soils. Hilly, partly wooded, grazing tracts are interspersed among the prairies and benches. Often, near arable farms, rocky hills rise 1000, 2000 and even 3000 feet—surface, craggy—patches of thin soil with grass. Sheep and cattle like these hills in summer.

COWICHAN VALLEY

The picturesque and fertile Cowichan valley is about 15 miles wide, narrowing inland rapidly in a westerly direction to the width of about six miles. Bounded by high ranges of mountains composed of calcareous sandstones, these ranges form barriers to the valley, north and south. To the disintegration and decomposition of these rocks, all highly charged with the carbonate of lime, is due the distinctive character of the soils throughout the Cowichan valley. In their nature they are essentially calcareous, for while the other principles occur in different degrees, in this locality, carbonate of lime almost invariably predominates, and of this soil there is usually a good depth of from two to three feet, resting on a sufficiently retentive subsoil of blue clay or gravel.

The earths, chiefly light, very porous, and composed of due proportions of clay, sand, carbonate of lime and humus, are well constituted for absorbing and retaining moisture, and the general color from brown to black, with the entire absence of chalky or white earths, likewise indicates a favorable soil for receiving and retaining heat. Much of the soil along the river bottom is a clay loam of a brown color, and it is an excellent soil for wheat, beans, turnips, and red clover. The alluvial deposit of the valley is, however, far from being all of a clayey nature in many parts, chiefly on the southern side, the moulds rests upon a gravelly and even a sandy deposit, forming a rich soil. The soils upon Salt Spring and the other outlying islands are of the same character and equally productive. The herbage and pasturage are excellent. Cowichan mutton is famed. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, the root and leaf crops potatoes turnips, carrots, and the usual garden vegetables are all yielded abundantly, and are of a quality, perhaps unsurpassed in any country.

The loamy soils, everywhere possessing a depth of two or three feet, and containing a large proportion of the calcareous principle, are especially eligible for fruit culture. The river lands bear varieties of the plum and the pear and the rich plains around the Somenos and Quamichan lakes, with an arenaceous clay soil so dry that it can be worked immediately after a rain of several hours, are exceedingly well adapted for garden or orchard purposes. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and indeed all the hardy green fruits, together with the grape and peach (particularly on the islands), thrive remarkably well.

All fruits suited to temperate climates thrive admirably on the east coast of Vancouver island and some of them attain a size and perfection seldom found elsewhere and show a strong tendency to develop new varieties. The number of cattle raised on Vancouver island must under present conditions, be limited, as the little open country can be turned to more profitable use otherwise. Small herds, however, do well the year round with little attention, in the thinly wooded portions of the hilly country, where they find many edible plants and [illegible] also on the nutritious lichens which hang from the branches.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The New Westminster district probably has as much fine arable land as Vancouver island. It is the only large mass of choice agricultural land anywhere on the mainland of the north Pacific slope, lying directly upon the ocean, with a shipping port on its coast, a navigable river [illegible] through which [illegible] its mouth. The river is full of salmon and the [illegible] with game. The climate, though somewhat humid, has neither the wetness of Western [illegible] nor the withering dryness of summer in [illegible] California valleys. There is no [illegible] similar land that [illegible] of the New Westminster [illegible] is found nearer than [illegible] south of [illegible] the international boundary line, but being [illegible] smaller rivers [illegible] is lower, and comprises [illegible] cut up by sloughs. [illegible] the largest [illegible] northwest of America. The [illegible] detritus in the ocean, not [illegible] barriers which have [illegible] the effect of making the lower Fraser valley an agricultural region. The valley [illegible] is rich. [illegible] river, with [illegible] same feeders, has [illegible] vast drainage area [illegible] to cover [illegible] the loose friable sandstones of [illegible] its estuary with alluvium. Like the east coast region of Vancouver island, the New Westminster district has the advantage of [illegible] water communication between its farms and markets.

On the north side of the Fraser, the area of arable land is, as already said, less extensive than on the south side, but is equally fertile, producing wheat, oats, and abundant root crops. [illegible] is a favorite industry. Some of the farms on this side of the river are the finest in the district. There is a good deal of unoccupied land, which no doubt will soon be taken up, as the Canadian Pacific railway runs either through or close to the farming and on that side of the river. The price of occupied farms has already risen in consequence of this nearness to the railway.

THE INTERIOR SECTION.

The nature of the climate of the vast section east of the Cascades is such as to permit agriculture at a greater elevation than is possible on the Atlantic seaboard or the northwest of Europe. Over very considerable areas, far exceeding in the aggregate the arable area of the coast region, the interior is a farming country up to 2,000 or even 3000 feet, so far as the soil is concerned, and the soil has been proved to be as fertile as the best on the coast. As regards pasture, the interior, as a whole, is, in the opinion of experienced stockmen, not only the most remarkable grass region on the Pacific slope, but, probably, is unequaled on the continent. Even the alpine pasturages, in the summer months, very nutritive. The grass fed beef is a matter one of the finest quality. Horses and all animals [illegible] thrive, [illegible] a peculiar vigor. These unquestionable facts have to be kept in mind in forming a general opinion as to the country—a country so extensive and diversified that any attempt to sum up its capabilities would in the present condition of our knowledge of it, be almost an offence against common sense.

"The soils of the interior may be [illegible] arranged in two classes. 1. Soils chiefly composed of unmodified drift, representing the boulder clay of some other regions. 2. Soils composed of modified or redistributed drift, modern alluvium, etc. The first class, though spoken of technically as "boulder clay," has not here the stiff clayey character very generally found in that formation elsewhere, but is composed, as a rule, of a yellowish gray mixture of clay and sand, rather hard in consistency, through which stones of all sizes are irregularly scattered. When exposed at the surface to the weather it becomes softened and broken down, and superficially mingled with vegetable matter. Though its materials are in great part derived from the immediately underlying rocks it contains much foreign matter, by which any deficiencies of its composition arising from the character of the local formation, are corrected. Judging from the forest and sward which this soil bears when otherwise favorably situated it must be fertile.

The soils of the second class are much more varied in character. They are chiefly the products of the disintegration and rearrangement of the boulder clay, though mingled also with detritus derived from the waste of the local rocks since the glacial period, or carried down by rivers when flowing at a higher level. They form the benches or terraces which are displayed on a large scale also the irregular slopes of some of the valleys of the southern interior, and the modern river flats. Their texture varies from that of fine almost [illegible] material, to coarse, sandy and gravelly beds, but in general, they preserve a mean character in regard to size of particles, and are extremely fertile. To this class the soil of the flat country in the lower Nechaco basin belongs.

In the valley of the Kootenay river, and in the valley at the headwaters of the main branch of the Columbia river, there are innumerable hill sides and prairies covered with excellent pasture. There is also much fertile soil. A portion of this tract is liable occasionally to overflow by freshets, but probably can be reclaimed at a moderate cost. The proposed passage of a railway through the territory to the immediate northward, and the development of the mineral wealth of Kootenay, will stimulate the work of reclamation, and enable this valuable and attractive area to be more largely utilized.

At Quesnelle grain crops are sown from April 20th to the 1st of May, potatoes being planted somewhat later. The grain is harvested about the middle of August. Wheat, barley and oats are cultivated, and all succeed well, though the two last are the most profitable, as they can be sold in Cariboo without milling. Night frosts happen here occasionally in June, but are not usually severe enough to do damage to potatoes, though sometimes checking them a little. On one occasion potatoes are known to have been so completely frozen down as to prove a failure. The Hudson Bay company formerly cultivated a farm at Alexandria, between Quesnelle and Soda creek, on which, on certain portions of the land, 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, by careful measurement, were grown.

Ample evidence exists as to the fertility of the soil wherever agriculture has been carried on. The largest agricultural settlements are, at present, in the southern interior, most of the arable farms there being subsidiary to stock-raising, though there are many fine purely arable farms. The alkaline patches, found here and there, yield to treatment. Irrigation is generally, but not without local exceptions, required in that region. Most of the farms are upon those tracts of the bottoms and slopes of the numerous wide trough-like valleys, to which water for irrigation can be easily brought. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and all kinds of vegetables, also large and small fruits, are produced as sure crops over an extensive surface. The general average yield of wheat in the existing farming settlements probably exceeds 25 bushels per acre. It is higher in particular districts and instances (of particular not average yields) are well authenticated of a yield of 45 to 60 bushels of wheat, 60 to 80 bushels of oats, 65 bushels of peas, and 35 tons of turnips, per acre, on well cultivated farms. Tomatoes, cucumbers and melons do well in the open air in many parts of this region.

STOCK RAISING

The common grass of the southern interior, found up to about 53 degrees, is the well-known bunch-grass, which formerly covered nearly the whole surface, up to about 2000 feet above the sea. This grass, which possibly is the most valuable pasture grass in the world, has the peculiarity that it never ceases to grow. Though the exterior may appear dry and withered, the heart is green even in the depth of winter. There is good sward, intermixed with composite and other plants, higher up the hills than the bunch-grass, so that the region is practically a summer-grazing region up to 3500 feet. Some excellent natural hay meadows are found on lake margins or by the sides of streams. The bunch grass has been greatly eaten off in most places near the wagon roads and around farm houses. In many parts it has suffered from over grazing. When eaten closely and not allowed to seed, the grass, of course, does not grow again. The sage takes its place, and, fortunately, the cattle will eat sage in winter. It is stimulating food, but less nutritive than the bunch grass.

"This part of the country, though fairly supplied with wood is not a wooded region, nor are there many different trees. The valleys are in general narrow, with here and there low flats. Back from the rivers are the benches or terraces, and innumerable hills of all sizes rising above the extensive slopes. Scattered over these here and there [illegible] apparently the [illegible] the peculiar [illegible]

The [illegible] extensive, though larger perhaps than is generally supposed. Many of the most suitable [illegible] The stock raiser chooses [illegible] and [illegible] cultivation, with, if possible [illegible]

[illegible]

Cattle in British Columbia, as elsewhere on the continent are saleable at high prices and stock farmers are doing well. The breeding of horses and mules, probably, would be as profitable as cattle breeding. The demand for British Columbian horses that already exists in the country east of the Rocky mountains will continue and will increase when the railway opens communication. The climate and grasses of the province give a peculiar vigor to horses. Sheep also thrive everywhere, and in some places can winter out where cattle cannot, but there are as yet few large flocks of sheep, more attention having been given hitherto to cattle breeding.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Few, perhaps have realized that the industry and skill of a section of the small population of the province, working chiefly on their own earnings and under many disadvantages, have produced, up to this time, nearly fifty millions of dollars by scratching the gold areas. No other country can show such a result in relation to the number of its population engaged in gold mining. About 2000 miners in British Columbia mostly working as [illegible], on their own earnings, without the aid of capital produce now, a hundredth part of the present annual gold yield of the world [illegible] a thirtieth of the world's gold yield 10 years ago.

"In British Columbia, [illegible] rocks [illegible] belonging to the gold rocks of California, had already been proved to be richly auriferous, and it may [illegible] be expected that the discovery and working of rich metalliferous deposits of other kinds will follow. Promising indications of many are already known. With a general similarity of orographical features in the disturbed belt of the west coast, a great uniformity in the lithological character of the rocks is found to follow, so that while a comparatively short distance from southwest to northeast may show considerable lithological change, great distances may be traversed from southeast to northwest and little difference noted. In British Columbia, so far as geological explorations have yet gone, they have tended to show a general resemblance of the rocks to those of the typical sections of California and the western states and though metal-bearing veins, individually, are very inconstant as compared with rock formations, the [illegible] characterized by metalliferous deposits and dependent on the continuance of some set of beds, are apt to be very much more constant.

"The general distribution of alluvial gold over the province in at least three several different rock formations produces it in greater or less quantity, though it is only where 'coarse' or 'heavy' gold occurs that the original auriferous veins must be supposed to exist in the immediate vicinity of the deposit. Colors, as the finer particles of gold are called, travel far along the beds of the rapid rivers of this country before they are reduced by attrition to invisible shreds, and the northern [illegible] systems of distribution of [illegible] material have, no doubt, also assisted in spreading the fine gold. The gold formation proper, however, of the country consists of a series of talcose and chloritic, blackish or greenish grey slates or schists, which occasionally become micaceous, and generally show evidence of greater metamorphism than the gold bearing slates of California.

THE COAL MINES.

Coal approaches to being nearly as widely spread in British Columbia as gold. The nature of the deposits and their localities can be stated in a few words. Those not acquainted with the Pacific coast, perhaps, may need to be reminded that the coal-bearing formations of North America are pretty exactly divided into two classes by the 97th meridian. The coal-bearing formation, properly so-called, which yields the coals of Nova Scotia and the states of the union east of the Mississippi, ceases to be productive to the westward of eastern Nebraska—the shales and sandstones associated with the coals of the east being there gradually replaced by limestones which underlie the great plains. The coals and lignites of the west are found in various horizons in the secondary and tertiary rocks, which, in the eastern regions are developed on a comparatively small scale, and are not coal producing. In quality, the Vancouver island bituminous coals are found to be superior, for all practical purposes, to any coals on the Pacific coast. Nature has given this advantage, exclusively, to Canada on the Pacific seaboard. These coals are in large demand in the San Francisco market, notwithstanding a high adverse tariff. They rank there with the West Hartley coals. On an average, nearly two thirds of the sea borne Pacific coast coal, received annually at San Francisco, are from Vancouver island.

Coal formations, of tertiary age, are known to cover great tracts of the mainland of British Columbia. So far as can be judged from outcrops, some of these coals, good fuels, resembling true bituminous coals—which are found widely distributed on the mainland are as good as the coals that are now worked for market in the American territory to the southward. The tertiary coal measures extend north and south of the 49th parallel—the boundary line—and underlie nearly 1,000 square miles of the low country about the estuary of the Fraser. The length of the coal-bearing tertiary strata, in the so-called Nicola section of the southern interior of the province, exceeds 100 miles, and the width is nearly 30 miles. Lignites in various qualities occur in the middle region.

Anthracite in six-foot and three-foot seams, respectively, comparing favorably in composition, as shown by analysis, with that from Pennsylvania has been found in Queen Charlotte island. The irregularity of the deposits in the localities where the seams has been observed has, so far, discouraged their working, with the small amount of capital available in the province, but, from the outcrops discovered, and partial explorations, and the description of well-marked coal seams by the Indians, as also from the observations of an officer of the Canadian geological survey during a short visit to the islands, enough is known to indicate the general permanence and continuity of the coal beds, however variable they may be in detail, from a place called Cowgitz, at least 20 miles in a southeasterly direction. If the coal formation extends, as is believed, below the level land between Cowgitz and Massett, from which latter place samples of anthracite coal have been brought, the total length of the anthracite coal area, in the Queen Charlotte islands, would be little short of 100 miles. Fragments of true anthracite have been found in rocks in Cowichan bay, east coast of Vancouver island, and also in several inland localities of the island.

OTHER MINERALS

Little work has been done in the development of other mining industries. Iron has been found in many localities both in the interior and on the coast of the mainland and in Vancouver island, but little attention has been paid to the deposits. The most important ones are those of Texada island. Here is a mountainous mass of iron traceable for miles, well situated for smelting, mining and shipment. The ore is a coarsely granular magnetite, containing a great percentage of iron with a trace of phosphorus. This ore has been worked some by mixture with other ore and by itself.

The best known argentiferous locality is that about six miles from Hope on the Fraser river. The lodes probably traverse an outlying [illegible] of the lower cretaceous formation, which [illegible] the Cascade crystalline rocks of that region. The [illegible] at an elevation of 5,000 feet. Specimens [illegible] shells of silver [illegible] copper, antimony, [illegible] arsenic and sulphur are also present. [illegible] has been sold at a high price in the rough state as extracted from the mine and carried to the river by the present rude appliances. Certain difficulties with regard to the ownership of the property have so far, prevented the successful working of this deposit. Other lodes, which are supposed to be either the continuations of the above or others running parallel to them have been discovered near the water level of the Fraser river, apparently in a granitic matrix. Silver has also been found near Yale on the Fraser. In the interior Cherry creek, a tributary of the river Shuswap or Spallumcheen between Okanagan and Arrow lake [illegible] a locality from which specimens of remarkably rich silver ore have been brought. [illegible] Some of these are said to be very promising.

[illegible] found in various parts of the province but has never been [illegible] Very fine specimens of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] till proper means of transportation is introduced.

FISHERIES

The fisheries of Canada on the Pacific may prove even more valuable than her Atlantic fisheries. If the estimate by the Canadian inspector of fisheries as to the consumption of fish by Indians is correct, the annual fish product of British Columbia already exceeds that of any province in the dominion. The fisheries of British Columbia are as yet almost untouched industrially except the salmon fishery, which has rapidly become an important industry. Its chief seat at present is on the Lower Fraser, in the rich agricultural district of New Westminster, through which the railway passes. Salmon fishing is carried on, also, on the rivers Skeena and Nass, and at various places on the coasts. Nearly all the salmon are canned and exported to England; a few are salted and smoked.

The general fisheries have been comparatively neglected, as capital has been chiefly drawn to the salmon fishing. Herrings and oolachans have been salted, smoked and pressed for oil. A factory is in operation to make guano-scrap from herrings. As a sea product, the fur-seal fishing comes next in value to the salmon [illegible] Fish [illegible] is not found on the Atlantic coast. Oil is another important sea product. Increasing quantities of oil, from the [illegible] purpose [illegible] as there said, from the herring and oolachan appear annually in the returns.

CITIES AND TOWNS

Victoria has one of the pleasantest summer climates of all cities on the coast. For a summer resort for people who like rowing, fishing, yachting, [illegible] riding under sunny skies, and in an atmosphere like that of early October in New England, the place has few equals. Some time, when population and wealth accumulate on the Pacific coast, it will be much frequented by people from the parched, heat-tortured valleys of California. The population of Victoria is about 7000. It is picturesquely situated on a lovely harbor. Its citizens are extremely well cultivated, thoroughly English in their habits, and of unbounded hospitality to well accredited strangers. There are some beautiful private residences and streets, fine stores, a public library, Masonic temple, Odd Fellows' hall, well appointed hospitals, a large seminary, six churches, two public schools, solid stone public buildings, such as postoffice, custom house, warehouses, large machine shops, foundry, works, a stone dry dock in process of construction, also houses of parliament. All the streets are lighted with gas, fine waterworks, a fire department with two steam engines, the streets and roads are macadamized for 25 miles around the city, and kept in superb order.

Nanaimo is pleasantly situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island on a safe and commodious harbor. There are Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and excellent schools for boys and girls, also an hospital, literary institute, Masonic hall, fire company's building. The thriving village of Wellington in the neighborhood is, also, supplied with church and school, and shows pleasant private residences and miners' houses. Neither Nanaimo nor Wellington presents the dried up, blackened appearance which colliery towns so often present in England. Both have postal and telegraphic communication.

Of New Westminster, the chief city on the mainland, a Portland newspaper, the *West Shore*, says: "A more beautiful, convenient, commanding situation for a large city could not well be desired. Occupying a gentle acclivity, having a southerly aspect, it commands a really magnificent view. The noble Fraser rolls seaward, in sullen silence, at its feet. To the southwest lies an archipelago of beautiful islands of amazing fertility, while far away to the south rise the snow-capped peaks of the Olympian range, glittering in the sun. Looking northward and eastward the hoary heads of the Cascade range stand out against the blue sky, like grant sentinels."

New Westminster has a population of about 3,000 and is rapidly increasing in size and importance. It is the central market of a flourishing agricultural district, the seat of a large salmon canning industry, and there also, are in, or near, the city, saw mills, planing-mills, foundries, breweries, wagon factories, biscuit factories, tanneries, ship-yards, &c., with important public buildings—the provincial lunatic asylum, the dominion penitentiary, district court house, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, the public schools and the Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist schools for boys and girls, dominion government offices (to the postoffice, savings bank, telegraph service) &c. Many handsome residences ornament the outskirts of the town, and command beautiful views up and down the river. There is frequent steamboat communication with Victoria, San Francisco, and Nanaimo. Many sternwheel and fishery steamboats are employed on the river. The Canadian Pacific railway will be connected with the city by a short line of a few miles. The climate is very healthy and pleasant.

There are many small towns or villages in the province, such as Granville, Moodyville, Centreville, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, Cache Creek, Clinton, Kamloops, Soda Creek, Quesnel, Stanley, Richfield, Barkerville, Forks of Quesnel &c. All of these have postal, telegraphic and road communications.

POPULATION FIGURES

Some Statistics Compiled from Election Returns—A Guess at the Number of People in Oregon and Washington

OREGON

The present population of Oregon is doubtless in the neighborhood of 250,000. The vote of the state in November was 5[illegible]. The usual estimate of five persons to a voter may be considered as about correct, and therefore the population of the state on January 1, 1885, may be considered as [illegible]. This will allow for two months growth since the election. By counties the population is as follows:

COUNTY	Vote 1884	Population
Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clackamas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clatsop	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crook	641	[illegible]
Curry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Josephine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Klamath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Multnomah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk	[illegible]	840
Tillamook	[illegible]	[illegible]
Umatilla	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yamhill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

WASHINGTON

COUNTY	Vote 1884	Population
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asotin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chehalis	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,071	[illegible]
[illegible]	618	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,831	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skagit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skamania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snohomish	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walla Walla	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whatcom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yakima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE PORTLAND ICE COMPANY.

[illegible]

[illegible] United States [illegible] quality and flavor is good [illegible] The company also supplies [illegible] Meier, Kalish Bros. and other fresh [illegible] dealers in the city and also the leading hotels, saloons and families in the city, and they are well satisfied with the quality and purity of the ice. The company have also secured from the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. the contract to cut all the ice they will require for next season from the lake.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Present Condition and Growth During the Past Year.

INFORMATION FOR OUR READERS.

Notes Gathered from the Clerk's Report School Population and Property A Year of Fair Prosperity and Growth

The past year has been one of fair prosperity among our public and private schools. There has been some increase in the number of school children and attendance. On March 3, 1884, the annual reports were read and the directors reported that during the previous fiscal year the income of the district had been as follows:

From county and State	$[illegible] 00	
From local tax	[illegible]	
From tuition	[illegible] 00	
From delinquent taxes	[illegible]	
From sundry sources	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Actual income less than estimated		[illegible]
INDEBTEDNESS		
Indebtedness one year ago		$[illegible]
Expenditures as per vouchers		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Income	$[illegible]	
Bills payable	[illegible] 00	[illegible]
Liabilities at date		[illegible]

During the year 1883 the Falling school was completed at a cost of $[illegible],885 67, making the total cost of this school, including the heating, $38,838 60. To this add the cost of block, $10,000, making total cost $48,838.69. Three of the unfinished rooms in the Couch school were completed during that year, and last summer the remaining ones were finished, thus completing the building. The cost of completion was about $7000, and the total cost of the building about $40,000.

The school attendance is stated in the report as follows: "One year ago there were 2751 pupils in attendance. This included the Watson school. At this time, March 3, there are a few over 3000, an increase of about 250. Two years ago there were 2258, and four years ago 1988 in actual attendance. The increase in the last four years has been 1020; in the last two years, 750; average increase for the last four years, 255 per year, for the last two years, 375. Going back to 1875, prior to which year no statistics were regularly collected in printed form, we find that in March of that year there were 1000 pupils in attendance, to-day 3000—an increase of 2000 in nine years. From these figures it will be seen that for the last decade the average increase has been 200 per year. We have now 73 teachers in this district, including one teacher in the evening school." These figures have been increased during the year. At present there are 75 teachers employed, and at the close of the third month of the present school year there were 3315 pupils actually in attendance in the public schools. This is an increase of 297 in the year. The average daily attendance for the third month of the present year was 3082, an increase of 304, or 11 per cent.

The school accommodations are now as follows: Central school, 14 rooms; Park, 12, Harrison, 12, North, 12, Couch, 12, and Falling 12, a total of 74 rooms. The new High school building will contain 10 rooms, and when finished will give 78 rooms in all, the Central school then being vacated. During the present year all these rooms will be needed at the present rate of increase. The city school property is insured for $121,850.

The directors also reported that since the annual meeting one year ago, they had begun and partially completed a brick structure on block 311. The grading of the block, excavation for basement and the stone foundation cost $5753. This was executed by Canuto & Zanello. The next contract was let to Mann & Seed for $45,500. The board furnished all the cement used. The total amount actually paid to that date, including cement, architect, etc., was $36,926 37. There was due to Mann & Seed the sum of $17,250, which was paid within a few days. This made the total cost $54,176 37. Various estimates are made as to the amount required to complete the building according to plans adopted. These range from $48,000 to $50,000, including in the latter sum the cost of heating apparatus, which will be within that amount, whether water or steam is used. Nothing has been done since toward completion of the building, but it will be necessary to do so during the present year, owing to the growth of the school population and the consequent demand for more accommodations.

The income and expenditures of the fiscal year ending March 1, 1885, was estimated as follows:

From county March and June	$ 11,000
From state August	4,000
From tuition	1,000
From delinquent	[illegible]
From local tax [illegible] mills	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Also 1 tax of [illegible] mills will add	[illegible]
Making a total income of	[illegible]
EXPENDITURES	
Advertising	$ 100 00
Attorney's fees	100 00
Bills payable—present indebtedness	[illegible]
Clerk's commission	[illegible]
Furniture new	[illegible] 00
Insurance	1,000 00
Interest	[illegible] 00
Improvements (grading)	[illegible] 00
Improvements (streets)	[illegible] 00
Janitors salaries	[illegible]
Janitors supplies	[illegible] 00
Library	100 00
Printing and binding	[illegible] 00
Repairs to buildings	[illegible] 00
Rent to July 1, 188[illegible]	[illegible]
Stationery	[illegible] 00
Teachers salaries	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible] 00
Sundries	[illegible] 00
Total	[illegible]

At the same meeting it was voted to reduce seven mills tax asked to three and a half mills, and this tax was accordingly levied. This necessitated the delay in completion of the new High school building, the tax levied being only sufficient for running expenses.

The clerk reported receipts for previous fiscal year as $148,410 39, and expenditures $[illegible] 01, the difference being made up by an overdraft on Ladd & Tilton's bank.

The census of children between the ages of four and 20 years taken in February, 1884 showed their number to be 6523. The number at present is about 7000. Of the total number [illegible] were between four and six years of age.

There are now 75 teachers in the public schools, seven males and 68 females. Salaries range from $500 to [illegible]. The number of pupils in attendance during the past 10 years is shown by the following comparative table:

[illegible]

The superintendent [illegible] in his report [illegible] the following to say concerning the High school building:

"At the annual meeting [illegible] March, [illegible] asked for, [illegible] the board to proceed with the work on this building, was [illegible] tax levied [illegible] the meeting, to be [illegible] current expenses [illegible] the payment of unsettled accounts on the building [illegible] completion of the [illegible] In consequence of this action, we are compelled to rent the old Central school for another year at least. For the [illegible] year we have paid $2,400 rent for its use. By the [illegible] lately executed, we are to pay at the rate of $1200 per annum for the coming year, with the privilege of occupying the [illegible] for a period of nine months [illegible] at the same rate, $100 per month [illegible] in March, 1885, [illegible] appropriation to complete the new building [illegible] certain that it cannot be properly prepared for use [illegible] to January or February, [illegible]

It was [illegible] the Central in February, 1883, [illegible] we shall have paid in all for rent of that building $5,100 [illegible] equivalent to the interest on over [illegible] for two years. A discussion of the action of the last annual school meeting in deciding to stop work on the new building during a season when building materials are comparatively cheap, when—owing to a scarcity of extensive and desirable contracts—competition would have been sharp, is, perhaps not within the purview of this report. The wisdom or the unwisdom of the decision of that meeting, viewed from a financial standpoint, cannot be satisfactorily settled by mere statement of individual opinions. Granting the reasonableness of the most favorable construction which a few candidly insist shall be placed on their action, i. e., that the extreme stringency of the money market and the unprecedented depression of business of all kinds impelled them to vote against any further outlay on the new building this year, the most serious and most important question—that of keeping some 600 children for at least a year longer, in such quarters as are afforded by the old Central, as now located, risking not only the general health of the pupils, but also their lives, in case of a panic from fire, which the highly combustible surroundings constantly and hourly threaten—could not have seriously engaged the attention of the more reasonable portion of those who voted against the appropriation.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

A new policy has been adopted for the High school as follows:

RULE [illegible] A.—The elective course [illegible] be pursued under the following conditions:

First—Pupils taking said course must be regular in attendance and be subject to all the rules and regulations pertaining to deportment, school duties, etc. *Provided*, That pupils taking any single study, such as Latin, German drawing, etc., may not be required to remain in the building during regular sessions, but shall, however, be held strictly responsible for punctuality, deportment, etc.

Second—No study can be taken up until all other studies which are preparatory to the same have been satisfactorily completed. The minimum standing for each study in the elective course shall be 70 per cent.

Third—No diploma will be issued to pupils pursuing the elective course, but a certificate setting forth the branches studied and properly completed will be given to those desiring the same.

Fourth—Any one of these elective pupils may be graduated in any regular course, provided at least *one year's* previous notice of such wish be given to the principal, and *provided*, further that all studies omitted from such regular course shall be satisfactorily completed prior to graduation.

Fifth—No change in the regular programme shall be made for these elective pupils. They must choose their studies from the regular courses from term to term.

Sixth—Every pupil applying for the privilege of pursuing any one branch shall be examined by the principal of the High school as to fitness for such work. Passed Sept. 26, 1884.

Resolved, That the High school courses be amended so that drawing shall be elective. *Provided*, that in every case the parent or guardian shall exercise the privilege of election. *Provided*, further, that graduates who shall have taken the full drawing course shall have that fact stated in their diplomas. Passed Sept. 26, 1884.

WHEREAS, We, as a board of directors, recognizing that the Portland High school is of necessity the connecting link between the Grammar school and the university or school of technique and,

WHEREAS, Several pupils of the Portland High school desire to take an advanced course of study and wish to prepare themselves for examination preparatory to entrance into the state university of Oregon, or the university of any other state, and desiring to assist them in their laudable efforts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any student in the English Latin or English-German course, who signifies, through their parents or guardians an intention to pursue an advanced course in any university, may, during the graduating year, elect to discontinue not to exceed two of the regular studies in either of the school terms for the year. *Provided*, That every student so electing shall take a full equivalent in Greek, Latin, or French or Roman history, to the satisfaction of the principal of the High school. *Provided further*, That all such extra work shall be at the expense of the student electing the university course. Passed September 26, 1884.

The general condition of the public schools is good. They are well graded, and, with few exceptions, we have an excellent corps of teachers. In so large a number (75) we expect a few who are not first-class. Many are young and hence cannot rank well yet. Every one is a worker, and the very best of instructions are carried into every school room every morning, but years of experience are a prime prerequisite to success as a rule.

The present board of directors is as follows: Wm Wadhams, chairman, term expires March, 1885. Nicholas Versteeg, term expires March, 1886, Philip Wasserman, term expires March, 1887. John Wilson, term expires March 1885. Chas. H. Dodge, term expires March, 1884.

OTHER SCHOOLS

Besides the public schools mentioned above Portland offers many advantages in the way of private and special schools for those who prefer and that they are well attended can be understood from the fact that nearly 1000 scholars are enrolled in them. They comprise private, denominational, business and other schools, with one medical school, a branch of Willamette university at Salem.

Bishop Scott's grammar school is one of Portland's oldest and most flourishing private schools, and is operated under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is largely patronized by Portland and outside towns. Professor J. W. Hill is the principal, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers, and instruction given in all modern branches of learning. It is an exclusively boys' school and the large playground and gymnasium will show that the muscular development of the pupils is cared for as well as their mental growth. The value of the school property is about $50,000.

St Helen's hall is under the same auspices as the above school and is under the immediate supervision of Miss Rodney and a corps of female teachers. The school is for girls exclusively, and has a large enrollment from all portions of the Pacific coast. The branches taught are those generally taught in similar schools throughout the country. The attendance is large and steadily increasing. The property of the school is probably the most valuable of any in Portland, its buildings covering an entire block in close proximity to the business portion of the city, and is probably worth $100,000.

St Michael's college is a boys' school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, and has considerable property and a large attendance. It, and a school for girls under the same auspices, St Mary's academy, have valuable sites in one of the most eligible portions of the city, occupying several blocks. The course of instruction is that of higher schools, and the attendance in both institutions is about 300.

The medical department of Willamette university is located in Portland and during the year a fine brick building, to cost about $[illegible] was commenced. This will be a valuable addition to the schools of instruction of Portland, and has already acquired an excellent reputation through its faculty and graduates.

A German English school is located on the corner of Sixth and Morrison streets and has a large attendance of the smaller children, mainly of German parentage, and seems to be flourishing.

The business colleges—the Portland and Columbia—furnish ample means for the instruction of those who desire to pursue a commercial life. Both are handsomely fitted up with all appliances for giving a young man or woman [illegible] such work [illegible] follow business [illegible] and many students from all parts of the northwest avail themselves of their facilities.

Besides the above there are several schools for [illegible] instruction in [illegible] kindergarten schools and many opportunities for [illegible] instruction [illegible] special [illegible] instruction in the common and many of the special branches of education and only need a first-class university to crown the system and make it one of the strongest [illegible] educational [illegible].

A. G. WALLING

Lithographer, Publisher and Bookbinder

[illegible]

The Quaker Dairy

[illegible] the Central Market [illegible] At the Quaker Dairy a specialty is made of [illegible] coffee with pure cream [illegible] breads, muffins, [illegible] cakes [illegible] steaks, oysters and eggs served in a most inviting manner. The culinary department is in charge of a gentleman and lady of long experience in eastern cities, who have no trouble in sustaining their claim of superiority in serving whatever may be called for by the most fastidious epicure. The Quaker Dairy has rapidly grown into popularity, and is largely patronized. Low prices and first-class accommodations being the motto.

THE OREGON PACIFIC R. R.

Its Formation Functions and Prospects, With Some Accounts of the Country it Traverses and will Develop.

BY WALLIS NASH

The year 1884 has witnessed the transition of this enterprise from the chrysalis state to that of full, if not perfect, development. The newspapers of the Willamette valley have chronicled, with more or less accuracy, the stages of progress, and THE OREGONIAN has from time to time kept its readers advised of the more [illegible] incidents of its history. But [illegible] of our readers at the beginning of [illegible] credited the assertions of the friends of the Oregon Pacific, that 1884 would witness the [illegible] of this new and direct route from the heart of the Willamette valley to the Pacific ocean. However, the truth about this boldly imagined and conducted enterprise has proved stranger than the fictions of its enemies at its first introduction to the public in 1880.

The Oregon Pacific was formed first, to carry out the plans and purposes of the Willamette Valley and Coast railroad company and to keep alive and operate its charter. The existence of the gap or pass through the Coast range, used first for the Corvallis and Yaquina bay wagon road, and afterwards adopted by the Willamette Valley and Coast railroad company, had been known to a few prospectors, hunters and frontiersmen prior to 1853. But that such a pass could be made available for a wagon road, much more for a railroad, was represented as more than doubtful, even as late as the year of grace 1884, and by no less a person than one of the Central Pacific magnates. This gentleman warned one of the chief supporters of the Oregon Pacific, who was proposing to visit Oregon last summer, that the pass of the Coast range and down the Yaquina river was nothing but a very dangerous mule trail, where, said he, "my life was often in danger, and my mule had to be hauled up with ropes." This is a sample of the ignorant or interested fables that such enterprises as the Oregon Pacific have to meet. The independence and originality of the scheme can be measured by a slight sketch of the problems, as it met the leading spirit and real sponsor of this undertaking in 1871, when he first visited western Oregon. The wagon road between Corvallis and Elk City, at the head of navigation on the Yaquina, had been opened and was in use as a toll road by pleasure seekers in the summer months, and by a few scattered residents who were pioneers in the settlement of Yaquina river valley, and along the shores of Yaquina bay.

Even earlier than that the suggestion of a railroad had been made and had taken shape in two or three sets of articles of incorporation filed at intervals between 1867 and 1872. But these enterprises all died, still born. In October, 1872, articles of incorporation of the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay railroad company were filed, in which T. Egerton Hogg was one of the incorporators, and these show that one man had at last seized the true position. The plan now laid down was to build a railroad from tide water on Yaquina bay, by the city of Corvallis, to a junction with the Oregon & California railroad in Linn county. Thus both ends were provided for, and if that plan had been carried out the road would doubtless have succeeded. But it was reserved for 1874 to inaugurate the enterprise, now in process of accomplishment.

In July, 1874, the Willamette Valley & Coast railroad company was formed to build a narrow gauge railroad from Corvallis to some point on the navigable waters of Yaquina bay, and to extend the said road from Corvallis to the eastern limits of the state of Oregon.

The Oregon legislature of that year sanctioned the new enterprise with a charter, giving the road many and valuable privileges, among them all the tide and marsh lands in Benton county and immunity for all the property of the company from taxation for 20 years. With this substantial backing the promoters of the scheme went to work to get funds to build the road. By a subscription of $35,000, raised largely in Benton and Linn counties, through the instrumentality of Colonel T. Egerton Hogg, he was enabled to provide the infant railroad with enough light iron to lay 10 miles of track, and with a light but well built locomotive and a few cars to correspond. This was a good step forward, but he carried it farther yet by changing the narrow-gauge into broad-gauge construction, and taking all preliminary steps for organizing a broad-gauge system, for which Yaquina bay should be the receiving and discharging point.

Of course the whole business, "stock, lock and barrel," turned on whether Yaquina bay was, or could be made a suitable and safe port for so large a traffic. No one saw this more clearly than Colonel Hogg, and his efforts in 1880 to get the improvement of the entrance to Yaquina adopted by congress and placed in charge of the U S engineer department, has been bold and untiring, and finally successful. The people of the valley countries have been at but unanimous in using their influence on Oregon's delegation in congress, from that time to this to urge the claims of Yaquina, and they have shown by their actions in this direction their conviction that if Colonel Hogg was working to carry to a successful issue personal plans and for his own advantage and that of his immediate friends, yet the whole Willamette valley was found to be the largest beneficiary from his success.

That the engineers of the U. S. government have been correct in their diagnosis of the difficulties at the entrance to Yaquina, and the remedies suitable for it is shown by the remarkable success, even of the incomplete work. Yaquina bay is already quoted as the best instance on this coast of the application of the "Mattrass" system, used at Galveston, and also by Captain Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi, to confine tide water in a narrow channel, and, by its continuous scouring, to permanently deepen that channel.

Throughout the summer and fall of this year, 1884, the channel has been very constant in general directions, what change there has been was in straightening the deep water course, and an average depth of not less than 22 feet at high water has been maintained. The good work of raising, strengthening and extending the jetty, or breakwater, on the southern side of the channel is yet in active progress. When a shorter or less costly jetty has been built on the north side, the improvement will be complete. Then, a uniform depth of from 28 to 30 feet at high water is expected to be maintained. Meanwhile, is the port a good one as it is now? This cannot be disputed in face of these facts. Six thousand tons of steel rails, a corresponding quantity of other railroad building equipments, the locomotives and cars for a large traffic, the whole of the supplies for the working force—the supply of material for building quite a considerable town, and the provisions for the inhabitants—involving the necessaries of life for a population of over 4000 persons, have been during the past 1? months safely brought in over Yaquina bar, and into Yaquina harbor, without accident to life, limb, or property, or demand on insurance companies for a single cent of insurance money. This traffic has been carried in shipping varying in size and capacity, from the Oregon Development company's steamship Yaquina, burden 220 tons, and the P. C. Steamship Co's steamship Wilmington, of about the same size, to the little Kate and Anna, a steam schooner of 100 tons, and sailing ships varying from the [illegible] Williams of 700 tons burden to schooners ranging from 300 to 200 tons. By the import duties credited to Yaquina as a port of entry during the same time, more money has been received by the United States government than would pay the whole expenditures on the harbor improvement. Can there be a stronger plea put forward by any port for liberal treatment in the future?

So much for the harbor, one of the prettiest sheets of land-locked water with grassy and fern-covered hills, sloping to the water's edge, dotted over with the white houses, rapidly growing in number but with the stumps of the trees showing the transition from the picturesque wilderness of the old Yaquina bay to the civilized neatness of a new city—as you climb the hill behind the little custom house and look out through the narrow mouth to the wide ocean you hear on the one side the surf on the sandy beach north of Cape Foulweather, where the great waves of the Pacific ceaselessly break, and on the other the bell of the Oregon Pacific locomotive just drawing out from the terminal buildings by the wharf, on its journey to the Willamette. So near does this railroad bring the cars to the sea that 20 minutes takes their merchandise out on the wide ocean.

For more than 20 miles the railroad skirts Yaquina bay, here built on crib work and running on the margin between bay and shore, there cutting through headlands, leaving wide stretches of tideland between the railroad and water.

These lands are covered with a lush growth of marsh grass and reeds, and cut with water channels where countless flocks of wild ducks are now biding for the day. The hills close nearer on the river as it narrows, and the cuttings for the railroad are higher and longer as the head of the tide is reached. Then the track plunges into tunnel No. 3, and when it emerges on the pretty farm beyond the recollection of tide water and marsh and shipping is gone, and the real Yaquina river valley is before us. In and out among the hills the railroad runs for 20 miles, following the river in its windings and crossing from side to side, seeking the straightest and least broken line. Everywhere the hills are broken, and in every recess is a little valley, either already holding its white farm house or waiting for the railroad to bring its destined inhabitants. The vegetation is rich and luxuriant, the thick grass grows wherever it has a chance. Not a word of exaggeration has been written in all that has been said of the western slopes and hollows of the Coast range as the great dairy country of the early future. Nearing the summit of the Coast range, an elevation of 700 feet has to be reached by the railroad, calling for the only heavy grade on its course between the valley and the ocean. This five mile section embraces two tunnels, several high and costly trestles, various deep cuts and lofty fills.

The railroad builders must have felt a strong sense of relief when the locomotive gained the top, and they could look back on the weary months of patient toil, in the deep mud of these hill roads, and the seemingly never ending task of pick and shovel, blasting and carting, Chinamen and white men's labor.

Here nothing but energy, daily watchfulness and industry could possibly have achieved the result before the world to-day. From the summit the railroad follows the valley of the Mary river all the way down to the pretty town of Philomath, and thence strikes right across the western side of the Willamette valley to Corvallis.

On the eastern side of the Summit the valleys are wider and more open and the railroad taps them all. Big Elk, Little Elk, Blodgett's and King's valleys are all of more or less importance. Considerable grain is already grown in this country and it is well settled with respectable and orderly people, who have homes and care for them, and are prepared to welcome neighbors like minded with themselves.

At Philomath, which is a growing little town with many social advantages, resting on its excellent school and church, a large traffic for the railway will have immediately to be provided for.

This town stands on the western edge of the Willamette valley, and is the nearest shipping point for a very large area of some of the finest land in all Oregon, and that is as good as saying in all the world.

The six miles between Philomath and Corvallis needs no comment from the point of view of the railroad builder, while not an absolute level by any means, yet the country is just the usual Willamette valley land—and so to Corvallis where for the present the track ends. Here is the Willamette river with its warehouses and river boats and navigation all the year except in the late summer and early fall.

The shops, wharves and principal warehouses of the company are situated at Yaquina—and it is evidently to their interest to do what they fairly can to develop the young city there, and attract population and business of all kinds.

The Oregon Pacific, or rather the Willamette Valley and Coast railroad, is well provided with rolling stock. Their locomotives are weighty and powerful, well able to handle heavy trains of wheat-laden cars. The passenger coaches are very handsome and commodious, the decorations in excellent taste. The company are turning out box cars from the Yaquina shops at a rapid rate now. The lumber comes from the large sawmill on Boone's island, about five miles above Yaquina City, erected and owned by the Oregon Development Co, which has already done her owners and the Oregon Pacific Railroad Co excellent service in preparing most of the lumber for the bridges between Yaquina City and the Summit.

Of course a new road takes some time to get into good working order. We imagine that the spring will be here before the intended rate of travel will be made over the Oregon Pacific, but there is no apparent reason why the time of transit between Portland and San Francisco should not be immediately reduced to 40 hours, and the delays of the Columbia river and bar be got rid of for good and all.

The stages of the journey would be four hours from Portland to Corvallis, three hours from Corvallis to Yaquina, and 33 hours from Yaquina to San Francisco. This last time exceeds the average made by the present steamers between San Francisco and Cape Foulweather, four miles north of Yaquina bay.

It remains to speak of the intended extension eastward of the Oregon Pacific, under the original charter, to the eastern boundary of the state. Various lines of surveys have been run between Corvallis and the eastern base of the Cascade mountains. Both the valleys of the Santiam, the north and middle fork, are available. Careful survey and examination have been made of both routes and they have a meeting point away up in the recesses of the Cascades. From the meeting point in question, over eastward to the foot of Black butte the line runs through the heart of the main range of the Cascades. It will be a surprise to many of our readers to be told that the Oregon Pacific will have less difficulty in crossing the Cascades than has been already successfully met in crossing the Coast range. That is to say, the grades will be no greater, the curves no sharper, the tunnels not so long, the trestles not so high. From the eastern slope of the Cascades to the point where it reaches the Snake river, or crosses the Oregon Short Line, the builders of the Oregon Pacific will have an easy task. Long tangents, easy curves, few bridges, no tunnels, no where long distances from either timber or water. Easy enough to build the railroad. What are the inducements so far as Oregon is concerned?

We should have nothing but good will and good wishes for eastern capitalists, who, in spite of the fearful discouragements of the past, will persevere to carry to completion a line which would effectually and forever open up to settlement and industry a wide stretch of middle and southern Oregon.

The surveys of the Oregon Pacific, which have been costly and minute, have dispelled forever the idea of an "Oregon Desert" as shown in the old maps of the state. That is to say, if words retain their old meaning, some new description of the large tract formerly known as the Oregon Desert, will have to be invented. A gently undulating country, water in every water-course, if not on the surface, yet accessible everywhere at from three to six feet depth; scattering timber trees, a rich undergrowth of grass to the horses' girths, game in plenty, herds of cattle wintering there and rolling fat, a dry climate compared with western Oregon, and a bracing air, snow during the winter of 1883-4 never more than 12 inches deep, and only lying for from two to three weeks, the lowest temperature reaching about five degrees below zero, and not producing suffering because of the calm and bright atmosphere. If these conditions constitute a desert, why the more desert the better.

After some [illegible] miles of this country the line will reach a wide stretch of bunch-grass country, rolling open slopes—now grazed over by numberless cattle. And then come the Harney Lake and Malheur valleys. Much has been said and written about both. Suffice it here to add that, for size, fertility and attractiveness the Harney Lake valley is only surpassed in Oregon by the Willamette. The Malheur valley possesses nothing of the true character of gorge or canyon common to the Burnt river or Powder river valleys. It ranges from one to nine miles in width—the slopes are gentle and the scenery has nothing of the grand or awful about it. The Malheur flows placidly within well defined banks and the crossings are easy. Settlement through its entire length is proceeding very rapidly, families coming in from the east and taking up homestead and pre-emption claims. The main line of the Oregon Pacific ends at Boise City, and this place is certainly destined in the near future to be an important railroad center, even if the Oregon Short line has passed it by now.

The timber and mineral resources of the Cascade division are immense—on both sides of the main range. The timber consists of cedar, pine, hemlock, yellow and red fir, and covers an enormous area. Besides the precious metals there are ores of copper, lead and iron. Beds of coal and lignite have been explored and marked. Other minerals of commercial value have been found, such as carbonate and sulphate of lime and silicates of alumina. Abundant and never-failing water power is found in nearly all the mountain streams. Hot springs and soda and mineral springs will attract visitors and health-seekers in the near future.

In closing this hasty notice it remains to refer to one matter of much interest to the public of Oregon. What is likely to be the policy and development of this enterprise? From the past judge the future. Not the least of difficulties through which the Oregon Pacific fought its way has been the opposition, open and covert, of many who supposed their duty or their interest lay in choking to death the struggling infant, if they only could. Much of this prejudice originated in the fact that nothing was published or known in Portland of the financial basis of the Oregon Pacific. The only plain thing about it was that its bills were paid, that it had no floating paper, and that by some unknown strength large forces of men were kept at work and that the road was steadily getting built. Colonel Hogg announced publicly and repeatedly—

First—That the enterprise was entirely independent of every other transportation company in Oregon, independent in origin, in business, in prospects, and in its financial support and executive management.

Second—That the bondholders and stockholders were almost identical so that the parties who provided the funds for building the road were not looking for their profit to stock exchange speculators, but to the solid results from the development of the railroad and its tributary country, and

Third—That the capitalists who were finding the money did not belong to a group of monopolists, with high visionary plans of empires, territories and control (in the jargon to which the last few years have accustomed the public), but were solid, steady investors of firm financial standing.

That these statements were well grounded may now be taken as proved from the history of the past two years. The whole course of the construction of the road has been consistent with such a basis. On the one hand construction has never stopped, even when a commercial crisis and its consequences were devastating the money markets of the country, and on the other there has been no wild rushing to completion by a certain day, regardless of economy and sound financial and constructional management. There has been no change in the executive from start to finish of construction, nor have there been any scandals or accusations of fraud or unfair dealing among the officers of the road. Trials, delays and difficulties, both inherent and produced from the outside, the builders of the Oregon Pacific have had their full share of, but the year 1884 closes on them with results on which Colonel Hogg, the president, and Wm. M. Hoag, the general manager, and the rest of his associates may fairly be congratulated.

The coast division of 71 miles between Yaquina and Corvallis is built and well equipped, ready to go into operation as soon as the effects of the present snowstorm disappear. The harbor is already well improved and its final, entire success demonstrated to be within reach. The way of the Oregon Pacific across the state has been surveyed and made clear and the arrangements for its eastern progress are well advanced.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Hon. R. P. Earhart, secretary of state, between January 1, 1884, and December 1, 1884:

Astoria and Coast Transportation Co, Feb 5, Astoria, capital $75,000.
Ald[illegible] Ditch and Canal Co, April 5, [illegible], capital $1600.
Ashland Irrigating Co, April [illegible], Ashland, capital $[illegible].
Ashland Hall Co, May 11, Ashland, capital $7000.
Ashland First Baptist Church, June 4, Ashland, capital $[illegible].
Ashland Improvement Association, July 8, Ashland, capital $10,000.
Apostolic Lutheran Church, Aug 8, Astoria, capital $2000.
Astoria Railway Co, Sept 1[illegible], Astoria, capital $100,000.
Astoria Road Co, Sept 20, Newport, capital $50,000.
[illegible] Brewing Co, Jan 17, Portland, capital $8000.
Bank of Ashland, Feb 1[illegible], Ashland, capital $50,000.
[illegible] Mining Co, Feb 16, Portland, capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Car Axle Company, April 18, Portland, capital $100,000.
Columbia River Paper Co, March [illegible], Portland, capital $100,000.
Capitol Patent Portable Railroad Co, March 26, Salem, capital $30,000.
Columbia Street Bridge Co, April 5, Portland, capital $250,000.
Central Coast Transportation Co, May 8, Newport, capital $10,000.
Congregational Church at Pendleton, June 11, Pendleton, capital $110.
Clarks Creek and Express Ranch Wagon Road and Bridge Co, Sept 21, Baker City, capital $10,000.
Church of St Victor, Aug 4, Baker City, capital $1000.
Carpenters and Joiners Union, Oct 21, Portland, capital $100,000.
Coeur d'Alene Mining Co, Nov 14, Portland, capital $200,000.
Dalles Mill and Water Co, June 3, Dalles City, capital $60,000.
Divided Car Axle Co, Sept 18, Portland, capital $1,000,000.
Dutch Flat Canal Co, Nov 8, The Dalles, capital $10,000.
Ellensburg Business association, April 9, Ellensburg, capital $1,000.
Eastern Oregon Agricultural association, June [illegible], Pendleton, capital $10,000.
Eugene Mercantile Co, July 2, Eugene, capital $15,000.
[illegible] Canning Co, Nov 2, Astoria, capital $40,000.
[illegible] Improvement Co, Jan [illegible], Portland, capital $200,000.
Fort Hill Ditch Co, Feb 7, [illegible] Valley, capital $[illegible].
First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon, April 3, Lebanon, capital $1,000.
First Presbyterian Church of Mt Tabor, July 21, Mt Tabor, capital $2000.
First Scandinavian Baptist Church of Portland, July 29, Portland, capital $[illegible].
First Baptist Church of Gardiner, July 21, Gardiner, capital $3000.
First Baptist Church Association of Roseburg, Aug [illegible], Roseburg, capital $[illegible].
First German Evangelical Reformed Congregation of Portland, Oct 3, Portland, capital $[illegible].
First Presbyterian Church of Albany, Oct [illegible], Albany, capital $1000.
[illegible] Publishing House, Jan 9, Corvallis, capital $[illegible].
Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Oregon, March [illegible], Portland, capital $[illegible].
Grand Army Hall Association, March [illegible], Portland, capital $[illegible].
Grace M E Church of Portland, April [illegible], Portland, capital $[illegible].
German Fire Insurance Co, May [illegible], Portland, capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Mining and Trading Co, Feb [illegible], [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Hillsboro Publishing Co, Feb [illegible], Hillsboro, capital $[illegible].
Howell Prairie [illegible], Feb 20, Howell Prairie, capital $[illegible].
Hood River Manufacturing Co, March [illegible], Hood River, capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Improvement Co, May [illegible], [illegible], capital $2000.
[illegible] Mining and Irrigation Co, Sept [illegible], New York, capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Investment Co, Jan [illegible], capital $100.
[illegible] Silver Mining Co, [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Laurel Club association, Pendleton, March [illegible], capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Water Power Co, Portland, May [illegible], capital $100,000.
La Grande & Depot Street Railway Co, La Grande, June [illegible], capital $[illegible].
[illegible] Cable Tramway Co, Portland, Nov [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Association, Portland, [illegible].
Merchants Hotel Co, Portland, Feb [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Masonic Hall association, Pendleton, Feb [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Mt Hood and East Lake Improvement Co, Portland, May 24, capital $70,000.
Mercury Publishing Co, Portland, July 1[illegible], capital $1[illegible].
[illegible] Gold and Silver Mining Co, Portland, Nov 2, capital $100,000.
McMinnville Grange and Farmers Co, McMinnville, Oct [illegible], capital $4000.
New Odessa Community, Glendale, Jan [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Northwest News Publishing Co, Portland, March 31, capital $20,000.
Northwestern Mining Co, Portland, May [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church, Astoria, Oct [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Oregon Development Co, Corvallis, April [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Oregon [illegible] Co, Portland, May [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Oregon [illegible] Co, Portland, Jan [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Oregon [illegible] Co, Portland, July [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Oregon Artificial Stone Co, Portland, Aug [illegible], capital $31,000.
Oregon Development Co, Portland, Nov 1[illegible], capital $100,000.
Portland Driving Park Association, Portland, Feb 2, capital $10,000.
Pacific Construction Company, Corvallis, April [illegible], capital $100,000.
Pacific Bottling Company, Portland, April 17, capital $[illegible].
Pacific Shipping and Trading Company, Portland, April [illegible], capital $5000.
Portland [illegible] Company, Portland, May [illegible], capital $[illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]
Portland Construction Company, Portland, July 1[illegible], capital $10,000.
Pleasant View Burying Association, Pendleton, July 7, capital $100.
Rector Wardens and Vestry of St Paul's Parish, Salem, Nov 14, capital $5,000.
Salem Co-operative Association No 17 Patrons of Husbandry, Salem, Feb 8, capital $[illegible].
Santiam and Marion Canal and Milling Company, Salem, Feb 1, capital $10,000.
State Insurance Company, Salem, Feb 2[illegible], capital $100,000.
Snake River Canal Company, La Grande, March 12, capital $4,20[illegible].
Stark Street Ferry Company, Portland, April [illegible], capital $10,000.
Society United Brethren in Christ, Centerville, May 17, capital $700.
Southwestern Agricultural Society, [illegible], June 1[illegible], capital $6,000.
Sisters of Mercy Company, Pendleton, Sept 4, capital $3,000.
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Marshfield, Sept 21, capital $225.
Thomas Alford Cemetery association, Muddy, Feb 11.
Tiger Silver Cornet Band, Union, Feb [illegible], capital $[illegible].
Umatilla Real Estate company, Pendleton, March 1[illegible], capital $30,000.
United States Electric Lighting and Power company, Portland, March 1[illegible], capital $100,000.
Union Cemetery association, Forest Grove, March 20, capital $5000.
Union Milling company, Union, July 2[illegible], capital $[illegible].
United Brethren in Christ, Island City, Nov 19.
Van Loan Non-Friction Rotary Engine company, Portland, Jan 28, capital $1,000,000.
Van Loan Rotary Engine and Machine company, Portland, Jan 18, capital $100,000.
Wayne Motor Water company, Portland, July [illegible], capital $5,000,000.
Western Mining company, Dallas, March 12, capital $20,000.
West Ashland Ditch company, Ashland, March 31, capital $3100.
Woman's Christian Temperance union, Corvallis, May 9, capital $1000.
Wapato lodge, No 48, I O O F, Gaston, Sept 5, capital $1000.
Yamhill Industrial association, McMinnville, July 16, capital $20,000.
Zion Church Evangelical association, East Portland, May 13, capital $3000.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS.

List of the Buildings Erected During the Year 1884

IN PORTLAND AND SUBURBS

The Total Value Less than that of 1883. General Improvements and their Cost. A Good Showing Made.

When the last annual review of THE OREGONIAN was issued, the general expectation was that 1884 would witness a greater expenditure for building improvements by at least $1,500,000 than 1883. At that time the city was on the highest wave of prosperity. The events which are too well known to need repetition here, caused these figures to be reduced by half in the actual amount, and the total value of improvements for the past year has been about $2,000,000, less than in 1883. The cessation of railroad work has been the means of causing the larger portion of this reduction, and it is probable that the stoppage of work on the Portland hotel resulted in nipping various other building enterprises in the bud. Several of the buildings contemplated during the past year were postponed and a few were built, as proposed. The class of buildings constructed during the year has been, on the whole, better than in previous years. The number has been smaller, but the average cost has been fully as great as any previous year. Several very fine business blocks have been constructed.

The most noticeable thing about the building operations of the year has been the gradual tendency of business to move southward. But one costly block for business purposes has been built north of B street. A few small structures have been put up in that portion of the city, but since the cessation of work by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, there has been a very noticeable lack of operations in that section. Business has crept out on Washington street, and the construction of the handsome Cambridge block on the southwest corner Third and Morrison has drawn retail trade in that direction. The Casino Opera house on the southeast corner of Washington and East Park, has given the former street a further impetus, and it now seems probable that the retail trade of Portland for the next ten years will be centered between Stark and Yamhill streets, and south on First and Third. The northern portion of First street has been partially deserted by the better class of trade, and G street, which at one time gave promise of becoming a popular retail street, has lost nearly all its prestige. The residence portion of the city has been extended westward rather than southward during the year, and the general tendency has been to build on vacant lots in the more central portion of the city rather than in the suburbs. The costlier residences have been built on the grounds in the neighborhood of Bishop Scott grammar school and northward. Some good buildings have been built on Tenth and Eleventh, south of B.

SOME OF THE BUILDINGS.

Among the new buildings of the past year are a few costly ones. The Kamm block, on the corner of First, Pine and Front streets, is one of the finest ever constructed in the city. It is to be used for wholesale purposes, and was built with that end in view. It is a four-story brick, with stone basement and foundations, and galvanized iron trimmings. It has a frontage of 200 feet on Pine, 75 feet on Front and 50 feet on First streets. From the center of the Pine street front a handsome tower rises to the height of about 125 feet from the sidewalk. The entire structure is built in the most substantial manner, and is one of the buildings to which Portland can point with pride. Justus Krumbein was the architect and the cost of the building completed for occupancy was in the neighborhood of $1[illegible]0,000. Another fine building is the Cambridge block, built by H. W. Corbett on the southwest corner of Third and Morrison streets. It is a four-story brick, having 100 feet front on Third and 100 feet on Morrison street. Its construction makes Morrison between Third and Fourth streets a solid brick block. The entire cost of the building ready for use was about $75,000. The fire on the southwest corner of First and Yamhill streets in the summer rendered necessary the construction of new buildings to take the place of those destroyed, and the several proprietors of the ground decided to combine purses and have the new buildings planned by one architect and let under one contract. W. H. Williams prepared the plans and a three-story brick block was decided on, divided into three separate buildings of different height, but all virtually one. The owners of the central one decided to limit their portion to two stories at present, but no other change was made. The block has a front of 150 feet on First, 100 feet on Yamhill [illegible] feet on Second. Its cost fully completed was about $70,000. Besides the above, Nicolai & Bro. have completed a three-story brick addition, [illegible]x100 feet, to the Merchant hotel, on Third and D, costing $40,000. Honeyman & Co. have built a three-story brick factory on the northwest corner of Front and Clay streets, costing $[illegible]0,000, and J. W. and V. Cook have built two three-story blocks, one on the southeast corner of Front and Vine streets, costing $35,000, and one on the southeast corner of Second and Oak, costing $20,000. Benjamin Stark has built a handsome three-story store 50x100 on the west side of Front street, between Stark and Oak, costing $20,000.

In miscellaneous buildings, the medical college of Willamette University is by far the finest. It is located on the corner of Sixteenth and M streets, three stories high, and built of brick and stone. Its cost completed will be about $25,000. Orphan's home, in South Portland is a handsome three-story frame structure, costing about $[illegible],000. The Oregon Wool Exchange built a large brick grading and packing house on the corner of Sixteenth and Front streets, costing $30,000. Columbia dock addition, built by Allen & Lewis, at the foot of L street, cost $25,000. The Casino opera house, costing $[illegible]2,000, is also one of the finest structures of the past year's completion.

Of residences there were quite a number of handsome ones constructed during the year. The most notable is that of Dr. R. Glisan on the block bounded by Nineteenth, I, Twentieth and J. Its cost completed will be over $25,000, being handsomely fitted inside and outside in elegant style. A. T. Smith has completed a handsome $15,000 residence on Robinson's hill, and W. L. Gaston a $12,000 residence in Johnson's addition west of the Canyon creek gulch. John Barrett has built a $1[illegible],000 residence on the southwest corner of Twentieth and L, and Mrs. Mary Couch a handsome one costing $1[illegible],000 on the northeast corner of Twentieth and H. Mrs. Mayer's $12,000 residence on the southeast corner of Tenth and Morrison is also a fine structure. The completion of R. F. Knapp's magnificent residence has been one of the year's building operations. It has been nearly three years undergoing construction and has cost nearly $90,000. It has been counted in previous year's estimates, so the work done this year has been placed in the additions, alterations and repairs of 1884.

BUILDINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The past year has been a dull one in all lines of business, and its effect was nowhere so strongly seen as in the dullness of building operations as compared with 1883. This dullness has been largely overcome, and that we are to-day on the eve of better times, is generally acknowledged by all conversant with the situation. It has been definitely ascertained that several costly buildings will be erected during 1885, and probably the figures of 1884 will be largely excelled. The fine building of the Portland Savings bank, to be built on the southwest corner of Second and Washington streets, will probably be completed during the year. W. S. Ladd has in contemplation the construction of a fine block of residences in the southwestern portion of the city and a five-story brick block on the southeast corner of Front and Morrison. Brick buildings are also in contemplation for the southeast corner of Third and Washington, the northwest corner of Second and Washington, and the northeast corner of First and Washington. A four-story brick structure, 100x200, and fronting on both Second and Third streets is to be constructed just north of the Dekum block on the northwest corner of Third and Washington streets. The new central school house will probably be completed during the year, the increase in school children rendering it necessary if nothing else does. Grace Methodist church and the First Presbyterian church contemplate the early erection of new church buildings, and one other denomination has concluded to build. The Portland hotel is likely to be finished and put in good use. There are several other buildings talked of that may be constructed during the year, one being a large iron works plant, and another a roller process flouring mill to be built by an eastern firm who have been looking over the field for some time past. Of residences a large number are in contemplation, and the usual number of small ones will doubtless be built. The prospects for the ensuing year may therefore be considered as very good.

EAST PORTLAND, ETC.

This city has received more than the usual share of improvement, and makes an excellent showing. Much of this is due to the fact that a large fire destroyed much property that had to be replaced, and in several instances were replaced by a better class of buildings. There seems to be, however, more confidence exhibited in the future of the city by those who had money, and a number of good brick blocks were constructed. On the northeast corner of Fourth and J street Thomas Guild has built a fine three-story brick, costing $25,000, and Charles Logus has erected another on the northwest corner of Fourth and I. The latter is a two-story brick, fronting 100 feet each on Fourth and I streets, and cost $25,000. D. F. Harrington has built a two-story brick block of five stores on the northwest corner of Fourth and H streets, costing $18,000. Several smaller business buildings were also constructed, and a large number of neat residences of moderate cost.

The growth of business has been along Fourth street to the northward. This street will be the leading street for several years yet, and during the past year there has been no attempt to branch off on other streets. The residences have been mainly built in the eastern portion of the city, although the throwing open of the Hawthorne tract south of D street on long leases, has led many of the poorer mechanics to build small houses on that tract. No less than 40 or more small houses have been built there during the year.

In Albina but little work has been done during the year, owing to the cessation of work on the Northern Pacific terminal improvements. J. H. Brend has built a good two-story frame business block costing about $1[illegible],000, but the other buildings were all small and of moderate cost. Whether there is a better future before Albina or not, remains to be seen, but its inhabitants are plucky, and as the town received harder blows in 1884 than any other in the northwest, it may have a stronger rebound this year.

Sellwood has grown slowly, and other suburbs as well. A few buildings have been put up, but the year has not been prolific in that direction.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is a list of the improvements made during the past year in Portland and suburbs, and will be found nearly correct. The showing is not as large as that of 1883, but may be looked at with some pride, nevertheless.

Portland.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Jacob Kamm, 4-story brick block, Pine and Front streets	$1[illegible]0,000
Davenport, Woodard, Bravinder & Co, 3-story brick block, corner First and Yamhill	[illegible]0,000
Benjamin Stark, 3-story brick block, Front bet Stark and Oak	20,000
F Meyer, 3-story brick store, D bet First and Front	8,000
H W Corbett, 4-story brick store, cor Third and Morrison	75,000
H [illegible], 2-story brick store, [illegible] bet Second and Third	[illegible],000
Turn Hall improvements, cor Fourth and Yamhill	[illegible]00
Nicolai & Co, 3-story brick block, Second and Third bet C and D	40,000
J Teal, 1-story frame block, cor Fourth and Yamhill	[illegible]000
J W & V Cook, [illegible]-story brick block, cor Second and Oak	[illegible]0,000
Same, 3-story brick block, cor Front and Vine	[illegible]0,000
Smith and Woodard, 4-story frame block, cor Third and F	[illegible],000
Dr J H Bartholf, [illegible]-story brick block, First bet Clay and Columbia	1[illegible],000
Work on Portland hotel, cor Sixth and Morrison	[illegible]0,000
Addition to Sherlock block, cor Second and Oak	5,000
Addition to W C Noon's block, cor Front and E	4,000
One [illegible]-story frame store, Columbia bet First and Front	1,700
Four frame stores, cor Sherman and First	4,000
Jacob Kamm, 2-story frame block, cor Front and Jefferson	8,000
Mr Fleischner, 1-story brick block, cor First and B	[illegible],000
John Honeyman & Co, 3-story brick block, cor Front and Clay	[illegible]0,000
J J Andritschke, [illegible]-story frame store, cor Seventh and O	[illegible]00
[illegible] Chung & Co, [illegible]-story brick block, cor Second and [illegible]	1[illegible],000
D Lefevre, [illegible]-story store, between Ninth and Tenth	1[illegible]00
Philip Kohl, [illegible]-story store, cor Twelfth and N	600
J [illegible]schmidt, [illegible]-story store, cor Sixth and Lincoln	1,000
J Schuld[illegible], 4-story brick block, cor First and Oak	[illegible],000
Conrad Real, [illegible]-story store, cor N and Front	[illegible]00
Charles Cardinell, [illegible]-story hotel, [illegible] Sixth and I	[illegible],000
Coulter & Church, rebuilding Esmond block, cor Front and Morrison	[illegible]00
Chas McCann, [illegible]-story block, cor Seventh and Washington	[illegible],000
F M Field, [illegible]-story store, [illegible] Washington and Tenth	1,000
J M Strowbridge, improvements on block, cor Second and Yamhill	10,000
Mrs Wetmore, [illegible]-story store, cor Fourth and Clay	1[illegible]00
J Mann, [illegible]-story brick store, cor Second and Yamhill	[illegible],000
[illegible], Morrison and Alder	[illegible],000
Total	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

St [illegible] Presbyterian church, [illegible] Sixth and M	[illegible]00
Engine house No [illegible], cor Washington and [illegible]	[illegible]00
W T Lewis, improvements to [illegible], Tenth [illegible]	[illegible]00
Willamette Iron Works, improvements, cor Front and [illegible]	[illegible],000
Goddard & Frazer, [illegible]-story stable, cor Fifth and Taylor	[illegible],000
Oregonian Publishing Co, improvements	[illegible]00
Willamette University, building cor Sixteenth and M	[illegible]00
Northern Pacific Terminal Company, passenger depot [illegible] North Front street	[illegible]0,000
Two-story [illegible], Front and Montgomery	[illegible],000
Northrup & Sturgis, [illegible]-story factory, cor Fifth and [illegible]	4,000
Coulter & Church, [illegible], Morrison street	[illegible],000
Donald Macleay, [illegible] foot of Alder street	[illegible],000
[illegible] foot of Oak street	1,000
[illegible] Co, warehouse, cor [illegible]	2,500
Portland gas and water companies, general improvements	[illegible]0,000
Couch's [illegible]house completed	[illegible]00
Boat house, foot of C street	1,000
City stables, corner Hill and K	[illegible],000
Spalding & Ellsworth, [illegible]-story stable, between [illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]
F Davis, [illegible] house	1,500
Fowler Bros, [illegible]-story stable, cor [illegible] and 14th	[illegible]00
Orphans' Home, South Portland	4,000
Allen & Lewis, Columbia dock	[illegible],000
Oregon Wool Exchange, corner 16th and M	[illegible]0,000
Koshland Bros, wool packing house, cor Fifteenth and N	1,500
[illegible] & [illegible], [illegible]-story shop [illegible] between F and I	1,500
First street bridge	10,000
Hood street bridges	[illegible]00
J Oswald, [illegible] Front between [illegible] and Jefferson	1,500
J W [illegible], addition to cooper shop	1,000
[illegible] between [illegible]	[illegible]00
Grace M E church chapel	5,000
Catholic Cathedral, improvements	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible],000
[illegible] church, Morrison [illegible] between [illegible]	10,500
[illegible] improvements	10,000
Additions, alterations and repairs	[illegible]0,500
Total	$[illegible]

RESIDENCES.

C D Bates, [illegible]-story res, cor Tenth and Market	[illegible]00
United Presbyterian church parsonage, Sixth bet Montgomery and Harrison	4,000
William [illegible], 1-story res, cor First and Curry	[illegible]00
Curtis Bainbridge, [illegible]-story res, Sixth bet Stark and Washington	1,500
[illegible] Seventh and [illegible]	8,000
[illegible]	[illegible],000
[illegible]	[illegible],000
[illegible] Sixth [illegible]	1,000
[illegible] College and [illegible]	1,400
Donald Macleay, [illegible] Twelfth [illegible]	[illegible],000
A T Smith, [illegible]-story res, Robinson's hill	8,000
M [illegible], Seventh bet Yamhill [illegible]	15,000
[illegible] Tenth and [illegible]	[illegible]00
C H [illegible], cor Twentieth and I	7,000
[illegible] Twentieth and I	10,000
[illegible] Nineteenth and I	1,000
[illegible]	2,000
Mr [illegible] Twentieth [illegible]	1,000
[illegible] Eleventh bet H and I	1,000
[illegible] South Portland	2,000
W C [illegible], 4-story res, cor Eighteenth and [illegible]	7,000
[illegible], 2-story res, cor Fifth & I	1,000
J W [illegible], [illegible]-story res, West Park bet Clay and Market	4,000
Frank [illegible] Williams, dbl cottage, cor [illegible]	[illegible]00
Mrs May [illegible], 3-story res, cor Tenth and Morrison	[illegible],000
J Perdue, [illegible]-story res, Sixteenth bet E and G	10,000
Two-story res, cor Eleventh and S	7,000
Two-story res, Sixth bet [illegible]	1,000
J Taylor, [illegible]-story res, Second bet Sherman and Caruthers	1,200
Mrs J Kohn, [illegible]-story res, cor Tenth and M	[illegible]00
Three cottages, First bet Hall and Lincoln	[illegible]00
Mrs Weatherford, [illegible]-story res, cor Fifth and Hall	[illegible],900
J F Henrichsen, two cottages, cor Fifth and Harrison	[illegible],500
D Simon, [illegible]-story res, cor Yamhill and Park	3,000
W S Ladd, [illegible]-story dbl res, cor Seventh and Clay	4,000
One-story res, E bet Ninth and Tenth	6,000
A D Brundage, 2-story res, cor Fifth and Caruthers	1,000
C H Nelson, res cor Corbett and Williams	1,800
F Opitz, 2-story res, cor Twenty-first and D	1,500
E Cummings, res cor Eighteenth and C	[illegible]
B O Hara, 2-story res, cor Eighth and E	[illegible],500
John Curry, res, cor Fourth and College	[illegible],500
John Lewis, ten cottages, cor Twelfth and G	5,000
H Metzger, res, Marquam's hill	3,000
M [illegible], res, Marquam's hill	1,[illegible]00
L Fellows, two cottages, cor Fifth and [illegible]	[illegible]00
J [illegible], res, cor I and Ninth	[illegible]00
J H [illegible], cottages, Tenth bet C and H	1,500
Edward Bohlman, two-story residence, cor Eighteenth and K	800
C P McCormick, two-story residence, Lincoln bet Front and Water	1,200
Edward [illegible], 2-story res, cor I and 19th	[illegible]00
M Allen, 2-story res, I bet 14th and 15th	1,600
Andrew Johnson, 2-story res, D bet 12th and 13th	2,000
F Bartel, 2-story res, [illegible]th bet Lincoln and College	[illegible],000
Mrs Dr Thompson, 2-story res, 6th bet College and Hall	[illegible]00
H A Stansbury, cottage, Grant bet 1st and 2d	1,[illegible]00
O Wegener, 3 2-story res, cor 8th & Alder	5,000
George [illegible], [illegible]-story res, 11th bet Jefferson and Columbia	1,[illegible]00
Max Smith, [illegible]-story double res, 15th bet E and I	[illegible],500
M [illegible], [illegible]-story res, E bet 19th and 20th	[illegible]00
Mrs [illegible], 2-story double res, cor 13th & I	[illegible]00
W H [illegible], [illegible]-story res, on Palatine hill	12,000
Wm [illegible], cottage, College bet 6th & 6th	1,200
Martin Burke, cottage, 16th bet F and G	1,200
B I Norden, 2 cottages, cor B and 17th	600
[illegible], cottage, N Portland	1,[illegible]00
D [illegible], cottage, Fourth bet College and Lincoln	1,000
J [illegible], 2-story residence, Twelfth bet Market and Montgomery	400
Mrs J W [illegible], [illegible]-story residence, cor Pacific and Yamhill	4,500
Perry Baker, 2-story residence, cor H and [illegible]	1,500
J [illegible], 2-res, cor Fourteenth and I	1,000
John [illegible], 2-story res, cor Fourteenth and N	[illegible],600
J H Jones, 2-story res, cor West Park and [illegible]	[illegible],000
J Smith, [illegible]-story res, cor Seventh and Hall	[illegible]00
Twenty-four dwellings, costing less than $1,000	[illegible]0,000
Total	$[illegible]

East Portland

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The [illegible], [illegible]-story brick block, cor [illegible] and I	[illegible]00
George [illegible], [illegible]-story brick, cor Fifth and Adams	[illegible]00
W S Ladd, 4-story block, cor 5th and I	[illegible],500
S S [illegible], 1-story brick store, Fourth bet I and J	8,000
Cyrus Buckman, 2-story block, cor Fourth and G	[illegible],000
Charles Logus, two stores, I bet Fourth and Third	[illegible]
Riverside hotel, cor J and Second	[illegible]
Charles Logus, 2-story brick block, Fourth and I	[illegible]
Same, 1-story block, cor Fourth and K	[illegible]
John [illegible], [illegible]-story block, cor I and Water	[illegible]
John [illegible], 1-story brick block, cor 4th and I	[illegible]
D F Harrington, 2-story brick block, Fourth and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Son & [illegible], [illegible]-story store, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

J M Moorey, [illegible]-story [illegible], bet Third and Fourth	[illegible]
Jos Burkhardt, 1-story packing house, cor Third and I	[illegible]
East Portland Gas Co, improvements	[illegible]
Evangelical Association church, cor Sixth and [illegible]	[illegible]
W S Ladd, barn and stables	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
District [illegible] school house	[illegible]
Baptist church at Mt Tabor	[illegible]
Standard Oil Company, warehouse, cor Water [illegible]	[illegible]
Stark Street Ferry, improvements both sides	50,000
W S Ladd, dock foot of I	[illegible]
Additions, alterations and repairs	[illegible]
First and Third ward schoolhouses and improvements	4,000
Total	$117,000

RESIDENCES.

M Humphrey, cottage, corner 7th and I	[illegible]
Two-story res, cor 1st and 13th	[illegible]
Dr J M McCoy, cottage, cor 12th and Jefferson	[illegible]
[illegible], 2 cottages, cor [illegible]	1,[illegible]00
John M [illegible], 2-story res, McMillen's addition	[illegible]
Captain [illegible], 2-story res, 4th st [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], McMillen's addition	[illegible]
Clinton [illegible], 2-story res, Irving's addition	[illegible]
[illegible], res, cor 12th and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs E [illegible], res, cor 10th and M	[illegible]
M Oaks, [illegible] cottages, cor 11th and I	[illegible]
M Jaggers, cottage, cor 11th and [illegible]	[illegible]
I L [illegible], cottage, cor 6th and O	1,500
M [illegible], 2-story res, cor 11th and Sandy	[illegible]
R [illegible] Miller, 2-story res, on Asylum [illegible]	[illegible]
D I [illegible], [illegible], 11th street [illegible]	[illegible]
W J Allen, [illegible]-story res [illegible]	[illegible]
D S [illegible], res, cor 11th and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Four [illegible], 2-story res, M [illegible]	[illegible]
Captain R [illegible], 2-story res [illegible]	[illegible]
Forty [illegible] dwellings costing less than $1,000	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Albina

J H [illegible], [illegible]-story business block	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500
J B [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE SUBURBS.

[illegible] improvements	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sellwood [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE ROYAL BRAND.

The Oregon Milling Company's Celebrated Flour and Where and How it is Made.

[illegible] thousands of visitors who daily attended the Mechanics' Fair [illegible] a small display of [illegible] interest [illegible] the Oregon Milling Company [illegible] the article [illegible] the Royal [illegible] in every respect [illegible] in the public [illegible] their business headquarters [illegible] mill [illegible] the Salem Milling [illegible] Salem, in Marion county.

In the summer of 1879 the mill was built and started running [illegible] custom work by [illegible] Corvallis [illegible] City of Salem [illegible] in the fall of 1884 [illegible] the Oregon Milling Company [illegible] president and William Dunbar [illegible] Portland [illegible] improvements [illegible].

The mill [illegible] turning out 700 barrels of flour daily [illegible] sufficient water power [illegible] city [illegible] The Royal Brand [illegible] Mills XXX Extra, which [illegible].

The Mitchell.

The Mitchell farm, freight and spring wagons are now pretty well known in this part of the country [illegible] the largest manufactory of the kind in the United States, located at Racine, Wisconsin [illegible] Mitchell wagon [illegible] Mitchell, Lewis & Co [illegible] Front street between Yamhill and Taylor [illegible] Mitchell, Lewis & Co's [illegible].

Capt. C. C. Scott

is the jolly proprietor of the St George bar and billiard parlors, corner of First and Columbia streets. Mr Scott is a gentleman of rare social qualities and enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends. He is scrupulously conscientious about selling a pure article of liquor, and won't have adulterated stuff if he knows it. Therefore if you want a genuine article in his line, call on him.

OUR CHURCHES.

Exhibit of Last Year's Growth of [illegible] Societies.

The Y. M. C. Association—Several New [illegible]tions and Buildings—Gratifying Progress Made by a Number of Societies.

The growth of our church organizations during the past year has not suffered, apparently, by the collapse of the Villard boom. On the contrary, that catastrophe has evidently had the effect of leading many to meditate more upon the uncertainties of late life, and to turn their thought into less worldly channels. Whether this is the cause or not, there has been considerable progress made by local religious societies, and the prospects for future development are excellent. A few new buildings have been erected, a number of improvements made to old ones, and several societies have made arrangements for constructing edifices during the ensuing year. For ease of reference the several churches are mentioned separately in alphabetic order.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church has a comfortable edifice, its own property, corner of Fourth and Alder streets. Rev. J. Q. A. Henry is the present pastor. He was called to this office after the departure of Rev. L. W. Hayhurst, who left here March 23. The present pastorate began May 1884, and has been a very successful one. Mr. Henry has succeeded in interesting the young people of the church in a remarkable degree and organized a number of auxiliary departments of Christian labor. During the past year there have been twenty-four additions to the church by baptism, nineteen by letter and [illegible] on their Christian experience, making [illegible] eight additions in all. There were twenty-[illegible] dismissed by letter. The present membership of the church is 401, there having been a gain of twenty-five members during the year. This church has an interesting Sunday-school of its own and three mission Sunday-schools. The first is a Chinese mission and Sunday-school connected with the church. These meet in a commodious chapel on the lot in the rear of the church, facing Fifth street. The second [illegible] is in Stephens' addition in East Portland, where this church owns a lot and a comfortable Sunday-school [illegible] thereon. The third mission Sunday-school was organized in South Portland on the [illegible] March last and is in a prosperous condition, as well as the other mission schools. During the year a floating debt on the church was raised and paid off and the church is now on a firm financial basis. Among the new societies inaugurated during the year was the Young People's Guild, a very flourishing and useful organization, and a church paper has been established, called *The Portland Baptist*, which is issued monthly and contains interesting information as to the work being done in the church and the different organizations connected with it. An important committee of the church consisting of fifteen, among the most active members, was organized and is called the "Board of City Missions," whose province is to look after the general Baptist missionary interests of Portland and immediate vicinity. This board decided at an early day to put into this field a [illegible] missionary to work up the interests of the denomination in the city, outside of the First church.

SCANDINAVIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church worshipped for a long time in the First Baptist church, but now they have a church of their own on an eligible site owned by them in the southwestern part of the city. Rev. Tiljeroth is pastor. The services are conducted in the Scandinavian language.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The membership of this denomination is quietly and unassumingly increasing every year in our midst. Observing the many large congregations of worshipers that on Sundays and other days of obligation throng their several church edifices, one can not but note the steady growth of that church. If the Catholic population of Portland can not compare with some of our wealthy churches financially, it leads all numerically. Catholics have at present two parishes in this city, viz.: That of the Immaculate Conception and that of St. Lawrence. Each has its church edifice, and both are largely attended at all divine services. The Immaculate Conception, however, being the parent parish, has the lion's share. The church of St. Lawrence has been thoroughly completed and handsomely furnished under the [illegible] Rev. Father Orth, ably assisted by his parishioners. The congregation of the Immaculate Conception holds its services still in the basement but Rev. Father Fierens, its beloved rector, has made a [illegible] and successful effort during the last few months to complete that magnificent brick structure. It is now well on the way towards completion, and hope is entertained that the church proper will be ready for Divine service on next Easter Sunday.

Two Catholic schools are carried on in the city, namely, St. Mary's Academy, in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Names, and St. Michael's College. Both are well patronized. The latter institution has sustained a great loss by the promotion of its reverend principal, Rev. [illegible], to the dignity of vicar apostolic of Idaho. He was efficiently replaced by Mr. Charles [illegible], recently from the east, who now acts in the capacity of principal of the college.

The Catholics of Portland have also a well organized and generously-supported library association, presided over by [illegible] and three lady librarians, Mr. M. Harris, Miss Mary [illegible] and Miss Mary McCarthy. Its many shelves are stocked with valuable volumes and constantly increasing in number and attractive patronage.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The First Christian church at Portland, Oregon, was organized on the 19th of February, 1876. In 1881 a lot was purchased on the corner of East Park and Columbia streets. The same year a house of worship was built. The building is a very neat and comfortable one. The location is one of the most pleasant and desirable in the city. Progress has been fair during the year.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Portland, Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, pastor, has had an unusual prosperity during the year. The attendance at public worship has been largely increased, and the prayer meeting has increased fully one-third. The church is thoroughly united and the best spirit prevails among its members. The financial condition of the church is better than it has been for many years, notwithstanding the "hard times," the contributions for the year having been more than $10,000. The Ladies' Aid society, organized last year with but few members, has increased to over forty, and has raised during the last twelve months over $[illegible]—over $100 every month. The Ladies' Foreign Missionary society has sent $250 to Japan, and has agreed to educate a native boy and girl for work in the foreign field, and have also contributed to the purchase of books for the theological school in Japan. During the year a new pipe organ, manufactured by Hook & Hastings of Boston, at a cost of over $[illegible], has been put into the church, and the platform, pulpit, choir-loft and entire interior of the auditorium have been done over in black walnut. The Sunday school, under the care of Mr. James Steel, its efficient superintendent, is steadily growing in numbers and interest. A new feature in connection with the Sunday school work is the Pastor's Bible class, composed entirely of adults. The social and Christian spirit which prevails among the members of the church, and the unity and zealous earnestness which is manifested in the prayer meeting are not only causes of gratitude to pastor and people, but fully warrant them in looking toward the future with joyful confidence in the Great Head of the church, to whom be ascribed all honor and glory.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church is situated on the corner of Fourteenth and I streets. For a number of years the work has been carried on here in the face of many difficulties, such as the sparseness of the population and the predominance of the foreign element among the people of this portion of the city. It has been supported largely by the American Home Missionary society, with [illegible] by a faithful little band of workers, who have here a profitable field for earnest Christian labor.

The year which has just closed has been an eventful one in the history of the church. On the 9th of May, 1884, it was duly organized and incorporated, with a full set of officers and a membership of 12 persons. Since that time others have united with the church, making the total membership at the present time [illegible] persons. In the following month (June) the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Geo. H. Lee, of Connecticut, who commenced his labors a few weeks later, since which time the spiritual life of the church has become greatly quickened, and the interest and attendance in all the meetings have shown a steady and healthful increase. The church now owns two lots and a building thereon, unincumbered by debt. During the year a number of improvements have been made, and the trustees have completed arrangements for refurnishing and remodeling the interior of the chapel and are planning to make substantial improvements on the outside. A Sunday-school with an enrollment of 100 [illegible] under the care of Mr. H. H. North[illegible], and during the year [illegible] an increase of over 40 pupils. A [illegible] has been formed with a [illegible] and has already rendered [illegible] in a number of ways. [illegible] by the [illegible] society [illegible] without the assistance [illegible]. The outlook [illegible] The membership [illegible] united in a [illegible] working body, [illegible] organized into various committees [illegible] portion of the city is fast settling up and is destined to grow more rapidly [illegible] one of the leading denominations in Northern [illegible].

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Trinity is one of the oldest churches in the city. It was [illegible] on the 15th [illegible] 1851, after [illegible] service conducted [illegible] of the Episcopal church, [illegible] of St. Michael's church, Rev. Wm. R[illegible]. Mr Richmond was the first [illegible] New York [illegible] to Oregon under the authority of the board of missions. Since its organization the church has gone steadily on, in [illegible] healthy growth, and has had no [illegible] dissensions. The [illegible] Sunday school room was at [illegible] proper, and [illegible] The present church building has been in use for about 12 years. It is a comfortable and well appointed building, and is pronounced by all who see it as a model of [illegible]. Trinity has met with [illegible] common to pioneer churches. The people have moved away from around [illegible] leaving it more or less in the business portion of the city. This difficulty is, however, partly atoned for by the facility with which its congregation can reach the church, by means of the numerous street car lines, which are now bringing all parts of the city [illegible]. The present rector is Rev George W. Foote, who succeeded [illegible] during the last [illegible]. Trinity church has one chapel, situated [illegible] South Portland [illegible] corner of Sixteenth and [illegible] streets. [illegible] chapel there is a weekly Thursday evening service, and a Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. Several of the young ladies and gentlemen of Trinity attend this [illegible]. The chapel also has a guild which [illegible] and takes charge [illegible] extraordinary services.

ST. MATTHEW'S MISSION CHAPEL.

The little [illegible] is located at the corner of First and Caruthers streets, and is a tasteful and appropriate structure. Rev. Habersham is the pastor in charge. The church is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This house of worship is located on the corner of Madison and [illegible]th streets, in connection with St. Helen's hall. Rev. John Rosenberg is the rector and the people of his charge have a very neat house of worship, consecrated on the 1st of June, 1882.

TAYLOR STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located on the southeast corner of Taylor and Third streets. It is the largest [illegible] in the city. The building is of brick [illegible] with cement, and is in every respect a most substantial structure. It was dedicated in 1871, by Bishop Edward R. Ames. The front view presents two towers [illegible] the main floor are [illegible] school room. The north tower is surmounted by a spire which rises to the height of [illegible] feet. Between the towers there is a large gable window, under which is set a marble slab giving the date of the organization of the society [illegible]. Upon entering the towers [illegible] the Sunday school room [illegible] capacity for from 150 to [illegible] persons. The audience room is capable of seating from 800 to 900 persons. On account of [illegible] the one in which the various union meetings of [illegible] congregations are held from time to time. At such gatherings it has been estimated that 1000 persons have been in the audience room. In the west end of the audience room is a spacious gallery, and in the east end, just behind the speaker's platform, is the grand organ.

The Taylor street church has long been known as the leading church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the northwest, and has had in its pulpit some very able pastors. The past year has been one of great prosperity in every department of the work of the church. The congregations are large and constantly increasing. The singing is congregational. Mrs. A. Smith continues to preside most acceptably at the organ. The church is fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Wetzel as soloist. She is a comparative stranger in the city, but has already won a high reputation. The Sabbath school was never in a more prosperous condition than now, with the Hon. J. F. Caples as superintendent. The infant class, in charge of Mrs. [illegible], Dr [illegible] and Miss Lamberson has an average attendance of more than 60. The singing of the school is led by Prof Crawford. The school has more than 300 names enrolled, and at the present rate of increase will soon have 500 in regular attendance. The church is fully organized for work, having classes, a relief committee, a ladies' social union, a young people's association and a Chautauqua literary and scientific circle. This latter has just been organized with a membership of 45. During the past year the ladies' social union has expended about $800 in beautifying the audience room of the church, and has recently expended several hundred dollars in adding to the parsonage furniture. The church is free of debt and meets all its claims promptly. Bishop Fowler recently transferred Rev. G. W. Chandler from the Genesee conference, New York, to the pastorate of this church. Mr. Chandler began his work with the first Sabbath in October. With a united and enthusiastic membership to aid the pastor in his work the future of Taylor street church promises to be worthy of its record in the past.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

This is a new organization, incorporated during the past year, and is an offshoot of the Taylor Street church. They have a neat chapel on the corner of Eleventh and Taylor streets and will probably build an elegant church edifice this year. The pastor is Rev. E. W. Caswell.

HALL STREET M. E. CHURCH.

This church is located on the corner of Hall and Sixth streets, has a seating capacity of 3[illegible], is cushioned and carpeted throughout, and has altogether, in its auditorium and prayer room, which two rooms are connected by folding doors, a very inviting interior, though plain and unpretentious without. This society, during the last four months, has been gradually growing on larger proportions and a more vigorous and healthy church life. The Sunday school, which in August last, had an average attendance of 3[illegible], has now reached an enrollment of [illegible] with an excellent outlook for still further growth. The membership of the church, which in September was 74, now numbers 120, the additions being chiefly the heads of families, so that the number of resident families connected with the church has nearly doubled in the last four months. The attendance at the prayer meeting Thursday evenings averages nearly [illegible]. Connected with the church is a very efficient ladies' society, which, through the sociables and monthly entertainments since September has realized about $250. The people of this church have a mind to work. They have great prospects in a large future for themselves. [illegible] in the church are free. Strangers are especially made welcome. This church is making an excellent reputation for sociability and the hearty and cordial greeting it extends to all who cast in their lot with them. The church has inaugurated a new feature of the Sunday evening services, consisting of gospel meetings, in lieu of preaching, conducted by representative laymen of our city.

SOUTH PORTLAND M. E. MISSION.

This is a branch of the Hall Street M. E. church and is supervised by the pastor of that church. Its meetings are held in Baker's hall, corner of Mead and Hood streets. The Sunday school now enrolls about 125. Preaching services are held regularly by the pastor of the Hall street church every Sunday evening. [illegible] is doing a large work, has a strong hold on the people in that part of the city, and the [illegible] is destined growing, with the city's growth, to become an independent society at an early day. A small but exceedingly live and vigorous society has already been organized as a nucleus for the church of the future.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH M. E. CHURCH.

The Norwegian-Danish M. E. church of Portland was organized by Rev. J. C. Larson in [illegible], with 15 members, then meeting in a chapel on Third street, between B and [illegible]. The meetings increased in interest and in numbers until they were compelled to look for other quarters. Instead of renting, they concluded to purchase a lot on the corner of D and Twelfth streets, where they have built a neat and commodious church edifice. The church is built in gothic style with steeple, and is an ornament to that part of the city. The cost of the church was $[illegible]600, and the property is worth at present [illegible].

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was first started in August, [illegible]. It now occupies the lot located at the corner of North Eighth and D streets, where regular [illegible]

OUR CHURCHES.

Last Year's Growth of L
Societies

[illegible] —Several New Org
tions and Buildings—Gratifying Progress
Made by a Number of Societies.

he growth of our church organization the past year has not suffered, appar he collapse of the Villard boom. On truly, that catastrophe has evidently had ect of leading many to meditate serio n the uncertainties of this life, and r thought into less worldly chann ether this is the cause or not, there has b siderable progress made by local religi eties, and the prospects for future devel it are excellent A few new buildings ha n erected, a number of improvements ma old ones, and several societies have ma angements for constructing edifices duri ensuing year For ease of reference th ral churches are mentioned separately habet[illegible] order

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

his church has a comfortable edifice on property, corner of Fourth and Al es. Rev J Q A. Henry is the present p He was called to this office after the ture of Rev L W Hayhurst, who left h ch [illegible] The present pastorate began May and has been a very successful one. rs has succeeded in interesting the you ple of the church in a remarkable deg organized a number of auxiliary dep ns of Christian labor During the past y e have been twenty four additions to rch by baptism, nineteen by letter and their Christian experience, making fo t additions in all. There were twenty-th missed by letter The present mem he church is 401, there having been a g enty five members during the yea. he church has an interesting Sunday-school wo and three mission Sunday-schools. is a Chinese mission and Sunday-scho nected with this church These meet in modious chapel on the lot in the rear of rch, facing Fifth street. The second mis n Stephens' addition in East Portl re this church owns a lot comfortable Sunday-school build eon The third mission Sunday school nized in South Portland on the [illegible] ch last and is in a prosperous conditio as the other mission schools. During a floating debt on the church was rai paid off and the church is now on a sou ncial basis Among the new enterpri gurated during the year was the You ple's Guild a very flourishing and use nization, and a church paper has b blished, called *The Portland Bapt* h is issued monthly and contains inter nformation as to the work being done hurch and the different organizations c ed with it. An important committee of rch consisting of fifteen, among those active members, was organized into led the "Board of City Missions," wh ince is to look after the general Bap onary interests of Portland and ediate vicinity This board desires at day to put into this field a general onary to work up the interests of this nation in the city, outside of the Bapt ch

SCANDINAVIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

church worshipped for a long time in Baptist church, but now they have a n h of their own on an eligible site purch them in the southwestern part of the cit Hjeroth is pastor The services are co n the Scandinavian language

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

membership of this denomination is q nd unassumingly increasing every year dst Observing the many large congreg of worshipers that on Sundays a days of obligation throng their vario h edifices, one can not but remark y growth of that church If the Catho ation of Portland can not compete w of our wealthy churches financially, all numerically Catholics have at prese arishes in this city, viz That of the I late Conception and that of St. Lawrenc ind its church edifice, and both are larg led at all divine services. The Immac Conception, however, being the pare has the lion's share The church of S ence has been thoroughly completed, a umely furnished under the rectorship Father Orth, ably assisted by his devot oners. The congregation of the Imma Conception holds its services still in th ent but Rev Father Fierens, its e [illegible] rector, has made a laudab successful effort during the last few mont rpete that magnificent brick structure a well on the way towards completion a s entertained that the church proper w [illegible] service on next Easter Su

Catholic schools are carried on in th [illegible] St Mary's Academy, in charge o [illegible] the Holy Names, and St Michael [illegible] both are well patronized. The latt has sustained a great loss by the pr of its reverend principal, Rev Glorieu dignity of vicar apostolic of Idaho, b fficiently replaced by Mr Charles O'Rile ly from the east, who now acts in the c of principal at the college

Catholics of Portland have also a we ized and generously-supported library on presided over by the able manag Rev Father Taber and three attendi ons, Mr M Harris, Miss Mary Barrett a Mary McCarthy Its many shelves a d with valuable volumes and constan [illegible] number and attractive period

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

First Christian church at Portland, Or was organized on the 17th of Februar In 1881 a lot was purchased on the co East Park and Columbia streets. T a house of worship was built. ng is a very neat and comfortable on [illegible] one of the most pleasant and d [illegible] the city Progress has been fair du a year

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

First Congregational church of Portlan [illegible] R Marvin pastor, has met wi [illegible] prosperity during the year The a ce at public worship has been well main and the prayer meeting has incre one-third The church is thorough and the best spirit prevails among it es. The financial condition of the churc th it has been for many years. No [illegible] the "hard times," he con [illegible] for the year amounted t [illegible] $11000 The Ladies' Ai organized last year with but fourtee has increased to over forty and ha lining the last twelve months over $120 $100 every month. The Ladies' Fore-g ary Society has sent $150 to Japan, an [illegible] educate a native boy and gi [illegible] foreign field, and has als [illegible] the purchase of books for th [illegible] in Japan During the yea [illegible] manufactured by Hook of Boston at a cost of over $3000, ha into the church and the platform [illegible] entire interior of th [illegible] been done over in black-wal [illegible] school, under the care of M [illegible] efficient superintendent, i growing in numbers and interest. [illegible] in connection with the Sunda [illegible] the Pastor's Bible class, co [illegible] adults The social and friend [illegible] which prevails among the me [illegible] church and the deep relig [illegible] which is manifested in th [illegible] are not only causes of gratitude [illegible] but fully warrant them i [illegible] the future will joyful confidenc [illegible] the church, to whose hol [illegible]

[illegible] CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

[illegible] situated on the corner of Four [illegible] For a number of year [illegible] here in the face o [illegible] the sparseness of pop [illegible] the preeminence of the Romis [illegible] of this portion of th [illegible] supported largely by th [illegible] Missionary society, and upho [illegible] workers, who foun [illegible] for earnest Christia

[illegible] has just closed has been a [illegible] of the church O [illegible] it was duly organized an [illegible] with a full set of officers and [illegible] persons. Since that time t [illegible] the church, making [illegible] the present time of 31 per [illegible] following month the church ex [illegible] call to Rev Geo. H. Lee o [illegible] who commenced his labors a [illegible] since which time the spiritual [illegible] church has become greatly quickened a [illegible] and attendance at all the service [illegible] steady and healthful increase. [illegible] church now owns two lots and the buil [illegible] unincumbered by debt. Duri [illegible] a number of improvements have [illegible] and the trustees have completed arra [illegible] or refurnishing and reseating the

the chapel, and are planning to make improvements on the outside. The school, with an enrollment of 100 s under the charge of Mr E H. Northup intendent, and during the year has increase of over 40 pupils. A La society has been formed with a mem of 12, and has already entered very assistance in a number of ways church is still partially supported by the missionary society It is confidently ex however that in a year or two it will be carry on the work without the assistance from the outside The outlook for is most promising. The members in a harmonious working body, and being organized into various committees work, on the idea that a division of and a concentration of energies in one di will produce the most satisfactory re This portion of the city is fast settling destined to grow more rapidly than The Plymouth church is now well and prepared for rapid growth, this quarter of the city it bids fair to become one of the leading denomina North Portland

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is one of the oldest churches in the It was organized on the [illegible] day of [illegible], after morning service conducted a [illegible] the forms of the Episcopal church by Wm. Richmond of St. Michael's church, York city Mr Richmond was the first to Oregon, under the authority of of missions Since its organization church has gone steadily on in slow healthy growth and has had no par drawbacks or dissensions The building used as the Sunday school room was at one the church proper and stood where the stands The present church building in use for about 12 years It is a com and well appointed building, and is [illegible] by all who see it as a [illegible] of architecture Trinity has met with [illegible] is very common to pioneer churches people have moved away from around it more or less in the business portion city This difficulty is, however [illegible] for by the facility with the congregation can [illegible] each the by means of the numerous street which are now bringing all parts of into close connection The present re George W Foote who succeeded George F Plummer during the last sum Trinity church has one chapel situated in Portland, on the corner of Sixteenth and In this chapel there is a weekly evening service, and a Sunday school afternoons Several of the young and gentlemen of Trinity attend this Sun school as teachers The chapel also has a which raises funds and takes charge of and extraordinary services

ST. MATHEW'S MISSION CHAPEL

This chapel is located at the corner of and Caruthers streets, and is a tasty appropriate structure Rev Hubershaw is in charge The church is enjoying degree of prosperity

ST STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL

house of worship is located on the corner and Fourth streets, in connection St. Helen's hall Rev John Rosenberg is and the people of his charge now next house of worship, consecrated of June, 1882.

[illegible] STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

church is located on the southeast [illegible] Taylor and Third streets It is the fir church edifice in the city The building is [illegible] coated with cement and is in every a most substantial structure It was [illegible] in 1870, by Bishop Edward R Ames [illegible] new present two towers, in which [illegible] the entrances on the main floor and Sunday school room. The north tower is [illegible] by a spire which rises [illegible] feet. Between the towers there is a gable window, under which is set a [illegible] giving the date of the organization society Upon entering the towers the is found to contain two floors the room above, and a Sunday school and parlors below The Sunday school has a seating capacity for from 400 to 500 The audience room is capable of sea 800 to 900 persons On account of its [illegible] the one in which the various union [illegible] of our city congregations are held [illegible] time to time At such gatherings it has estimated that 1400 persons have been in [illegible] In the west end of the audience [illegible] spacious gallery, and in the east en [illegible] the speaker's platform, is the great

The Taylor street church has long been known leading church of the Methodist Episco- [illegible] in the northwest, and has had some very able pastors The past been one of great prosperity in every of the work of the church. The [illegible] are large and constantly increas The singing is congregational. Mrs. M continues to preside most acceptably organ. The church is fortunate in secur services of Mrs Wetzel as soloist She comparative stranger in the city, but has a high reputation. The Sabbath school in a more prosperous condition than with the Hon J F Caples as superintend- The infant class, in charge of Mrs Rev [illegible] and Miss Lamberts in has an average of more than 60. The singing of the is led by Prof Crawford. The school has 300 names enrolled and at the pres- rate of increase will soon have 300 in aver- attendance The church is fully organized having classes, a relief committee, a social union, a young people's association Chautauqua literary and scientific circle has just been organized with a mem- of 45. During the past year the ladies' union has expended about $800 in beauti- the audience room of the church, and has expended several hundred dollars in to the parsonage furniture The church of debt, and meets all its claims promptly Fowler recently transferred Rev G W from the Genessee conference, New to the pastorate of this church Mr began his work with the first Sabbath With a united and enthusiastic membership to aid the pastor in his work the of Taylor street church promises to be of its record in the past.

GRACE M E. CHURCH.

is a new organization, incorporated dur past year, and is an offshoot of the Tay church. They have a neat chapel on corner of Eleventh and Taylor streets and probably build an elegant church edifice year. The pastor is Rev E W. Caswell

HALL STREET M E. CHURCH.

This church is located on the corner of Hall [illegible] streets, has a seating capacity of 300, cushioned and carpeted throughout, and has together, in its auditorium and prayer room, two rooms are connected by folding a very inviting interior though plain and [illegible] without. This society, during four months, has been gradually put- larger proportions and a more vigorous healthy church life The Sunday school, in August last, had an average attendance has now reached an enrollment of 200, an excellent outlook for still further The membership of the church, which [illegible] 1 was 74, now numbers 120, the ac- being chiefly the heads of families, so the number of resident families connected the church has nearly doubled in the last months. The attendance at the prayer Thursday evenings averages nearly 40 connected with the church is a very efficient society, which, through its regular entertainments since September 1, has about $250. The people of this church mind to work They have great present and a large future for themselves The in the church are free Strangers are cordially made welcome This church is fast an excellent reputation for sociability, hearty and cordial greeting it extends who cast in their lot with them The has inaugurated a new feature of late, Sunday evening services consist of gospel in lieu of preaching, conducted by [illegible] laymen of our city

SOUTH PORTLAND M E MISSION

is a branch of the Hall Street M E and is supervised by the pastor of that church. Its meetings are held in Baker's hall, of Mead and Hood streets. The Sunday now enrolls about 125 Preaching se- are held regularly by the pastor of the church every Sunday evening The is doing a large work, has a strong hold people in that part of the city, and evi is destined growing with the city's to become an independent society at an day A small but exceedingly live and society has already been organized, as for the church of the future

NORWEGIAN-DANISH M E CHURCH

The Norwegian-Danish M E. church of Port was organized by Rev C Larson in No- 1882, with 15 members, then meeting chapel on Third street, between B and C meetings increased in interest and in num they were compelled to look for other Instead of renting they concluded to a lot on the corner of D and Twelfth where they have built a neat and com- church 36x60 The church is built in with steeple, and is an ornament part of the city The cost of the church and the property is worth at present

[illegible] METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

[illegible] was first started in August, 1880, occupies the lot located at the corner of [illegible] and D streets, where regular ser- vices are held in a neat chapel conducted in the German language Rev F Bonn is the pastor

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This is the parent of all the Presbyterian churches and missions of this vicinity It has sent out a number of colonies and is [illegible] probably the richest church in the [illegible] Its pastor is the Rev A L Lindsley D D, the oldest settled pastor in Portland The church is now located at the northwest corner of Third and Washington streets, but before the next annual OREGONIAN shall be issued it will likely be worshipping in a new edifice at the south west corner of Alder and Tenth streets, in what is expected to be one of the finest houses of public worship in the city

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Progress has marked this church in all lines of Christian activity This is the third year of her history, and during this time this church has more than quadrupled the membership Beginning on February 19, 1882, with 50 mem bers the church has grown to 201 Of this lat ter number 80 have joined the church on con fession of their faith in Christ. During this period the church has built and completed a building in every way adapted to church Sab bath school and social purposes This edifice, the grounds and a pipe-organ from the well known firm of Hook & Hastings, Boston Mass, cost in the neighborhood of $28,000 The year just closed with December 31, 1884, has been very prosperous indeed The church member ship has steadily increased From a total of 1[illegible] on January 1, 1884, it has grown to its pres ent number, therefore gaining, during the year Twenty five of these joined the church on confession of faith The Sabbath school is large and flourishing under the efficient man agement of Dr C C Strong During the year a Pastor's Bible circle has been holding regu lar meetings for the study of God's word The class has received a total membership of 47 during the year, but has dismissed some to Sabbath school work and others have left town but the class preserves its integrity, and is taking steps to perpetuate its history Just a year ago the Young People's Christian union was organized It holds praise and prayer meetings once a week and gives very profitable and interesting socials about once in six weeks or two months The membership is about 80 In addition to this there is a very flourishing Ladies Aid society This society meets, ordinarily, once in two weeks, and has been a very material and efficient help in fur nishing the church and in paying sundry other indebtedness. The ladies also hold a weekly prayer meeting, which is a source of strength in the spiritual well being of the church The members of session of the church are Trumbull Lee, pastor and moderator, William Wadhams John H [illegible] C C Strong, clerk, Wesley Jackson and W B Fry The members of the board of Trustees are C C Strong, [illegible] man, H J Corbett, treasurer Chas Ladd [illegible] P Plummer [illegible] and W B Hone [illegible] The church is located on the corner of Sixth and Clay streets

ST JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church has been built up during the past three years under the direction of Rev H [illegible] Laughlin, who was sent to this field by the Presbyterian Board of Home missions A Sab bath school was organized in the Couch engine room on G street, about the middle of August, 1880 Preaching services held every Sabbath evening at Watson's hall, corner of Sixteenth and T streets Two lots on the corner of Six teenth and M streets were donated to the mis sion by Mrs Couch, and last year a very neat church edifice was built and the name of St. John's bestowed upon it. The value of the prop erty is about $10,000

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is located at the corner of Ninth and Stark streets in a sightly and convenient locality, and they have a comfortable house of worship The church was organized in 1874 by the present pastor, Rev John Gantenbein The services are conducted in the German lan guage, and the church is prospering

PORTLAND SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

The Portland Seamen's Friend society was in corporated November [illegible], 1877

Officers—Hon H W Corbett, president Dr G H Chance, vice president F Quackenbush, secretary and treasurer Rev. R S Stubbs, chaplain and superintendent

The location of the Mariners' Home and Church of Sea and Land is on the corner of North Third and D streets

Property Committee—Hon H. W Corbett, Hon J N Dolph, Donald Macleay, Dr G H Chance and P C Schuyler

Executive Committee—Capt. N Ingersoll, Capt G H Flanders and James Steel.

Sunday Meetings—At the Church of Sea and Land R S Stubbs, pastor, at 11 A. M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

Week Day Meetings—Bethel Home lodge No 1 I O G T of the World, on Mondays at 8 P M in Bethel hall, prayer meetings on Thursdays at 7 30 P M W C T U meetings on Fridays at 7.30 P M Bethel Band of Hope No , Mrs R. S Stubbs, president, meets on Saturdays in Bethel hall at 2 30 P M

The aggregate attendance on Sunday service is 2000 persons, largely seafaring people at- tendance at Bible study and prayer meetings, 1800 attendance on temperance meetings over 1600, visits to ships by chaplain and mission- aries of the Bethel, over 600, visits to hospitals, weekly, visits to prisons about 45 funerals at- tended, 30 baptisms, 20, marriages, 10, tracts and reading matter distributed, over 80,000 pages Bibles and Testaments donated, 20, meeting for household worship on Sunday mornings in the Home, 50, aggregate attendance about 500, letters written in the interest of seamen and their friends, over 200, destitute persons re- lieved with lodging and food, over 50 amount of moneys deposited by board- ers, nearly $4000. Much of this has been forwarded by the chaplain to the friends of depositors A deposit check book is kept for all depositors themselves to en- ter the amounts they deposit over their own sig natures—for which they receive a check signed by the superintendent, on the back of which the amounts they draw out from time to time are recorded and signed by the parties drawing the funds. Such deposits are payable only to the parties making the deposits. Thus all is done to prevent mistakes or fraud

During the current year 240 seamen have been registered at the Home, and 125 have been shipped. The number that has deserted is chiefly through the rancorous hostility of the sailor boarding house keepers Covert and open inducements are held out to seamen in the form of drinks and money to "beat the Home" Threats also and misrepresentations are made to deter or persuade shipmasters not to come near the Home Money considerations are also of- fered to captains to do their business at their houses. These things have a large influence against the Home There are exceptions and many captains are willing to give the Home a fair opportunity to do its legitimate business The embarrassments that environ this department of the Home work beggars description, which, if fully stated, would seem utterly in- credible Justice to the superintendent requires that these statements should be made.

The average number of inmates of the Home, of all classes, the past year has been 40 each month. The register shows a gross total of 500 boarders, and, despite the losses by the causes above mentioned, with others that need not be named, this institution pays its way and maintains excellent financial credit among the merchants and traders of our city. Every fa- cility for the social, moral and religious welfare of its patrons is furnished A large reception or smoking room is furnished, where various harmless games are played, also a separate and very inviting reading room, with writing mate- rials free, and well furnished with our city and state papers. The OREGONIAN, *Daily News*, *Evening Telegram*, *Pacific Christian Advo- cate*, East Portland *Vindicator*, *Catholic Senti- nel*, the *Staats Zeitung*, and *Standard*, besides the agricultural and commercial weeklies of Portland, all of which are generously donated. The *Zion's Herald*, *Congregationalist*, *World's Crisis*, *Christian Register*, *Watchman*, *Working and Waiting* and *The Truth* are contributed by friends in the eastern states free

The Portland City Library association makes a very generous donation of magazines and papers annually to the Home These are fur- nished to "deep water ships" for the use of their crews on their passages to European and other ports.

The Portland Seamen's Friend society may point with considerable pride and satisfaction to the meritorious and beneficial efforts made, and labors accomplished through the Mariner's Church and Home in this city. The great need is a similar institution in Astoria.

UNITARIAN CHURCH

This church continues under the pastorate of Rev T L. Eliot, and has passed a year of aver- age usefulness with some evidence of increas- ing strength Services have been held through- out the year, except for the one month of August. The people are actively engaged in the leading charities of the city, and are interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the com- munity The pastor is president of the Humane society, secretary of the board of trustees of the Home, and chairman of the Social Science work, and the church does special work for the institutions of the city state, for the cause of temperance, etc. There is a flourishing mis- sion conducted in the southern portion of the city The Sunday school numbers, teachers and scholars, 210, and the South Portland Sun- day school, 110. The singing in the church ser- vice is now wholly congregational, and the seats are free, the finance being upon the voluntary envelope system. Christmas day is the 17th an- niversary of the present pastorate The board of trustees is composed of nine members, Mr C W Burrage, C H Prescott, E. Ollendorff Alfred I Sears, Jr, Geo. Buchanan, T Wy- cant, S W King, E E. McClure, and G C Gammon, clerk. The annual meeting takes place in January, and the expenses of main taining the church and Sunday schools and charity, is not far from $3500 annually

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation was only organized during the past year Rev. Wm R. Stevenson of Pennsylvania, an appointee of the board of home missions, came to this city in November 1883 and after looking carefully over the field here, and afterwards at Seattle, decided to establish a mission in this city as affording the best promise of useful and successful work A place of worship was secured in Prentice hall on First street, where services were held for a few Sabbaths. It was, however soon found that the place was unsuitable for the purpose and the present location, at corner of First and Clay was obtained This comfortable hall is the first floor provided by the Durand Organ Co and brought good audiences, which have continued throughout the year An organiza tion was effected on the 20th of April with a session of three elders, to which one has since been added and a board of five trustees, the membership numbering 18. During the sum mer a quarter block on the corner of Sixth and Montgomery streets was purchased and soon after Messrs McCaw & Walk[illegible] architects were called upon for plans for a new chapel In August the construction of the chapel was begun by Mr J S Coulter, contractor, and would have been completed by January 1 but for the unexpected storm, which has delayed it for a short time The building when completed will cost about $6000 It is designed as the chapel for Sabbath school work and is built upon the rear of the lots fronting on Sixth streets, and consequently the chapel itself fronts on Montgomery, leaving 60 feet square on the corner for the church proper when it is needed The building, though not large is admirably adapted to the needs of the congregation and is much admired for the elegance of the design A well-arranged and beautifully designed par sonage occupies the 40 feet on Sixth street not needed for the church. The congregation has been much encouraged by its good attendance its live and successful Sabbath school and the exceeding liberality of the people It expects to enter on the next year's work in the beauti ful chapel with a membership of about

EAST PORTLAND

The progress in East Portland has been on a scale commensurate with the city's growth in other respects Some improvements have been made and one or two new buildings erected The present church edifices are all small but some of the congregations are well-to-do and it is likely one or more handsome buildings may be erected during the present year

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

This church has a present membership of about 80 Some needed improvements have re cently been made The church is out of debt and has money in its treasury to complete im provements now in progress Several acces sions were made in the membership during the past year under the pastoral care of Rev I Wilson The Sunday school is prospering numbering as high as 100 in attendance

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The membership of this church now [illegible] is about [illegible] There has been expended for re pairs and improvement several hundred dol lars The prosperity of this church is in every way increasing The society will in a short time be compelled to build a new church, as the one now occupied by them is already proving too small The Sabbath school is in a prosper ous condition, and has enrolled nearly 2[illegible] per sons the average attendance being about 150

ST DAVID'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church has the Rev John W Sellwood as rector, and the wardens are S L Jos[illegible] M D, and F J Shannon A healthy growth has been apparent in the history of this church dur ing the past year Several additions have been made to its membership both by confirmation and by removal into the city It now has a communicant list of over 140 persons The at tendance at the services of the church, especial ly Sunday morning service has been usually large The offerings of the people both for the support of their own pastor and for charities have been good

The Sunday school connected with this church is large and in every flourishing condition It numbers 17 teachers and over 100 pupils. It is carefully graded, the pupils are orderly and at tentive, and the interest manifested by them in the study of scripture truth is very gratifying

St David's guild, an organization of the wo men of the parish, is active in good work and does much for her growth and prosperity

Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7 P M Sun day school at 9 45 A. M. Friday evening service at 7 30

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of East Port land was organized September 17, 1882, with 21 members During the past year it has enjoyed a healthful growth Through the liberality of a friend the beautiful and commodious house of worship on the corner of Sixth and J was erected in 1883 at a cost of $4000, and is now occupied by the congregation This house has been tastefully furnished by the congregation at an expense of $600 The building was dedi cated September 23, 1883, Rev D O. Shoruley is pastor A flourishing Sabbath school and two weekly prayer meetings have been sustained during the year

OTHER CHURCHES.

There are several other church organizations in the city, all flourishing fairly The Zion Evangelical church society has erected a neat building on the corner of Sixth and U streets during the year at a cost of about $2000

ALBINA.

The Christian work in Albina has been in many respects very gratifying to those who have had its interests at heart. The Presbyte- rian mission, begun last year under the pastoral care of Rev W O. Forbes, was organized into a church of 30 members, with William C Cole as ruling elder, on the 4th of May, 1884 This number has been slightly increased and is now in good working order. A hall has been fitted up during the year for the exclusive use of the church, where regular services are held each Sabbath and a very flourishing Sunday school is maintained under the superintendency of Hor ace D Ramsdell of Portland A suitably located lot has been secured through the liberality of William Reid, upon which it is expected a chapel will be erected as soon as a revival in business will permit. Mission work has also been done by the pastor and members in the way of district prayer meetings and Sunday schools The Methodists are also beginning mission work through local supplies, but little has been done as yet

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O'SHEA BROS.,

Butchers and Packers

As a rule it will be noticed that butchers are a healthy, jovial clever and generous class of peo ple and those well knowing [illegible] and J B O'Shea certainly exemplify all of these qual ities [illegible] stall [illegible] market where they have conducted the business of supplying the peo ple with fresh meats for years Their principal business is wholesaling but they also have a large retail trade the low prices which are known to prevail at theirs and giving them a wide spread reputation for fair dealing They enjoy the repu tation of making the finest display of fine meats for Christmas and New Years of anybody in the north west but the snow blockade this season rendered this [illegible] feature impossible But in the every day business the year round O'Shea Bros are the leaders and if you want the best meats you must go to them

Portland Soda Works

Manufactures are what we need here in Portland and Messrs Northrop & Sturgis have set a good example in this direction by their enterprise and energy under adverse circumstances A fire in September last completely destroyed this firm's bottling establishment at 146 Front street in Es mond block and they have since built new and continued business at 93 and 95 Oak street corner Fifth

As the quality becomes known the goods manu factured by this firm are demanded by the best class of dealers from southern Oregon to Alaska, as well as by many private families. They propose making their new factory a model of its kind ad ding the latest improved machinery and appliances and arranging the same to best advantage for con venience and cleanliness

They are also large dealers in Wilhoit apollin aris, and other natural mineral waters as well as soda water apparatus and supplies They should be encouraged

A. P De Lin & Co., Funeral Directors.

A funeral is not generally a pleasant topic to dis cuss, but being counted among the earthly neces sities, should be made as cheerful and agreeable as possible A P De Lin & Co No 109 Second street are prepared to attend to funerals in the most approved modern manner having been en gaged in the business for the past eight years with such success as to have become highly esteemed and popular with the best people of Portland and vicinity They have fine horses elegant hearses and carriages and always the latest improved goods They keep on hand a very large and com plete supply of undertakers goods to select from the advantages of which will be readily recognized while they have everything requisite for funerals at the shortest notice We hope no reader of THE OREGONIAN will be called upon to patronize an undertaker very soon but if it should we can re commend De Lin & Co.

Safes.

Knapp, Burrel & Co., corner Front and First [illegible] have recently taken the agency here for the McNeale & Urban safes and the Buffalo scales, both of which articles have a world wide reputa tion

A YEAR'S EVENTS.

Records of the Past Twelve Months Laid Before You.

BRIEFLY BUT CONCISELY

The Death and Destruction Incidents and Acci dents. Points of Occurrences and Items of Importance of 1884

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS

January

[illegible]

February

[illegible] Thomas Brennan secretary of the Irish National Land League visits Portland and two small fires Oregon Woman Suffrage Association meets at Turn halle

12 Gerrits brewery burned. Joseph Arnall drowned at Washougal trial of Jack Murray com menced in the state circuit court 14th annual woman suffrage convention of Oregon meets in Portland

13 Sui a Chinese woman murdered at Pendle ton by Sim Lee fire at Sprague, loss $10 000 Thomas Brennan speaks at Mechanics pavilion

14 —Failure of A. Salmon dry and fancy goods Daniel Conroy drowned in Columbia river near Vancouver

15 Railroad work stopped at Seattle Johnny Deboest of East Portland dies from the effects of a blow

16 Thomas Brennan delivers a second lecture at New Market.

18 Death of George H Piper failure of F Steinhart drygoods death of Dr Edward T Wat kins heavy snowfall throughout Willamette val ley

19 —Chinook wind and rainstorm over Oregon Allen & Martin of Albany fail or $20,000

20 Rev. F R Marvin resigns and it is not ac cepted marriage of Metta L[illegible] and Edward L Matthieu Oregon State Temperance Alliance meets in Portland

21 —Republican state central committee meet at Portland

23 J W Murray found guilty by the jury of murder in the first degree Washington's birthday celebrated in several ways Mrs Fisher discharged from custody bark Lizzie Marshall wrecked off Cape Flattery J C Elkins and Louis Hoffman drowned near Whatcom, W T

24 —J W Eaves stabs Dave Fuller at No. 3's en gine house Walter J Lyons accidentally killed while hunting near Cosmopolis.

2[illegible] —Trains delayed by washouts in the Northern Pacific operations suspended at Albina on termi nal works

26 Death of Wm J Wiggs a pioneer of Port land at Vancouver

2[illegible] —Northern Pacific opened after a week's de lay

28 —Democratic state committee meet at Port land trial of William Bloxam commenced Ed ward Spear commits suicide at Portland

29 —E A Williams machine shop burned foot of Oak street loss $600

March

2 —William Rose stabbed to death by Thomas Sheridan in the International hotel

3 —Tax of 14 mills voted at school meeting death of Carl M Elliott

4 —Failure of the Sellwood M f g Co

5 —W M Bloxam found guilty of murder in the second degree sudden death of George A Ed at Salem, Rev F R Marvin scores a victory in his church contest, five men killed by a land slide [illegible] canyon Umatilla county

6 Patrick Keefe on trial for murder of M Mo[illegible]

[illegible] First Portland [illegible] John Wilson resigns as school director with remarks

8 —Death of A R McDonald J S Keller's slaughter house burned loss $6000, Patrick Keefe found guilty of manslaughter William Bloxam sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder of [illegible] Fisher Lewis Colver killed at Phoenix by F W Orwell

[illegible] —St Lawrence church (R C) dedicated

10 William Rose dies of his wounds C H Dodd elected school director and W Church [illegible] clerk average number of pupils in public schools for month 2914

11 OREGONIAN publishes an expose of J B Haley council man

1[illegible] Bad break in the railroad at Washt[illegible] first company republican club organized [illegible] [illegible] light company incorporated

1[illegible] Death of George Houghton

1[illegible] —Slight fire at corner Morrison and Seventh streets death of Mrs Foss a pioneer of 1850 at Winchester

16 Death of Philip Foster pioneer of 1845 at Eagle Creek.

1[illegible] —Death of Captain Martin Spelling at Los An geles

19 —Patrick Keefe sentenced eight years for murder, death of Mrs Caroline M Wills pioneer of 1853 in Clackamas county

20 —Amalgamated trades union formed at Sars field hall

21 —Death of Judge J H Reed at Seattle hu mane society anniversary disastrous fire at Colfax loss $7 000

2[illegible] —Fire at Chehalis loss $6000

23 —Y M C A anniversary meeting at Portland suicide of W H. Armstrong at Walla Walla death of Michael R. Shupe, Oregon pioneer at Oakland.

24 —J W Murray sentenced to be hung May 9

25 —Monroe Benton county, has an $18 000 fire

26 —Tunnel No 2 on the Oregon Pacific com pleted

2[illegible] —Simon & Brown stone dry goods Seattle, fail for $20 00[illegible] William Caldwell killed by W Bur bank at Medford

28 Turn Halle partially burned loss $4000 George [illegible] shot at Astoria by a burglar

30 —Daughter of J J McCoy accidentally killed at [illegible]

31 —Resignation of J Thielsen, chief engineer of the O R & N Co $10 000 fire at Ainsworth death of John C Harlow of East Portland.

April.

1 —Several men hurt by a falling scaffold at Smith's ship yard E. A Williams, machinist, makes an assignment Edith Ewing commits sui cide at Seattle

2 —Seventeenth annual meeting of the Ladies Relief society.

3 —J Edwards drowned at Seattle, Snake river bridge at Ainsworth completed

4 —Cœur d'Alene lake opened to navigation

Mrs M C [illegible] temperance advocate tendered a reception

5 —Columbia street bridge company incorporat ed Emma [illegible] given $100 in the breach of promise case against Wm Loran

[illegible] Suicide of Mrs Mary Walker, death of Andy Povee arrival of the steamer Alaskan fire de stroyed dwelling on Fourth between Oak and Stark streets fire corner First and Sherman streets loss $1 000

8 [illegible] murderer had his sentence com muted to life imprisonment W N Wallace & Co [illegible]

[illegible]

May

[illegible]

June

1 [illegible] Jean Mar [illegible]

[illegible] Binger Herman elected congressman over John Myers [illegible] death of [illegible] Foster at Astoria Portland casts [illegible] votes Mrs W [illegible] children drowned [illegible]

[illegible] Andrew Miller [illegible] Thomas Beard breaks his neck by a fall in [illegible] room at the Jefferson house

4 Patrick Fennan killed by Lou Myers at North Fowler Baker City

5 Public school reports shows 301 scholars en rolled John Merriens, grocer fails and Martin Riley boots and shoes, East Portland, does like wise

6 —Oregon Episcopal convention meets at East Portland

7 —David Keneally drowned in the Willamette river

8 —John Wardle shot near McMinnville by George Farris three men drowned at Thompson's Fall by the breaking of a cable J B Riggs acci dently killed at Lost valley Oregon

10 —Oregon Grand Lodge of Masons met at Ma sonic hall Portland

11 —Asa B Whitney found dead in his room at Jefferson house marriage of David Robertson and Miss Hannah Bell Hodge.

12 —Republican city convention meets

14 —Democratic city convention meets at Port land

15 —Train wrecked at Palouse Junction and two persons killed several fishermen drowned in the breakers on Columbia river bar

16 —Portland city election results in republican victory failure of H. E. Smith general store Al bina

17 —Pioneers reunion at Salem

18 Joseph Drake convicted of murder of David Swartz at Salem John Fay's corner in East Port land burned loss $3,000 Henry Morgan elected chief engineer of the fire department John F Parson of Salem drowned at Astoria.

19 —Oregon Grand Lodge of Good Templars meets at Corvallis arrival of the Raymond excursion party at Portland Frank Franklin killed at Gardi ner by Augustus Fox

20 Thomas Stoll killed by Dean Ferguson at Eagle City Idaho failure of W P Cameron & Co East Portland

22 —Railroad accident at Nicomin, B Col, sev eral persons killed or injured the Greely explor ing party found in Greenland

23 Death of C H Armstrong at the Vacuum house

24 —Death of A Van Dusen of Astoria third an nual reunion of the Canadian society of Oregon at Gervais

25 —Death of Louis Byrn at Salem

26 Murder of M Furnell, Oregon pioneer at Waldo Or

27 —Fire at Albina destroys about $12,000 failure of J C Derner candies Portland, Julius Frazier dies at St. Vincent's of wounds received in an af fray at Trullinger's mill.

29 Fire at corner Third and Caruthers street, loss $3000 Grube's mill on the lower Coquille river Coos county burned, loss $40 000

30 Coal mine explosion at a Nanaimo colliery 21 miners killed and many wounded Lyman Good low found dead in the Willamette river failure of C W Baker & Son grocers Albina and Mellis Bros & Co wholesale milliners Portland.

July

1 —W C Squires of Seattle appointed governor of Washington territory High school graduation exercises at Turn halle death of Rev John Spen cer, Oregon pioneer at McMinnville, Oregon Teachers' Association meets at Salem

2 —John Enright killed at Murrayville by Henry Berna[illegible]

3 —Maurice J Smith attempts to commit suicide by drowning

4 —Grand celebration at East Portland Celedo nian games at City View park, death of A B. Stur ges Oregon pioneer at Oregon City

[illegible] —Maurice J Smith commits suicide on A street

6 —M Olsen killed by John Campbell at Fort Madison death of Henry Eppinger at Portland

7 Failure of I Sunsheimer, furniture Portland, Frank Vaughn appointed superintendent of streets by the new city council death of Alfred Hum phrey Oregon pioneer at Harrisburg

8 —John J Brugger of Hillsboro accidentally killed grand lodge A. O U W meets at Portland.

9 —Fire destroys frame block corner Front and Columbia streets and Couch hotel on North Front, total loss $18 000, Frank Woodcock drowned at We[illegible]

10 Suicide of Fred B Buchner, leader of the 21st infantry band at Vancouver

11 —J R Spencer's grocery burned, corner East Park and Jefferson

1[illegible] Frank C Parks commits suicide at Walla Walla George Brooks drowned at Gervais

15 —C A R. reunion at McMinnville suicide of H S Ingraham at Sellwood failure of P Bigelow, teas of Portland

17 —Stabbing affray between the Hess brothers at the Red house, failure of Lynch Bros. of Cottage Grove, rains in the Willamette valley damage crops

18 —Charles Laurence killed at Astoria by a fall ing rock Belknap Idaho destroyed by fire

20 —Leopold Green drowned from the steamer Oregon at her dock

21 —Excellent prospects for Willamette valley crops

2[illegible] —National teachers excursion arrives at Port land

25 —Fire at Tacoma destroys the American house and other property, loss $40 000 death of Mrs M A L Holmes Oregon pioneer at Oregon City, death of Colonel L. B. Moores of Salem, in Portland

26 —Thomas Haskell of Goldendale, commits sui cide because he couldn't see the circus, death of J S K [illegible] Oregon pioneer at Buena Vista.

2[illegible] —Number of school children in Multnomah county 10 841 death of Mrs Rebecca Burkhardt, Oregon pioneer of 1847 at Albany

29 —Failure of Paul Reichart, saloon, at Port land

30 —William Taylor drowned at Astoria from the British ship City of Delhi

31 —Death of A Y Hamilton at Portland. Carl Anderson killed by a fall at Tacoma.

August

1 —Death of Fred W Congdon at The Dalles

William Lovelace killed at Alkali by a cave of earth, George Pearson hanged at [illegible] Idaho

Andrew Bell drowned at Astoria and [illegible] sane woman captured in the woods south of Port land

[illegible] Seattle has a $20 000 fire on Front street fa[illegible] of the Multnomah Lumbering Company

5 Disastrous fire in East Portland corner Fourth and I streets loss $30 000 Alexander Dun lap [illegible] drowned in the Willamette river Wo[illegible] [illegible] murdered by Lee Sang on Second street

[illegible] at Boise City loss $ 0 000 Rainier cemetery [illegible] Mrs Woods commits [illegible]

W H [illegible] and Mrs Koppik drowned at Walla

8 Small fire in Albina destroys railroad prop erty worth $4600 [illegible]

[illegible]

18 Herman Bismarck killed [illegible] Salem [illegible] John Maguire the actor, [illegible] excommunicated by the Roman Catholic bishop for bringing Ingersoll into Montana fire at South Portland loss about $10 000

[illegible]

30 Harry Edwards killed at Victoria by a fall [illegible]

3[illegible] Jerry B[illegible] roasted to death at Yankee Fork Idaho Harry Dunbar falls at [illegible]

September

[illegible]

October

2 —John F Parker found dead in his bed on Tenth street failure of the *Evening Chronicle*

3 —David Dickey killed by the cars at Victoria.

4 George Little killed in a row at Palouse City

6 —Theodore Peiffer burned to death at Wallula and $10 000 worth of property destroyed

7 —Charles Meyers burned to death at the Baker City jail

8 —J J Hedges convicted of forgery

9 —Suicide of Harry W Abney at Cascade Locks

10 —Death of Mrs Oliver Dement at Oakland, Mrs Wand's dwelling near East Portland burned, loss $3000

11 E. C Brown confesses to incendiarism,

1[illegible] —Grace M E. church dedicated.

1[illegible] Death of Miss Kittie Reed failure of Chou Chung, Chinese merchant

14 —Y M C A convention meets at Y M C A hall.

1[illegible] —Theodore A Clarke disappears in a delirium.

1[illegible] —Cutlile fishery burned loss $12 000 George H Clark commits suicide in the St Charles hotel, and Jacob Hayes commits suicide at Castle Rock, Or

1[illegible] —Death of Hamilton F Corbett, of consump tion at Santa Barbara

1[illegible] —Lee Sang murderer of Wong Bing commits suicide in the county jail

20 —Two incendiary attempts made on Portland docks

21 —Death of Mrs F P Olds pioneer at Mc Minnville Or and Hugh Lee pioneer at Oakville Or

2[illegible] —Death of David Ellerson pioneer

2[illegible] —Death of Mrs Eloisa Harvey, Charles Flan der accidentally killed while hunting at Yelm W T

2[illegible] —Sir Moses Montefiore centenary observed at New Market theater, Charles Swager fatally shot while hunting near St Helens Thomas Gordon killed by Joseph P Walker near The Dalles

2[illegible] —Mrs. C W Bowman commits suicide at Ta coma.

2[illegible] —Tracklaying on the Baker City branch again commenced death of Solomon Fitzhugh pioneer at Ellensburg

2[illegible] —Suicide of Melissa Twaddle at Vinson Uma tilla county

31 —Republican mass meeting at the court house

November.

1 Death of W H Towne

3 [illegible] Underwood killed by M Woolpurt at [illegible] castle row

4 Portland polled 6445 votes and gave Blaine over 1000 majority election passed off quietly

5 —Death of Mrs William Strong, James Gill more commits suicide in Baker county

8 —Death of Augustin Morrissey at Astoria.

9 —Monthly school report shows 3139 scholars enrolled

10 —[illegible] killed by John Clemens at Farm ington W T

1[illegible] —Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's roads joined at Huntington burglars commit depredations in East Portland

12 Failure of A Bradshaw & Co crockery dealers.

13 Isaac Newton commits suicide in a C street lodging house Mrs. Sally Gilmore burned to death in Coos county

14 Burglars plunder the dwelling of C A Mor den on A street

15 Serious trouble in Lincoln county, W T over the county seat election, daring burglary at Mr Burns' dwelling on East Park street.

16 —St John's Presbyterian church organized

17 —Death of P D W Hardenberg, Louis Eck hert drowned at Astoria death of Ralph Welch at Tacoma.

18 —Democrats hold a grand demonstration in Portland over the victory of Cleveland and Hen dricks

19 —Failure of Duck Chung, Wing & Co for $17 000, death of Gamaliel Parrish at Brownsville, Oregon.

20 —Lewis McDaniel murdered at Ashland by some one unknown

21 —Oregon Pacific grade completed between Corvallis and Yaquina bay.

23 —Hans Roch shot by John Bincer at Albina in a row Andrew Sundstrum drowned at foot of B street from German bark Werra.

24 —Death of John G Cuddy

25 —Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation railroads formally joined at Hunting- ton

26 —Heavy snow fall at Sitka Charles E. Jones, burglar captured, Thomas Hampton found dead in bed vote of Oregon officially canvassed is as follows Blaine 26,861, Cleveland 24 604 Butler 726, St John 492 Washington territory votes in favor of church taxation by 2337 majority

27 —Thanksgiving day generally observed, A Macdonald killed by cars at Bonneville, death of Mrs Harriet Rodney

28 —Archbishop Seghers resigns his office at the Baltimore plenary council

29 —Quen Wo On & Co closed by the sheriff Spokane Falls has a $25,000 fire, Gus Pearson acci- dentally kills himself at Seattle.

30 —Fire at Independence Oregon, destroys $10,- 000 worth of property; death of High Sheriff Har- rison of Victoria.

December.

1 —Frye's opera house at Seattle opened fire de stroys $2,000 worth of property on [illegible] between [illegible] and Washington

[illegible] fire at Oakland Oregon

3 Oregon electoral vote cast for Blaine [illegible] [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] its 34 birthday

5 Oregon Supreme [illegible] [illegible] Murray [illegible]

James Davis commits [illegible]

[illegible] Morris commits [illegible] tion

HOME NEWS

JANUARY

[illegible]

1 [illegible] Robert [illegible] promoted brigadier general [illegible] J B Crocker at San Francisco

17 House [illegible] Robert Harris [illegible] president of the Northern Pacific

[illegible]

8 General Sherman retired from the army, death of Mrs General McDowell at New York

9 Several persons killed at Hot Springs Arkansas by desperadoes death of William New [illegible] pioneer printer of [illegible] at San Francisco

10 —The presidential candidacy agitating Wash ington people

11 Death of Thomas Kinsell, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* the Ohio river floods increasing

12 —Steamer W [illegible] Halliday burned at St Louis, loss $100 000

13 —Water reaches 70 feet 2 inches at Cincinnati, Tucson opera house burned

14 —Danville Va, election riots being investi gated by congress the Ohio river commences to fall

15 —House refuses to seat Manning of Mississi ppi ten persons killed by a falling building in Cincinnati

16 —Losses by flood at Parkersburg W Va., $1 000 000 death of Reuben Woods noted sports man at Syracuse N Y ex Lieutenant [illegible] Holmes burned to death at Prescott Arizona

1[illegible] The waters subsiding in the Ohio valley, Manitoba people anxious to secede and join the United States Policeman John Nicholson killed in San Francisco

18 —Poplar River Indians starving on their reser vation in Montana the Greely relief expedition to be commanded by Commander Schley snow slide at Park City Utah, buries several persons

19 —Floods at Los Angeles cause much damage

20 —Coal mine explosion near Connellsville Pa., 10 lives lost great loss of life by storms and cy clones in Alabama and Georgia serious railroad accident at Truckee, Cal, explosion at Rockingham, N C kills about 20 persons and injures many more bodies of Lieutenant De Long and comrades arrive at New York.

21 —Several hundred people killed by cyclones in the south H J McKusick, superintendent of rail way mail service, dismissed

2[illegible] Washington's birthday funeral ceremonies over De Long's remains death of Nellie Hazel tine the St Louis beauty suicide of Salmi Morse, of passion play notoriety at New York demo cratic national committee select Chicago for hold ing presidential convention and national green back committee choose Indianapolis.

24 Union block at Jackson Mich destroyed by fire, loss $175 000 and several lives steamer Saucelito burned at San Francisco loss $150,000

25 —Disastrous fire at St Paul loss $125 000; death of ex-Governor Samuel Price of West Vir ginia

2[illegible] Blaine looming up as the choice of western republicans

28 —Death of ex Governor Hubbard of Connecti cut at Hartford house passes the pleuro-pneu monia bill railroad accident at Paris Illinois, causes the death of several persons Johnny Mi chelback accidentally killed while hunting near The Dalles

29 —Several disastrous fires at Philadelphia, Powers & Weightman's chemical works destroyed, total loss over $1 000 000 failure of E. Detrick & Co at San Francisco for $338 000 public debt de creased $[illegible] during February

MARCH,

1 United States Stamping Co's works at Port land Conn burned loss $400 000

2 —Fire at Utica N Y destroys $400,000 worth of property E H Funston elected M C from Kansas as Haskell's successor, terrible affray in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, plantations flooded by broken levees in Mississippi

3 —House passes the Mexican pension bill.

4 —National woman suffrage convention meets at Washington democrats annoyed over the tariff split in their party, the Iowa prohibition bill signed by the governor and becomes a law

5 —Brigadier General R. S Mackenzie pro nounced hopelessly insane, death of Kenneth Ray ner solicitor of the treasury O R. & N stock suf fers a heavy decline ex-Postmaster General T L. James testifies on star route matters

6 —House passes the naval appropriation bill 20 miners killed in a [illegible] Sonora

7 —New York *Sun* comes out for Tilden for pres ident

8 —Matthew Arnold leaves for England

9 —Floods in Louisiana cause some damage; Mexican central railroad finished.

10 —New fast mail trains to be extended to Pa cific coast, ten or more persons buried by a snow slide at Woodstock Colorado death of Abraham Breath an early abolitionist at Alton Ill

11 —Mexican treaty ratified by the U.S senate; death of Bishop Clarkson of the Episcopal church at Omaha and George Cragin, founder of the Oneida community

12 —$300 000 elevator fire at East St Louis Kala mazoo, Michigan has a $400,000 fire.

13 —Senate passes the Fitz John Porter bill, 123 coal miners killed by an explosion at Pocahontas, Virginia, Adelina Patti sings in San Francisco

15 —Panic in the New York coffee exchange

16 —Blaine's friends pushing him for the presi dency death of Emma Weathersby, actress, at New York.

17 —Five miners killed by a snow-slide at Carey, Colorado death of Henry A. Tilden, at New Leba non New York

18 —Postoffice appropriation bill passed by the house

19 —Violent earthquake shock in Newfoundland; death of General Godfrey Weitzel at Cincinnati

20 —Serious railroad accident at Columbiana, Ohio

22 —A new pension bill agreed upon high water in the Missouri at Bismarck, death of ex-Presi dent Baez of San Domingo

2[illegible] —Death of John Jay Asen banker, at New York, Electric Candle Co's works at New York burned, loss $300 000

25 —Colonel David S Stanley promoted brigadier general terrific cyclone in southern states, causes loss of life death of Lilian De Ganus, actress, at Bloomington, Ill, and Mr Davidson, editor of the Providence *Journal*, heavy shock of earthquake at San Francisco

26 —A. A Sargent, minister to Germany, ap pointed minister to Russia thousands of people homeless by southern floods; democrats hold a lively caucus at Washington

27 —Terrific wind storm shakes up Denver and Eastern Colorado death of Augustus Schell at

[illegible]

29—[illegible] Sargent [illegible] the Russian ap[illegible] [illegible]

30—[illegible] Cincinnati riots the mob [illegible]

31—[illegible]

MAY

1—[illegible] Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible]

16—Charles E. Coon appointed assistant secretary of the treasury

17—Bloody riot at Braddock, Pennsylvania, between Poles and Hungarians; death of Thomas Fowler, San Francisco

18—Postoffice appropriation bill passed by the senate; failure of Robert Jenkins & S[illegible]

19—[illegible] Arabs [illegible]

20—Henry George arrives in New York from his [illegible] serious accident [illegible] the Central Pacific near Truckee

22—House passes the pension [illegible] heavy snow fall in western Kansas

23—[illegible] cotton mill [illegible] burned; W. H. Len[illegible] suicide at San Francisco

24—American tannery at Cincinnati burned, loss $400,000; campaign of abuse begun against Blaine

25—Sagamore cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., burned, loss $800,000; failure of Hatch & Bartlett, shipping merchants of San Francisco

26—George L. Ewing, son[illegible] at New York; disastrous cyclone in Ohio, many persons killed or injured

28—Death of H. P. Platt, California pioneer, at San Francisco; fire at [illegible] loss over $200,000

29—Death of Jack Cole, one of the Jeannette survivors; $500,000 fire at Panama

30—A large number of state conventions held; poor house at Hartford, Michigan, burned, 15 persons perish; $250,000 fire at New York; increase in the public debt during April $8,[illegible]; failure of James R. Keene, stock broker

MAY

1—Greenback state conventions instruct their delegates for Butler

2—Union Pacific employes refuse to accept reduction of wages and the company gives in; much damage done to forests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by fire; Ei[illegible] secures another batch of delegates; ship Aladdin wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland and 10 lives lost; death of Mrs. Abernethy, widow of Oregon's first governor, in New York

3—Amendatory Chinese exclusion bill passed by the house; steamship State of Florida wrecked in the Atlantic, 120 lives lost; Alderman Fitzgerald beats the best 600-mile time on record in a walking match by 4 hours at New York; steamers Nevada and Romano collide in the Atlantic, the latter sunk.

4—Forest fires in Pennsylvania drive hundreds of people from their homes and destroy much property

5—Gilman's depot, New York, destroyed by fire

6—James A. Connolly of Illinois appointed solicitor of the treasury vice Burrows, declined; death of Colonel Thomas Hunt at New Orleans; General N. N. Halstead at Newark, N. J., and Professor S. D. Gross, surgeon, at Philadelphia; failure of the Marine bank at New York and the firm of Grant & Ward; Morrison's horizontal tariff bill defeated in the house

7—Death of John F. Slater, philanthropist, at Norwich, Conn

8—Shipping bill passed by the senate; steamer City of Portland wrecked off Rockland, Maine

9—Eisendecker, German minister at Washington, transferred

10—General Grant's family wrecked financially by the Grant & Ward failure; steamer Alert sail from New York for the Arctic; failure of the North western Car and Manufacturing Company of St Paul

11—Land subsidence astonishes the people of Zanesville, Ohio; ex-Congressman B. F. Strong kills himself at Elmira, New York

12—Death of Charles O'Conor, lawyer, at Nantucket

13—Death of Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor and manufacturer, at Chicago; damaging floods in Utah

14—Tremendous panic at New York; several banks and stock brokers fail; anti-monopoly national convention meets at Chicago; several men killed by a railroad accident near Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Alaska bill passed by the house

15—Failure of Fisk & Hatch, Dimick & Co. and smaller stock firms in New York; General B. F. Butler nominated for president by the anti-monopolists at Chicago; failure of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson and other New York banking firms

16—Hardy & Sons of New York added to the list of failures; Pitchburg mill at Worcester, Mass., burned, loss $100,000; death of General W. H. Terrill at Indianapolis

17—Death of Colonel George W. Totten at New York

18—Remenyi, the violinist, plays a tune in Plymouth church to Henry Ward Beecher's sermon; a number of banks in Pittsburg and other cities suspend; national wool growers meeting at Chicago

20—President Endicott of the Oregon and Transcontinental resigns and Elijah Smith succeeds him

21—Pennsylvania bank at Pittsburg fails; J. B. Eustis elected United States senator from Louisiana

23—Senate passes the labor bureau bill; Lloyd L. Majors hung at Oakland, Cal; brig Senoline wrecked off Newfoundland, 62 persons drowned

24—West Side Bank of New York suspends; political troubles in Iberia, La.; troops called out; $600,000 fire at Philadelphia; ten persons killed or injured by a boiler explosion at Dubuque, Ia

25—Ex-President James D. Fish arrested in New York

26—Damaging charges made against General Grant; Penn bank at Pittsburg closes its doors

27—Senators Brown of Georgia and Hoar of Massachusetts hold a wordy contest on the Mormon question.

28—National greenback convention meets at Indianapolis.

29—General B. F. Butler nominated for president by the greenback national convention; twenty persons killed or injured at [illegible] by a falling scaffold; great damage by frost in Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio; eleven cowboys drowned by a cloud burst in eastern Colorado

30—Decoration day generally observed; warehouse in Baltimore falls, burying many people in the ruins; heavy frost in New York

31—Decrease in the public debt during May

JUNE

1—Death of J. W. Dodge of San Francisco; Major R. O. Babcock, U. S. engineers, drowned off coast of Florida.

2—National republican committee meets at Chicago and elects Powell Clayton of Arkansas as temporary chairman

3—Republican national convention opens at Chicago; John R. Lynch of Mississippi elected temporary chairman; death of George W. Crofts, an Idaho pioneer, at New York

4—General John B. Henderson of Missouri chosen permanent chairman of the national republican convention; Jim Renwick wins his first race in the east

5—Republican national convention adopts its platform

6—James G. Blaine of Maine and John A. Logan of Illinois nominated for president and vice president by the republican national convention; Blaine's nomination received with great enthusiasm in the western states; General H. Bearce killed by Samuel Derry at Leadville

7—Schooner Neil Shawner wrecked off Newfoundland, and thirteen persons drowned.

8—Death of General James Watson Webb, the journalist of New York, and Charles Fenno Hoffman, poet

9—General Abe Buford, stockman, commits suicide at Danville, Indiana; death of Henry C. Work, song writer, at Hartford, Conn; suicide of Mrs. Louisa Sachs at Oakland, Cal; death of Henry Vennor, the weather prophet, at Montreal

10—Heavy fire at St. Paul, loss $2,000,000; schooner Six Brothers wrecked off Newfoundland and fourteen persons drowned; death of Noah H. Swayne, ex-justice of the United States supreme court, at New York

11—Samuel J. Tilden positively refuses to accept the presidential nomination; death of Charles I. Robbins at San Francisco.

12—National Rubber Company's works at Boston burned, loss $400,000; death of Calhoun Benham at San Francisco; house passes the river and harbor appropriation bill

13—Massachusetts independents meet in convention at Boston to oppose Blaine and Logan; steamer Bermuda runs aground off Long Island; disastrous rainstorms in California

14—Railroad accident near Camden, N. J., eight killed and several injured

15—Death of Rev. Alexander J. Baird at Nashville, Tenn

16—Death of Heister Clymer of Philadelphia, by an overdose of morphine

17—General B. F. Butler accepts the greenback nomination for president

18—Death of Bishop Simpson of the Methodist church at Philadelphia; the Utah bill passed by the senate

20—American prohibition party meets at Chicago and nominates S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas for president; failure of G. K. Garrison of N[illegible]

21—Blaine formally notified of his nomination

24—House passes the Mexican pension bill; death of Mrs. Singer, the 1st, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; great damage caused by the breaking of a levee near Stockton, California

25—Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, nominated for governor of Utah; destructive storm in eastern Pennsylvania; Yale crew defeats the Harvard in the annual boat race; $[illegible] fire at New Orleans.

27—Great excitement at Toronto caused by a [illegible]; [illegible] wrecked off New Jersey coast, five persons drowned.

John H. Pankerd of New [illegible] governor of Alaska.

[illegible]

16—Failure of Edward Yard & Co., laces, New York, for $620,000

[illegible]

19—[illegible] Ohio

20—Precautions being taken to prevent introduction of cholera into the United States

21—Fires in Stanislaus county, California, destroy over $160,000 worth of standing grain

22—Logan's letter of acceptance published; [illegible] at New York [illegible]

[illegible] national prohibition convention meets at Pittsburg [illegible] for president; death of [illegible] Princeton, N. J.

24—Failure of Vicar Boogher & Co., dry goods, St. Louis, for $400,000; John P. St. John of Kansas nominated for president by the national prohibition convention at Pittsburg, and William Daniel of Maryland for vice president

25—Five men killed by a boiler explosion at White Haven, Pa.; St. John accepts the prohibition nomination; death of Henry A. Elkins, artist, at Georgetown, Col.

27—Great excitement at Minneapolis over threatened lynching; fire at Devils Lake, Dakota, destroys $300,000 worth of property

29—Steamer J. M. Osborne wrecked in Lake Superior, [illegible] persons drowned; cattle epidemic in Kansas and Illinois

30—Congressman Culbertson of Kentucky attempts suicide at Washington; Lauding, Nevada, destroyed by fire

31—Disastrous fire at Hot Springs, Ark., loss $300,000; decrease of the public debt during July $6,[illegible]

AUGUST

1—Jay Eye See trots a mile in 2:10, the fastest on record; the Greely relief squadron arrives at Portsmouth, N. H.

2—Maud S. lowers the trotting record to 2:09¾, at Cleveland; Teemer defeats Ross in a boat race at Oak Point, N. Y., and lowers the record.

3—United States hotel at Washington falls, killing several persons; Sabula cotton factory at Sa[illegible], burned, loss $150,000

4—Depots and warehouses at Jersey City burn, loss $300,000; death of Robert S. Lynch, editor Los Angeles Herald; the Maria Halpin scandal propagated

5—Schmidt's label works burned at San Francisco, loss $200,000; La Porte, California, destroyed by fire, loss $60,000

7—Blaine and Logan receive ovations

8—The New York Sun comes out for Butler; disastrous accident on Reading's ship yard at Philadelphia

10—An earthquake shakes up people in the eastern states

11—Steamer Lyd[illegible] at Monarch disabled off Newfoundland

12—Death of Major General William Hoffman at Rock Island; evidences of cannibalism found against the Greely party

13—American Bankers' association meets at Saratoga; $200,000 fire at Erie, Pa.; Irish national league meets at Boston

14—Mormons murdered by natives in Tennessee; Blaine sues the Indianapolis Sentinel for libel

16—Anoka, Minnesota, nearly destroyed by fire, loss nearly $1,000,000; suicide of Rush Tevis at St Louis

17—Aaron Morr[illegible] killed near Hailey, Idaho; the Greely cannibal stories create much excitement in the country; $200,000 fire at Grenada, Mississippi

18—Gen. Butler publishes his letter of acceptance; Greenville, Texas, has a $250,000 fire; death of Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.

19—Cleveland publishes his letter of acceptance; E. B. Thompson's residence at Alameda burned, loss $300,000

20—Butler commences making speeches; Hendricks accepts his nomination; pleuro-pneumonia appears in Illinois

21—The religious papers generally oppose Cleveland; seven persons burned to death at Shamokin, Pa.

23—U. S. steamer sunk by collision off Boston; death of General Pope Walker at Huntsville, Alabama

24—Orchard Grove observatory at Weirs, N. Y., burned

25—Heavy frosts in New England; death of Matthew Gannon, pioneer of California, at San Francisco

26—British association for the advancement of science meet at Montreal

28—Death of General Dwyer at New York; rebellion in Peru again; $200,000 fire at Adams, N. Y.

29—Hurricane at Evansville, Ind., 10 persons burned to death near Denver

30—Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrates his 75th birthday; Hocking valley miners in a state of insurrection

31—Militia called out to put down the starving miners in Hocking valley; decrease of the public debt during August $8,[illegible]

SEPTEMBER

1—Immense labor demonstration in New York city; flouring mills at Waterloo [illegible] burned, loss $400,000; Vermont goes republican in her state election

2—General Assembly of the Knights of Labor meets at Philadelphia; former defeats Hosmer in the boat race at Lawrence, Mass.; death of Senator Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island; Orangemen and nationalists have a desperate fight in Labrador

3—Death of Bishop Pierce, M. E. church, at Augusta, Ga

4—Death of Judge Folger, secretary of the treasury

5—Death of Yankee Robinson, the old time showman, at New Jefferson, Iowa; national association of science meets at Philadelphia.

6—Failure of the New Brunswick bank, New Brunswick, N. J., and suicide of cashier Hill

7—Tremendous fire at Cleveland, Ohio, loss over $1,000,000; Indian outbreak threatened at Poplar river

8—Mahlon Runyon, president of the New Brunswick bank, commits suicide; Judge Moore of Jackson, California, commits suicide

9—Election in Maine results in a republican victory.

10—Cyclone at Clear Lake, Minnesota, several persons killed and much property damaged; Victoria Morisini makes her celebrated elopement

11—Hutchins, the strangler, hanged at last in San Francisco; death of William Sherman, ex-U. S. sub treasurer, at San Francisco

13—Death of Robert Hoe at New York; steamer Don Hermano wrecked off Cape Hatteras and several lives lost

15—Boiler explosion at Eufaula, Ala., and several persons killed

16—Fire at New York, loss $200,000

17—Fierce forest fires in Michigan

19—Failure of Tyndskoff & Co., clothiers, New York, for $800,000; earthquake in Ohio and Indiana.

20—Blaine publishes the story of his marriage; Grand Trunk car works at London, Ontario, burned, loss $400,000; Isaac L. Lang, of San Francisco, grand secretary of Chosen Friends, defaults and attempts his own life

21—Harry Clark fatally shot at Louisville, Ky.; $75,000 fire at Cleveland, O.; Pension Commissioner Dudley resigns

22—Death of John F. McCarthy, journalist, at San Francisco; $65,000 fire at Eureka, Nev.; Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., liquors, Louisville, fail for $1,500,000

23—Failure of Thomas Fawcett, banker, a London, Ont., for $600,000

25—Postmaster-General Gresham appointed secretary of the treasury; suicide of Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the New York fire department; death of John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; $200,000 fire at Pittsburg, Pa.

27—Death of Commodore T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. N., at New York.

28—Attempts made to burn Cleveland, O.; several fires set and considerable damage done

29—Seven persons killed or injured by railroad accident near Grafton, W. Va.

30—John McCullough, the actor, becomes mentally weak, and is obliged to leave the stage

OCTOBER

1—Death of E. H. Strahan, politician, at New York; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meets at San Francisco; prime meridian conference meets at Washington; Glen house at Mt. Washington, N. H., burned, loss $225,000.

2—Sixteen persons killed or injured by a railroad accident at Bayfield, Wisconsin; suicide of General William A. Throop at Detroit, Michigan; 11 persons killed or injured by a powder explosion at Excelsior, Iowa; death of Frank S. Chanfrau, actor, at New York

3—Death of naval cadet Frank S. Strang at Annapolis

4—Five persons murdered in Nance county, Neb.

5—Philadelphia has a $300,000 fire

6—The presidential conflict growing very bitter.

7—Federation of trades and labor unions meets at Chicago; Grand opera house at Bethlehem, Pa., burned, loss $1,200,000

8—Ten men drowned in Lake Michigan, at Chicago, by a storm.

9—Disastrous storm at Harrisburg, Pa.; four men killed by a boiler explosion at Cumminsville, Ohio.

10—Third Presbyterian church at Chicago burned, loss $1[illegible]

11—[illegible] house at Quebec shattered by dynamite

12—[illegible] destroyed by fire; R[illegible] Ward [illegible] preaches a charge [illegible] of Cleveland as president

13—Death of William F. [illegible], lawyer, at New York

14—Ohio and West Virginia state elections [illegible]

[illegible]

18—William H. Vanderbilt gives $500,000 to the New York college of physicians and surgeons; $40,000 fire at Stockton, California

[illegible]

20—Death of Admiral Lynch of the Chilian navy; [illegible] assaults Governor [illegible]; death of Martin Murphy, California pioneer, at San Francisco

[illegible] Mackay-Bennett cables finished to New York [illegible]

[illegible]

29—Death of Frank [illegible] the celebrated tenor, at New York

30—William H. Vanderbilt loses several millions on Wall street; death of Samuel S[illegible]; decrease of the public debt during October $8,[illegible]

NOVEMBER

1—Death of Charles [illegible]

[illegible] Louisiana result in [illegible]

[illegible] Grover Cleveland of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana president and vice president

[illegible]

7—Heavy storms along St. Lawrence bay; [illegible] killed and 6 injured by a falling [illegible]; Silver Plume, Colorado, burned; Andrew Maxwell, formerly of Portland, drowned at Montreal

8—[illegible] burned, loss $50,000

[illegible] Third [illegible] council opened at Baltimore, Md

10—Death of Rear Admiral Alexander Murray; [illegible] retired at Washington; Governor Cross of Montana appointed first assistant postmaster general; [illegible] persons drowned in St. Lawrence bay by wrecks

11—Death of Orando [illegible], editor Pittsburg Dispatch

12—[illegible] of Cleveland and celebrated throughout the country

13—Suicide of Rev. Henry S. Williamson at Trenton, N. J.; American stock growers association meets [illegible]; marriage of General W. S. Harney; death of Isaac Henderson, journalist, at New York

14—Railroad accident at Clear Creek, Texas, [illegible] killed and 1 wounded; death of Henry W. Hurlbut, prominent merchant of New York

15—Otis F. [illegible] Clarke appointed commissioner of pensions; official canvass in New York gives Cleveland a plurality of over 1000 and sets the presidential question at rest

16—Fire at Goldsboro, N. C., causes a loss of $250,000

18—Failure of J. W. Bouton, the book publisher and importer, of New York

19—M. H. DeYoung of the San Francisco Chronicle shot by Adolph Spreckles in the office of that paper; American woman's suffrage association meets at Chicago

20—Victoria Morosini makes her debut as a singer in New York city

21—General closing of mills and factories in the east on account of dull trade

23—Earthquake shock in New England; Grand opera house in St. Louis burned, loss $150,000, and persons drowned at Caperstown, Tennessee

24—Death of J. W. Chesemann and J. Frank, California pioneers, at San Francisco

26—Steamer Panama reported lost off Cape Hatteras; death of Henry Tyson, publisher, at Philadelphia

27—Death of Professor J. E. Ladner of Boston; Roscoe Conkling advocated as senator from New York; a terrible scourge causes death of hundreds in western Virginia.

Death of [illegible] Payne, the famous Oklahoma boomer, at Wellington, Kansas; the Hocking valley miners suffering from lack of means

29—Several heavy failures in New York

30—Public debt increased $747,124 during November

DECEMBER

1—Congress opens its winter session; sweeping reductions made in wages throughout the east; Flatsburg, Kentucky, in the hands of a mob

2—General Grant's friends endeavor to secure a pension for him

3—Death of H. P. Farnham, California pioneer, at New York

4—Death of Frances D. Moulton at New York

5—President-elect Cleveland declares his opposition to office seekers

6—Labor troubles increasing in the east; Washington monument at Washington City completed with appropriate ceremonies

7—Plenary council at Baltimore closed; severe [illegible] passes over San Francisco

8—United States supreme court reverses Judge Field's decision regarding Chinese laborers; new treaty with Cuba and Porto Rico made public; the Mother Mandlebaum gang arrested in Hamilton, Ontario

9—Wade Hampton re-elected U. S. senator from South Carolina; death of Fielding C. Brown, California pioneer, at New York; Boston elects a democratic mayor

10—Death of Reuben R. Springer of Cincinnati; national trotting horse breeders' association meet at New York; Laguna tannery burned at San Francisco

14—Suicide of Commander Dana S. Greene of the U. S. navy at Portsmouth, N. H.

12—Large number of persons drowned in Rappahannock river during storms; $200,000 fire in New Bedford

15—Edgar Thompson steel works shut down; death of Sherman Day, California pioneer, at Berkeley

FOREIGN NEWS

January

1—Carnival [illegible] memory honored by a grand fete in Paris; nihilist printing office destroyed in Moscow; riot in a Vienna church, 3 killed; intense excitement between Orangemen and nationalists at Dromore, Ireland

2—James Russell Lowell resigns from the rectorship of St. Andrew's university in Edinburgh.

3—El Mahdi reported as marching on Khartoum.

5—Bridge near Wigan, England, falls, 7 killed and many injured

6—Henry George has a large reception in London; yellow fever at Havana.

7—Egyptian ministry tender their resignations; American ship Hamler wrecked in South Pacific ocean, loss $220,000

9—Austin lace factory at Longeator, England, burned, loss $500,000; the socialists gaining ground rapidly all over Europe

11—The Russian czar still murdering his subjects for wanting to be free; men and women disastrous fire; Ostend, Russia

12—Khartoum to be evacuated by Gordon Pasha and the Egyptians

13—Authorities at Canton, China, preparing for war; steamer Hwa Yuen wrecked off coast of China

14—El Mahdi gaining more followers; Marquis Tseng, Chinese minister to Paris, prepares to leave

16—Eleven persons killed in a coal mine shaft at Ga[illegible], W[illegible]; immense tidal waves at Montevideo

17—Canadian parliament opened at Ottawa; ministerial crisis in Spain

20—Marquis of Hertford killed while hunting

22—Death of Earl Grosvenor at London

23—Sixteen persons killed by a mine explosion in Germany; heavy gales in England cause great damage

24—Russia demands indemnity from Turkey of $1,250,000

25—Thirteen children drowned at Rohr, Germany

26—Ship Scola sunk by collision in the English channel and twenty-seven persons drowned

27—General Gordon starts for Khartoum; great mass meetings held by nationalists in Ireland; fourteen persons killed by a coal mine explosion in Rhondda valley, Wales; Porte decides not to send troops to the Soudan; great loss of life and property by storms in England; ship Juno founders in the Mersey and twenty five hands perish

28—Prof. Klinkerfus, astronomer at Berlin, shoots himself

29—Steamer Rhywdhous wrecked off Cardiff, Wales, and eleven lives lost; several thousand British troops in India; Trinkital

31—Death of Cardinal Bello, bishop of Sabina; stringent measures being taken against socialism in Austria

February

2—Death of Eugene Rouher, Bonapartist, at Paris; General Gordon arrives at Korosko; nineteen persons drowned from a Spanish vessel off Coruna.

3—Death of Josephine Gallmeyer, actress, at Vienna; riots between nationalists and Orangemen at Ballymote, Ireland.

4—Baker Pasha totally defeated by the Egyptians at Tokar; the English parliament convenes; Vienna in arms over the socialist troubles

6—The remains of Lieutenant De Long and comrades leave Hamburg on the steamer Frisia

8—El Mahdi gaining headway in the Soudan, who cause arrests for nihilism in Russia.

9—Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, reported dead.

10—Minister Hunt seriously ill at St. Petersburg; Stellmacher, the anarchist, confesses to the murder of Block at Vienna

11—Death of Thomas Chenery of the London Times; thirty five persons drowned at Doubs, Austria, in Theiss river

12—Charles Bradlaugh applies for the Chiltern hundreds; massacre of Tewfik Bey and army, confirmed; enormous loss by fire at Kharkov, Russia; Sinkat captured by the rebels

13—Bradlaugh appeals to his constituents at Northampton for re-election; Henry George's ideas gaining ground in England

14—The Egyptian policy warmly discussed in parliament

15—Re-enforcements being sent to Egypt from Constantinople; Austria passes a bill against socialists.

16—Bismarck returns resolutions offered by congress on death of Herr Lasker.

17—Egyptian troops mutiny.

18—General Gordon recognizes El Mahdi; rebellion spreading in Soudan.

19—Charles Bradlaugh [illegible] at the house of commons [illegible]

20—Expedition starts [illegible] Tokar; disastrous railroad [illegible]

21—[illegible] surrender [illegible]

[illegible]

24—Arthur W. [illegible] of [illegible]; death of General Sir [illegible] and de Wa[illegible]

[illegible]

March

[illegible]

11—[illegible]

12—French [illegible] Bac Ninh [illegible]

13—[illegible]

14—[illegible]

[illegible]

17—Osman Digna [illegible] defeats [illegible]

18—Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, at Cannes, France; British troops [illegible] further [illegible]

April

[illegible] killed [illegible] colliery explosion near Cardiff

1—British government wants Americans to [illegible] the dynamiters [illegible] at Paris

2—Several anarchists [illegible] riots at Denain, France

[illegible] Russian troops move from [illegible] northward

[illegible] Cambridge win the annual boat race with Oxford

8—A new Irish party being organized against Parnell

9—Mandalay, capital of Burmah, nearly destroyed by fire; 5 persons injured by a railroad accident at Black Rock, Ireland; General Gordon ordered to withdraw from Khartoum by the British government

10—General Aguero lands in Cuba and begins an insurrection; the Nova Scotia legislature gives women the right to vote in municipal elections

11—Death of Charles Reade, novelist, at London, and Jean Baptiste Dumas at Paris

12—Messrs. Ghislin, bankers at Antwerp and Chartres, fail for 15,000,000 francs; death of Edward Smith, U. S. consul at Mannheim; Lawrence Barrett makes his first appearance at the Lyceum theater in London

13—Death of the Duke of Buccleuch and Henry J. Byron, dramatist, at London

14—The dynamite outrages [illegible] the English

15—Henry George's tour in England a success; the Tonquin campaign ended

16—Queen Victoria goes to Germany closely guarded; riots between Catholics and Protestants in Newfoundland.

17—More dynamite plots discovered in England; [illegible] tercentenary anniversary of the founding of Edinburgh university celebrated; great fire at Rangoon

18—Death of John Henry Blunt at London; cholera breaks out in India and Egypt

19—Grand council refuses to incorporate a woman suffrage clause in the franchise bill; Emperor William and Queen Victoria both ill [illegible]

20—Over 100 persons massacred at Shendy by El Mahdi's troops

21—More revolutionists arrested by the Russian government

22—Great earthquake in England and much damage done; General Gordon indignant at the treatment he receives from England; Bremont castle burned near Edinburgh

23—Fire in a church in Bucharest, over 100 persons killed and injured

24—England calls a conference of the powers to discuss Egyptian affairs

25—General Von Moltke seriously ill; F[illegible] on nor Power deserts [illegible]

26—London has a $1,000,000 fire; [illegible] of the polar conference at Vienna

27—Railroad accident near Ciudad, Spain, 38 persons killed and many wounded; [illegible] movements made in Germany

28—Thirty convicts [illegible] falling walls at Portsmouth [illegible]

29—Oxford University [illegible] votes to admit women to examination; heavy explosion of powder at Havana; [illegible] killed and [illegible] wounded

30—Severe frosts throughout south of France and [illegible]

May

1—Death of Count Robert [illegible]

2—[illegible] in the house of commons; [illegible] wins the Newmarket stakes

3—Death of Baron [illegible]; [illegible] of the Oriental bank of London

4—Yellow fever at Havana; death of Dowager Empress Anna of Austria at Prague; Lord Randolph Churchill resigns his position as chairman of the conservatives

6—Henry M. Stanley to be sent to the Congo river

7—[illegible] wins the Chester cup; statue of William Tyndall unveiled at London by Earl Shaftesbury; death of Judah P. Benjamin at London

8—Ten women killed by a dynamite explosion at Nobles in Ayrshire

9—Municipal election in Paris—socialist party wins

10—Death of Giovanni Prati, the Italian poet; Bismarck makes a speech against the socialists; the anti-socialist bill passes the reichstag, 89 to 15

11—Ship [illegible] Switzerland; [illegible] conservative victory in Switzerland

14—Death of Charles Adolphe Wurtz, chemist, at Paris; Franco-Chinese treaty signed.

15—Steamer Rhyl[illegible] wrecked off the Irish coast

16—Bismarck resigns the presidency of the German cabinet; students riot at Vienna and several persons hurt

18—Death of Denis Deasy, the dynamiter; 100 more nihilists arrested at St. Petersburg

19—Tremendous fire at Bel Bazar, Turkey, 1500 buildings and 11 lives lost; death of Sim Ward at Peglia, Italy; violent earthquake on the island of Kishm, Persian gulf, and several hundred persons killed

22—British ship Syria wrecked in the south Pacific ocean and 40 persons drowned; terrific cyclone in Burmah; many lives lost

24—Twelve miners killed in a colliery at Edinburgh

25—Sun dipped [illegible] at London

26—Italy supports France in her claims for international control of Egypt

28—St. Gatien and Harvester run a dead heat for the Derby; great damage done by floods in southeastern Spain

29—Lord Tennyson elected president of the royal society of authors

30—Scotland Yard building shattered by dynamite; great fire at the capital of Cambodia.

June

2—Bismarck disgusted with the United States over the Lasker affair

3—Two persons killed and 30 injured by railroad accident at Taunton, England; Bishop's [illegible] aquarium at London burned

4—Brig Confederate stranded off the coast of Newfoundland, 14 persons drowned

5—Bismarck insulted by the mob at Berlin; Manchester cup won by Florence

7—France and Annam sign a treaty; Lord Lieutenant Spencer forbids an Orange demonstration to be made at Newry, Ireland

9—Liberals defeated in the Belgium elections

10—Three hundred persons arrested for nihilism by the Russian government

11—Rioting at Brussels over the result of the recent elections in Belgium; international convention of socialists meets at London

12—Woman suffrage bill defeated in the house of commons by a vote of 135 to 271; El Mahdi reported defeated with heavy loss; 40 persons drowned by a waterspout in Turkestan

13—Release of the Tichborne claimant; deadly riots in Hungary over the elections

15—Marriage of Grand Duke Sergius of Russia and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse; 3000 employes at Bradford, England, on a strike.

18—Adelina Patti signs an agreement to come to this country next year; plague breaks out in Persia.

19—Death of Herr Droysen, professor of history at Berlin university

22—Death of the Prince of Orange at The Hague, Holland.

23—Asiatic cholera appears at Toulon, France; twenty persons drowned by the fall of a bridge at Hue, Poland.

25—Cholera spreading in France.

26—Disastrous hail storm in the Erivan district, Russia, forty lives lost and much property destroyed.

27—Panic at Marseilles caused by the outbreak of cholera.

27—Hostilities resumed between the French and Chinese

30—[illegible]

July

1—Orangemen [illegible] Belfast [illegible]

[illegible] cholera [illegible] in France

[illegible]

[illegible] Emperor Joseph of Austria

[illegible]

[illegible] Paris

[illegible] persons killed [illegible] explosion [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sir William [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr [illegible]

[illegible] Spanish steamer [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Manchester and [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Delmar [illegible]

[illegible] France [illegible]

August

1—[illegible] French [illegible] China

[illegible]

[illegible] Italy

[illegible] peace [illegible]

[illegible] French

[illegible] much damage done [illegible]

[illegible]

10—[illegible] Belgium

[illegible] congress meets at [illegible] reported [illegible]

[illegible] powder [illegible] lives lost

[illegible] Fire in London, loss $500,000 [illegible] in Mexico

13—Cholera deaths [illegible] France; Jewish outrages committed at Dombrowa, Austria

[illegible] relations between England and Germany growing [illegible] the new king of Annam crowned

18—France and China preparing for war; Spain damaged $[illegible] by [illegible]

20—Y. M. C. A. conference meets at Berlin, Germany

21—Anti-Jewish riots at Ekaterinoslav, Russia

22—Admiral Courbet ordered to bombard Foo Chow

24—Death of Henry G. Bohn, publisher, at London; bombardment of Foo Chow by the French

25—Death of Baron Ampthill, British ambassador to Germany

26—General Wolseley goes to Egypt to assume command of the British forces

28—Reinforcements going from England to Egypt.

29—Death of Cardinal Moreno, primate of Spain, at Madrid

30—King Alfonso of Spain killing himself by excesses

31—German ship Mayo [illegible] wrecked off the Scottish coast

September

1—Death [illegible] at Naples

2—Cholera giving a great [illegible] at Naples

3—Death of Count Stirum, prominent of Holland; great interest felt in the coming German elections; Chinese merchant fleet sold to an English firm; Scotch crofts hold a demonstration

4—Twenty-nine persons killed by a mine explosion at Nicosia, Italy; death of Marshal Battenfield of Germany

5—French hatred of England betrayed by Paris papers; Kassala attacked by the rebel in Egypt, and repulsed

6—Immense demonstration in favor of the franchise bill at Glasgow, Scotland

7—Chinese fire on British gunboat at Foo Chow, and are obliged to apologize; 100 persons wounded by riots at Brussels

8—Seventeenth annual British trades union congress meets at Aberdeen

9—Cholera raging terribly at Naples, hundreds dying daily; Czar Alexander arrives at Warsaw and [illegible] persons arrested on suspicion of dis[illegible]

11—Terrible hurricane off the coast of Iceland; twenty vessels lost and many lives; British steamer [illegible] wrecked off [illegible] coast

13—[illegible] from [illegible] Naples; [illegible] Doncaster cup won by Lon[illegible]

14—Death of General Randall Rumpey at Hertford, England

17—The emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany meet at Skierniewice to talk over their troubles; states general of Holland opened

16—Terrible typhoon at Yokohama, Japan, half the city destroyed and several hundred lives lost

17—Chinese defeated with heavy loss by the French at Kurpai, China; 25 deaths from cholera at Naples

20—Great excitement in Belgium over the prospective elections

21—Arlberg tunnel, formally opened by the German emperor

22—The Soudan temporarily tranquil according to British report; British gunboat Wasp wrecked off coast of Ireland, 52 lives lost

[illegible] arrested at Mandalay jail in Siam, several hundred convicts killed

24—Tremendous flood in Buenos Ayres causes great damage to life and property

[illegible] Serious disturbances at Kieff, Russia, caused by the action of students in opposition to the czar's tyranny; several hundred students arrested; 30,000 workmen out of employment at Lyons, France

[illegible] English canal corps embark for Egypt; Royal Fusilier wins the St. Leger stakes at Newmarket

[illegible] General Wolseley makes preparations for the front; attempt made to blow up the council house at Salisbury, England

28—Many vessels destroyed by fire on the Volga river at Kostroma, Russia; several persons killed

29—British steamer Bushire sunk by collision off Liston; [illegible] lives lost

30—Ship yards at St. Nazaire, France, burned.

October

[illegible] Berber recaptured by General Gordon from the rebels; river Nile again rising; [illegible] persons killed or injured by railroad accident in Bengal, India

[illegible] Kelung, China, bombarded by Admiral Courbet; British bark Falmouth wrecked off False Cape Africa with all hands

[illegible] Death of Hans Makart, the celebrated artist, at Vienna; Royal [illegible] of Christiansborg at Copenhagen burned.

4—Tamsui bombarded by the French

6—Anti-foreign riots at Hong Kong; British steamer Mizuna lost off Chinese coast with all on board

6—Massacre of Colonel Stewart by El Mahdi's troops reported; 14 children drowned at Essegg, Austria; Danish parliament opened

7—Tamsui attacked by the French, but are repulsed; 20 persons killed and 50 injured by a cyclone at Catania, Italy; St. Gatien wins the Czarewitch Stakes at Newmarket.

8—Features of the English redistribution bill made public; 25 miners killed by an explosion at Olmutz, Austria; Melton wins the Middlepark plate at Newmarket, England

9—Sir Edward B. Malet appointed British minister to Germany; fire at Pavia, Peru, 50 houses burned; Kieff university closed by the Russian government

10—Battle of Che[illegible] in Tonquin; Chinese defeated by French with great slaughter

[illegible] All England [illegible] over the proposed redistribution bill; Trujillo, Peru, captured by the government troops; Burmah desires annexation to Great Britain

[illegible] Arabian tribes join Osman Digna; Cunard steamer Oregon crosses the Atlantic from New York in 6 days, 10 hours and 17 minutes

[illegible] Great damage done by a hurricane at Catania, Sicily

15—Hohenbrück, Austria, destroyed by fire; riots between students at Moscow and Russian troops

16—Death of M. Waldteufel, composer, at Strasburg, Germany; [illegible] discoveries made at Liverpool; death of Vice-Admiral R. J. Otway at [illegible] Castle, Ireland

17—Death of Alexander M. Sullivan, Irish statesman, at Dublin; Mary Egan, Colonel Asch [illegible] and several other republicans exiled or [illegible] by the Russian government at St. Petersburg; Sapling plate at Sandown won by Dame Agnes; death of Paul Lacroix, author, at Paris

18—Death of the Duke of Brunswick at Breslau.

19—Liberals victorious in the Belgium elections; great fire at Moscow, loss 3,000,000 roubles; disastrous fire in upper Thames street, London

20—Death of Admiral Calonne at Longhall, England; the Egyptian army to be reduced to 7000 men; the celebrated Tichborne claimant released from confinement; Grand hotel at Lauterbrunnen, Switzerland, burned, loss $1,000,000

21—G. O. Trevelyan appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Campbell Bannerman appointed chief secretary vice Trevelyan; [illegible]

22—Death of M. [illegible], botanist, at [illegible], France; [illegible] claimed over New Guinea.

23—British parliament convened; 600 deaths from cholera at Naples, Italy, to date

24—Sir Moses Montefiore attains his 100th year; disastrous fire in Bermondsey street, London; Irish [illegible] bill passes first reading in the house of commons

25—Dutch steamer Maasdam burned at sea; new Belgian cabinet formed.

26—Riots at Louvain, Belgium; great radical demonstration at Hyde Park, London; Swiss elections result in liberal victories.

27—Election riots at Ludwigshafen, Germany; France sends reinforcements to Tonquin; several [illegible] sunk along the English coast, over twenty persons drowned; British ship [illegible] lost and fourteen persons drowned off Iceland.

28—Seven gas [illegible] loss of life and shipping [illegible]

[illegible] Socialist [illegible] gains in the German elections [illegible] member from Berlin

[illegible] Co. [illegible] reported killed and [illegible] fallen

[illegible] The [illegible] successor settled by the [illegible]

November

1—[illegible] at Glasgow; sixteen persons killed and twelve injured; 1000 students at [illegible]

[illegible] Spain suffers loss of life [illegible] floods

[illegible] Cholera [illegible] deaths [illegible] at Nantes

[illegible]

[illegible] Londonderry at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Stockholm [illegible] works at [illegible] $1,000,000

[illegible] Belgium [illegible]

[illegible] London

[illegible] Cholera [illegible] in London; Tamsui [illegible] by the French

[illegible] Socialists elect twenty four [illegible] to the German reichstag; [illegible] eleven

[illegible] Ferdinand [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Death of Admiral [illegible] at Paris

[illegible]

[illegible] the Tonquin [illegible]

[illegible] sunk by collision in English channel and [illegible] threatened in India

[illegible] thirteen persons killed by [illegible]

December

1—[illegible] general [illegible] England

2—The French chamber of deputies pass the [illegible]

3—The German reichstag repeals the law expelling priests; El Mahdi reported dead

4—Death of [illegible] Edward Giddleston, English philanthropist

[illegible] Death of Earl of Scarborough and Professor [illegible] at London; the house of lords passes the franchise bill; Richepin, the French poet and dramatist becomes insane

6—Rupture between England and France feared; parliament adjourns to February next

7—The Skye crofters declare they will not pay rents until they are reduced; steamers Alliance and [illegible] lost in the Irish sea and fifty persons drowned

AMUSEMENTS OF 1884.

List of Attractions and Local Musical and Dramatic Notes

January 1—Kate Putnam's Company, in "The Little Detective"; 2—"Pearl of Savoy"; 3—"Lena, the Madcap"; 4—"Little Detective"; 5—"Child of the Regiment," at matinee, and "Old Curiosity Shop"; [illegible]—"Old Curiosity Shop"; 8—"Fanchon the Cricket"; 9—"Little Barefoot"; 11—"Little Treasure" and "Child of the Regiment"; 12—"Little Barefoot," a matinee and "Little Sunbeam"

January 10—British Benevolent Society's Ballad Concert at New Market

January 18—Concert at New Market under auspices of Prof. G. W. Jackson

January 21—Nellie Boyd Company in "Solomon Isaacs"; 22—Same in "Article 47"; 23—"A Celebrated Case"; 24—"Solomon Isaacs"; 25—"East Lynne"; 26—"Solomon Isaacs" at matinee and "Lost Astray"; [illegible] and 29—"Under the Gas Light"

February 1—Katie Putnam and company in "Little Sunflower"

February 3 and 4—[illegible] in the "Stage" [illegible] public exhibitions of skill

February 6—Nellie Boyd and company in "The Banker's Daughter"

February 10 to 12—[illegible] Hopkins' M[illegible]

February 15—John H. Sullivan exhibition

February 25 and 26—Mother Goose entertainment by Trinity church guild

March 11 and 12—"Esther," rendered by local company at New Market

March [illegible] to 29—[illegible] minstrels at New [illegible]

April 8—[illegible] ballad concert [illegible]

April [illegible]—Tivoli theater opened with the "Chimes of Normandy" by [illegible], [illegible] and others, continued to April [illegible]

April 17—Frost McAllister at New Market in "[illegible] Forsaken"; 18, Same; [illegible]—"Fron Fron"; [illegible] "Ingomar"; [illegible] "Camille"

April 24 and 26—Patience at New Market; [illegible] Jackson local company

April [illegible] to May [illegible]—Haverly's Strategists at New Market; May 4, 5 and [illegible]

April 29 to May [illegible]—"The Mascot" at Tivoli theater

May 5 to 8—Louise Pomeroy and company in "Claire and the Forge Master"; May 6, same in "Romeo and Juliet"; 10, "East Lynne"; 11, "Claire and the Forge Master"; 19, "Ingomar"; 20, "Cynthia the Gypsy Queen"

May 1 to [illegible]—"Olivette" at Tivoli theater

May 22, 23 and 24—Haverly's Strategists at New Market

May 22, 23 and 24—Harris' Nickel Plate circus

May 26 to June [illegible]—[illegible] at Tivoli theatre

May 26 to [illegible]—Zamloch, the magician, at New Market

June 2 to 10—Kate Castleton and Rice Surprise Party in [illegible]

June [illegible] 13 and 14—Whalley's Hidden Hand company at New Market

June [illegible] to 14—"La Perichole" at Tivoli theater

June [illegible]—Hampton College Students at Y. M. C. A. hall

June 11—Miss Ellen L. Coleman gives a musical entertainment at New Market theater

June 1[illegible]—De Vivo's Italian opera troupe at New Market, in scenes from "Il Trovatore"; 18, Same in "Barber of Seville"; 19, "Faust"; 20 and 21, "Don Pasquale"

June 16 to [illegible]—"Chimes of Normandy" at Tivoli theater

June 23—Daniel Bandmann and company at New Market in "Hamlet"; 24, Same in "Merchant of Venice"; 25, "Romeo and Juliet"; 26, "Othello"; 27, "Narcisse"; 28, "East Lynne" at matinee and "Richard III"

June 30 and July 1—"The Mascot" at the Tivoli theater; June [illegible] to July [illegible]—"La Grande Duchess"

June 23 to July [illegible]—Bijou opera company at New Market in "Orpheus and Eurydice"

June 30 and July 1—W. W. Cole's circus at Portland

July 1—Orpheus and Bijou Co. at New Market

July 7 to 1[illegible]—"Martha" at the Tivoli theater

July 10, 11 and 13—Double Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe at New Market theater

July 14—Frederick Warde and Kate Forsythe at New Market in "Queena Montrose"; 15, Same in "Lynwood"; 16, "Ingomar"; 17, "Virginius"; 18, "Queena"; 19, "Lynwood"

July 10 to 20—"The Pretty Cantinere" at the Tivoli theater

July 28 and 29—Ben Cotton Comedy company in "True Devotion"; 30, Same in "Dan the Waif"; 31, "Black Diamonds"; August 1 and 2, same

July 28 [illegible] to 30—Nashville Colored Students at Mechanics pavilion.

July 25—W. W. Cole's circus in afternoon and evening

Aug. 4, 5 and 6—Charlotte Thompson and company at New Market in "Jane Eyre"; 7, "Miss Multon"; 8 and 9, "Nell Gwynne"; 11 and 12, [illegible] 13, "Miss Multon"; 14, 15 and 16, "Romanoff"; 17, [illegible]; 18, "Nell Gwynne"; 19, "Sea of Ice"

Aug 11—Robert G. Ingersoll lectures at Mechanics' Pavilion on "Orthodoxy"; 12, Same on "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child"; 16, "What Shall We Do to Be Saved"

Aug. 1, 14 and 15—"Olivette" at the Tivoli theater; 16 and 17, "The Mascot"

Aug. 21—Fay Templeton Opera company in "Girofle-Girofla" at New Market; 22, Same in "Mascot"; 23, "La Belle Coquette" at matinee and "Fatinitza"

Aug. 30 to Sept. 8—"Magic Doll" at Tivoli theater

Sept. 1—Fay Templeton's Opera company at New Market in "La Belle Coquette"; 3, Same in "Girofle-Girofla"; 4, "Fatinitza"; 5, "La Mascot"; 6, "Girofle-Girofla" at matinee, and "Olivette"

Sept. 18—Lawrence Barrett and company at New Market in "Yorick's Love"; 19, Same in "Othello"; 20, "Money" at matinee and "Julius Caesar"

Sept. 9 to 23—"Girofle-Girofla" at Tivoli theater

September 22—Lawrence Barrett and company at New Market in "Richelieu"; 23, same in "Francesca da Rimini"; 24, "Hamlet"; 25, "Francesca da Rimini"; 26, "Merchant of Venice" and "David Garrick"; 27, "Yorick's Love" at matinee and "Much Ado About Nothing"

September 24 to October 4—"The Little Duke" at the Tivoli

September 26—John P. Howe succeeds C. W. Cornelius as manager of New Market theater

October 5 to 17—"The Jolly Musketeers" at the Tivoli

October 9—Opening of Mechanics' Fair at the Pavilion

October 13—George C. Miln and company at New Market theater in "Richelieu"; 14, Same in "Macbeth"; 15, "Hamlet"; 16, "Othello"; 17, "Damon and Pythias"; 18, "Romeo and Juliet" at matinee and "The Fool's Revenge"

October 18 to November 5—"Satanella" at the Tivoli

October 29 and 31—Miss Louise Humphrey Smith at New Market in dramatic readings.

November 5—Tivoli permanently closed.

November 6, 7, 8—Joseffy, the pianist, at New Market theater.

November 7—Joseph Cook lectured at Y. M. C. A.

[illegible] A Terrible Ultimate America; [illegible] New World

November 10 to 15—Kate Castleton and company [illegible]

November 11—Casino opera house opened by Jennie Winston and company in "Donna Juanita"

November 20, 21, 22—Rose Eytinge at New Market in "One Woman's Love"; 24, 25, [illegible] in "Miss Multon"; 26, "Leah, the Jewess"; [illegible] at matinee and "New East Lynne"; [illegible] "Our Friends" (first production on any stage)

December 1 to 1[illegible]—"Princess of Trebizonde" at Casino opera house

December [illegible]—Orchestral Union concert at New Market theater

December 15 to 27—"Boccaccio" at Casino opera house

December 21 to [illegible]—Joseph R. Grismer and company at New Market theater in "Monte Cristo"; December 25 to [illegible], "M'liss"

December 29 [illegible]—"La Perichole" at Casino

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